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Suits

THE LETT

Piece Goods

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erings is not

Purchasers of Stylish Spring Fabrics and displayed at our store tomorow normous and rare collection of sea-Me merchandise—a stock the like of has never been shown in Atlanta.

KS. Special.

one lot black waterproof Chinas, 27 inches wide, at 45c a yard. One lot black waterproof Chinas, 27 inches wide, at 75c, worth \$1.

Fine line of striped and plain wash Silks at 45c, worth 75c.

Superb assortment of fine figured Persian Silks at \$1.

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pieces Novelty Check Suitings, all wool, 40 inches wide, 49c.
no yards Duchesse Cloth, all the new shades, 57c, worth 85c.
pieces Novelty changeable and and illuminated Weaves, 85c.
no cases French Poplins 75c, worth \$1.
pieces French Challies, exquisite designs, 59c a yard.
pieces imported figured Crocodile Crepes, 75c, lovely patterns.
not the most elegant and refined styles in French, German and
novelty Pattern Suits, no two alike, \$7.50 to \$75.2 spit.

Novelty Pattern Suits, no two alike, \$7.50 to \$75 a suit.

MCK GOODS. Special.

pieces 40-inch all wool black English Serge, 49c; worth 75c: tinch all wool, silk finished black Henrietta, 73c; worth \$1. httpieces black Sicillian Cloth, 75c grade, tomorrow 49c a yard.

ECIALS. Miscellaneous.

m yards check Nainsook at 3 1/2 a yard.

ob lot of Cambric and Swiss Embroideries, worth from 20 to

myards good style Dress Ginghams, Monday only, at 6c a yard, lot fine Egyptian Dimities, check, plaid and stripe, worth 35c

vards figured Cashmere de Laine, a pretty wash fabric, Monday

zen Ladies' fast black Liele Thread Hose at 33 1/3 a pair,

fine Lisle Thread Vests, taped neck, will be sold later at 40c. bargain to our furnishing stock we offer them at 19c each. ot of about 800 pairs Ladies' fine French Kid Button Shoes, They were sold at from \$3.50 to \$5 a pair. We make a them tomorrow and offer them at \$2.

o real bristle, bone handle Tooth Brushes on sale in Notion De-

pairs Ladies' 8-button Mosquetaire undressed Kid Gloves, the e is \$2 a pair, we offer at \$1.30.

Didozen J. M. High & Co.'s own fast black Hose for Ladies at to dozen Ladies' and Gents' Linen and Cambric Handkerchiefs,

a aquarter, Monday 10c each. dozen extra large size Damask Towels, the 25c kind, tomorrow

ats' imported (Bon Bon) Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers. No

yards real French style Gingbams, an elegant assortment of 12 %c a yard.

ever sold them under \$2 a suit. We offer them Monday at

dozen Gents' Teck, 4 in hand and flowing end Scarfs, worth 50c

dy's money, Monday 25c each. will find on our Bargan Counter tomorrow a handsome line of wash Suitings, something new and stylish, worth 20c, being

wyards manufacturers' remnants of Embroideries in white and mbric and Mull, worth 25c to 35c, to go at 10c yard.

yards stripe Cheviots, in short lengths, worth 20c, Monday 10c

of Ladies' all wool Flannel Blazer and Eton Suits a special

es figured Lawn and Batiste Shirt Waists \$1, worth \$1.50.

Spring Capes \$2.75.to \$25. Spring Jackets \$5 to \$12.50.

Blazer Suits \$7.50 to \$20.

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Percale Suits at \$3.

stock Ladies' Silk Waists, latest style, lowest prices.

LINERY.

inery Parlor is fast getting in shape for the Spring Opening, it of which will be made in a few days. If you wish highy, designed by artists who have no superiors in this country, y can please you. We have many new things to show you your inspection.

PETS.

many other lines, we select and have made up for ourselves in fine Axminster, Moquette and Brussels Carpets. Our all new, and we assert with no fear of contradiction that no ountry can give you a better selection or save you money

we will make a special srle on made up Brussells Rugs

dancese Rugs, Skin Rugs, etc.
desomest line of Draperies in the South. Original designs desomest line of Draperies in the South. Original designs desomest line of Draperies in the South. Original designs desomest line of Drapery work made and executed by artists who know J. M. HIGH & CO.

Our Spring Stock is all in, and proud we are, indeed, of our selections. The variety is here, not a few styles, but hundreds of the choicest and latest things produced by foreign and domestic mills.

are not fabulous, but down so low that every man can have his clothes made to order according to his particular style and taste.

every garment made by us to fit perfectly; to be made and trimmed in first-class shape, and to press, clean and keep in repair all goods made by us for one year FREE OF CHARGE.

WE SHOW 50 STYLES AT THIS PRICE. We show 100 styles in plain worsted, ranging in price from \$20 upward.

> OUR OUT-OF-TOWN FRIENDS can secure our line of Samples, Rules for Self-measurement and Tape Line, by sending roc

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To satisfy the cravings of the votaries of fashion. We have just received from our New York buyers the most beautifully assorted stock of Silks, Dress Goods and Trimmings ever seen in Atlanta.

WE ARE EVEN SURPRISED OURSELVES.

Every piece of Silk is an extreme novelty and has a foreign history.

Every piece of Dress Goods makes an innovation on old styles and laughs at last season's goods.

THE SILKS, DRESS GOODS AND TRIMMINGS

are simply a revelation and when seen will require an introduction at our hands.

The variety of Jackets, Velvet Collars, Figaros and Capes are pronounced unequaled

We Have Cornered the Market on Boys' Waists.

500 dozen of the famous "MOTHER'S FRIEND" and 300 dozen of the new child's favorite, "LITTLE WILLIAM," from 50c to \$1.50 each. New colors, new stripes and new figures. Bring all the boys up to be clad.

Complete Suits in fine Tapestry at

\$50.00. \$25.00

And those worth

\$65.00 \$35.00.

The aggregation of Parlor Suits and variety of styles comprise all ancient and modern effects, framed in antique oak, cherry, bird's-eye maple, ebony, white-enameled, gold leaf and burnished silver, bric-a-brac and statuary, in classic and oriental features, that fill all the nooks and make the parlor the place of home.

Cabinets, Sideboards, Hatracks, Book Cases and Tables.

Everything that comprises Housekeeping Goods at the Very Lowest Prices.

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THE SOLDIER AND THE STATESMAN.

William T.'s Military Career During the Late War-John's Services at Wash-ington in the Senate.

A daughter of General Sherman has re-ently published some letters that passed between her father and Senator Sherman between her father and Senator Sherman at the beginning of the civil war. Portraits of the brothers are placed side by side to preface the correspondence, and they recall very vividly the two figures so prominent at a critical period in the national history; figures closely knit not only by ties of blood but by interest and effort in the same great cause, yet singularly contrasted both in character and career. I chanced to have unusual opportunities to observe the parallels.

They were like and unlike by turns; the one a soldier, the other a statesman; one sympathizing with the south on many points of the great controversy about

of the great controversy about



GENERAL SHERMAN.

davery, the other siding always with the north; both strongly and above all things union men, yet one almost a dem-ocrat in political faith, the other a stanch an. One was ardent and incaurepulsion. One was arrient and licautious in temperament, the other phlegmatic; one effusive, the other reserved; one full of imagination, sentiment and passion, the other logical, collected and cold; one brilliant, the other staid. The politician got the start in life and entered the senate at thirty-soven, while the sol. the senate at thirty-seven, while the sol-dier left the army early and tried, by turns, the role of banker, lawyer, teacher, and then shot into fame echipsing any that his brother had achieved. The general had no gift for money-making or money-saving, and managed his private affairs with only moderate success; the senator is a reputed millionaire and one of the ablest financiers of his time. One detested the devices of practical politics, the other is an adept at working machines and pulling wires. Both were spoken of for the presidency, but neither attained it; the nomination was offered to the soldier, and declined; the politician sought it for years, and once was very near the goal, but personal and party treachery snatched away the prize.

Through all these chequered circumstances they preserved the warmest attachment for each other, the keepest in

tachment for each other, the keenest in-terest in each other's fortunes, and were in perfect harmony as patriots, differing occasionally, it is true, but never discordant in their political views.

Both were tall and spare, and their

portraits bear more than a family resem-blance. In each the face is long and nar-row, the forehead high, the nose prominent, the mouth firm. The general's featstrongly marked; energy and power were stamped on every line, a brilliant light flashed from his eyes, and emotion and expression were apparent not only in lineament, but in form and gesture and voice; John is less individualized in every way. One abounded in spontaneous, impetious eloquence, the other is ar-tificial and elaborate in speech and con-versation. The personality of one was irresistibly fascinating, that of the other is unattractive, and, to some, repelling, unless he and his hearers are in accord. The soldier was dramatic and sympathetic, and interested those who differed with every word he uttered; the senator, though studied and unimpulsive, in the end impresses every one with his judgment, his knowledge and his equipoise. The soldier showed the traces of the life he had led in tent and field, the hardships he had endured, the dangers he had encountered, the responsibilities he had borne, but he carried these traces as a warrior does his arms—the weight did not embarrass, nor did the marks disfignot embarrass, nor did the marks disfigure him; they were the glorious scars of his great achievements, recalling Shiloh and Atlanta, and the immortal "March." The senator's face is that of a thoughtful, sedate and diplomatic legislator; the general looked the typical man of action that he was, physically, mentally, morally

The general had an army of devoted adherents, and the whole nation at times, to admire and love him; the senator evokes no enthusiasm, but is respected even by his opponents; yet the general made many chemics and often brought on himself a storm of criticism from those who had been his stanchest friends, while the senator has skilfully avoided personal antagonisms.

avoided personal antagonisms.

There were only three years between them, and the general was the elder. He was born in 1820, and named William Tecumseh, partly after an Indian chief who was waging a frontier war at the time of his birth. The lad was nicknamed "Cump," an abbreviation for Tecumseh, and to the last some who had been his mates at West Point knew the world-famous general as "Cump Sherman." He married into a prominent family and was early brought into communication



with important people, who doubtless noted his brilliant qualities. In 1853 he resigned from the army, and at the age of forty-one was superintendent of a military school in Louisiana, not a very lofty position for a man of his genius to have attained. Here the war found him. His great compeer, Grant, at the same time was thirty-nine; he, like Sherman, had left the army, but he was only a clerk in the employ of his father, a dealer in leather in western lilinois.

The other Sherman, meanwhile, had devoted himself to politics; he entered congress when he was thirty-two, and became the republican candidate for speaker in 1860, but was not elected. In 1861 he was senator from Ohlo, and must have displayed unusual ability to have reached this place after only six years of public life. At this epoch the younger brother was a man of national reputation, white Tecumseh was little known outside of the army. reputation, while Tecumseh was little known outside of the army. When the civil war broke out Tecum-

seh, though living at the south, and some what affected by his association with southerners, was strong in his determination to support the union, while John, a member of the republican party, was not a bitter partisan. The letters that passed between them at this crisis are full of between them at this crisis are full of patriotism, honorable sentiment and brotherly affection. They show that both were clear-headed, both anxious to do what was right, and each also anxious for the success of the other. Tecumseh displayed a lively interest in his brother's advancement, while the senator, able from his position to do more, left nothing undone to serve the soldier.

Tecumseh became a general early in 1861, and his after career is part of the nation's history; John remained in the

nation's history; John remained in the senate and was one of its most important members. It is here that I am able to testify to the continuance of a brotherly regard that was more than ordinary. The senator watched closely over the changing circumstances of the soldier's career; he did not unduly thrust himself forward. he did not unduly thrust himself forward as a champion; there could be no charge of favoritism or nepotism; yet he was profoundly and personally interested in the great achievements which were making their name historical, while the general retained the warmest regard for the politician, believed in his judgment, appreciated his ability, relied on his constancy, appealed to him always when he needed support and some times when he wanted advice.

My position with General Grant as mil-

My position with General Grant as military secretary, and Grant's intimacy with Sherman, give 12 unusual opportunities to study Sherman's character, which was in reality more fascinating than Grant's. Sherman wrote and talked to Grant with extreme freedom; he wrote semi-official letters which I was allowed to see, and he talked at Grant's mess table and seem for the strength of t table and camp fire with that remarka-ble openness which all who ever met him will remember. I was besides sent to him with important messages, sometimes when he was 1,000 miles away, and then, of course, he spoke in peculiar confidence. It was on occasions like these that I found out his feeling for "John Sherman," as he always called the senator.

When the "march to the sea" was over

the enthusiasm of the country was such that a movement was set on foot to make Sherman lientenant general, as well as Grant, so that he might be eligible to com-Grant, so that he might be eligible to command the army, but Sherman at once wrote to his brother in the senate to put an end to all such efforts, and the senator acted as the general desired. Indeed throughout the war John Sherman behaved toward General Grant with some of the same manimity that his brother always showed. Sherman, so near the top, and doubtless conscious of an ability more striking, at any rate, than Grant's. more striking, at any rate, than Grant's, never allowed himself to be placed in a position of rivalry with his chief; his loyalty was superb, and his brother, who



preference, abstained absolutely from any nanifestation of such a feeling. His patriotism was proof against the ambitious

During the reconstruction period, when President Johnson strove to put General Sherman into the position of secretary of war, above Grant, the soldier consulted his brother and received the same advice his brother and received the same advice which his own judgment had already given—to reject the offer. Indeed, their judgments were almost invariably in accord in matters that concerned the action of either. General Sherman, it is well known, was inclined to a more conservative treatment of the southerners after the war than was adopted by the republican party, but Senator Sherman was always one of the cooler heads in that party, and their views, perhaps, were not so far apart as they seemed. The senator, of course, supported Grant for the presidency in his two candidacies, but the general always advised his chief to remain in the army, although he him-

but the general always advised his chief to remain in the army, although he himself would succeed to the generalship-inchief whenever Grant became president. During Grant's presidency the brothers were still very prominent, the elder as head of the army, the younger as senator, and at the time of Hayes's inauguration they were in absolute harmony. The general took a soldier's notion of standing by authorities, and recognized the action of the electoral commission as decisive; he had especial instructions from President Grant to maintain order at the capital, and took eyery measure to secure a peacehe had especial instructions from President Grant to maintain order at the capital, and took every measure to secure a peace able inauguration. The senator was one of the visiting statesmen sent by Grant to inspect the situation at the south, and afterward entered Hayes's cabinet, so that in their civil and military capacities they were both associated with the government at a critical emergency. Indeed, about this time the general agreed more closely with the purely political sentiments of his brother than at an earlier period. I have letters from him full of hostility to the democratic majority that ruled the lower house of congress during the last years of Hayes's administration. Whether this hostility came from initimate association with his brother, a member of the government assalled by democrats, or from some other cause, it might be difficult to determine, but the fact is worthy of record.

But there came a time when General Sherman was placed in a hard predicament—when his brother and his friend were rivals for the nomination to the presidency. He wrote me several letters in 1870 and '70 which show how keenly he felt the embarrasement of his situa-

would have accepted. He probably would have been elected, but he positively did not want the place, while his brother, who has coveted it all his life

John Sherman. He wrote to me July 13, 1879:

"John Sherman is ambitious and strong—has more hold on the respect of the country than its affections, and may drift to the position of candidate I don't understand why anybody aspires to be president for four years. I would rather hold my office (general-in-chief), even if stripped of its proper functions, than to be subject to the buffets and abuse of president, and what is worse, the torture of appeals for places and office. I happen to be most delicately placed. Here at this moment my brother is deeply concerned in the success of the republican candidates, Foster and Hickenicoper, whereas, my brother-in-law, General Thomas Ewing, is the opposing candidate. And further, things seem to be drifting towards the other conclusion that my brother John and my personal friend, General Grant, will be contestants for the nomination of president. I can or will advocate neither, and the result may be that I get the kicks and cuits of both. So the world goes, and we can only drift with it."

Again, the next year—May 1, 1880, he wrote: "John Sherman appears as indif-Again, the next year—May 1, 1880, he

Again, the next year—May 1, 1880, he wrote: "John Sherman appears as indifferent to his chances of election as any man I ever saw, but I'm afraid that he is human and makes a great mistake in aiming at the least desirable office on earth. If I were Grant i would not risk the third term, but I am not, and it is none of my business, therefore I keep as quiet as possible. Grant understands me perfectly, as does also General Sherman."

Finally, Sherman was retired at the age of sixty-four, though Admiral Porter, the of sixty-four, though Admiral Porter, the head of the navy, was specially exempted from the retiring act, and remained in his place until his death, at a more admiral to the control of t his place until his death, at a more advanced age. Thereafter the brothers were not associated in public life, but their personal intimacy was, perhaps, closer than before. The general took the same live interest in great affairs, and the politician remained an important personage, returning to the senate from Hayes's cabinet, while in 1888 he was again a candidate for the presidential nomination.

In 1888 General Sherman lost his wife and survived her little more than a year. The blow was a severe one, and many who had not been intimate with him were perhaps surprised at the feelings he displayed. The desire he expressed to lie by her side, the touching letter he wrote to the country, and his private correspondence all showed a tender regard for her who had devoted the great opportunities he gave her not to the purfor her who had devoted the great op-portunities he gave her, not to the pur-suit of personal gratifications or frivolous distinctions, but to the cultivation of the highest religious virtues and the distribu-tion of innumerable charities. The theme is almost too sacred except for the closest intimacy but I may be allowed to offer a tribute to the beautiful relations between the historic soldier and the christian mother of his children; perhaps more mother of his children; perhaps more beautiful because Mrs. Sherman and her children were devoted Catholics and Gen-Sherman, though baptized in the same

communion, did not accept all the teach

communion, did not accept all the teachings of the church—at teat until the close of his life.

John Sherman also is not a Catholic, but when the sorrowing children called in a priest to offer the last ministration of religion to him they were losing, and soe intruding bigots criticised them in the public prints, he promptly declared that the rites of religion could never harm a dying man, and that the family were entitled to all the consolation their church could offer. Just as General Sherman himself had allowed his wife through life to could orer. Just as General Snerman nin-self had allowed his wife through life to act upon her convictions, and in her death afforded all the religious solace she, de-sired, just as he followed the Catholic services at funeral and desired to be laid by her side in ground consecrated by a Catholic bishop, so did the senator sup-port the children who desired to attend their dying father with those observances which their church declares are beneficial at such hours. Through life the brothers had defended and comforted each other, and the last act of the survivor before the great soldier was put away forever from the world where he had acted so noble a part was to honor him with Christian rites and shield the broken-hearted children when they turned to heaven to console them. Doubtless if the departing hero knew aught of what was passing he approved John Sherman's course.

ADAM BADEAU.

CATARRH AS A CAUSE

Of Nervons Debility-An American Malady Debility of the hervous system from intemperate habits of any kind, or exposure to cold, are quite likely to cause a condition of the mucous membranes of the nose and throat so nearly resembling canose and throat so nearly resembling catarrh that they are practically identical. Also chronic diseases which depress the nervous system will produce the same result, notably female weakness. They cause a flabby, pale condition of the nucous surfaces, with a sticky, stringy nucous secretion, which produce much hawking or coughing, generally called catarrh, but the whole trouble is caused by nervous depression, pure and simple. Beside the usual symptoms of catarrh, the patient has brown specks before his eyes, slight dischness, roaring in the edits, attacks of nervous headache, palpitation of the heart, flashes of heat, followed by slight, chilly sensations, faintness, depression, desponsibles sensations, faintness, depression, despon-dency, foolish fears, and many other similar ones. In such cases local treatment can do nothing but harm, the only hope of cure being the internal use of Peru-na, accord-ing to the directions on the bottle.

Every one beginning treatment for ca-trarh in any of its many phases or compli-cations should send for a free copy of The Family Physician No. 2. Address The Peru-na Drug Manufacturing Com-pany, Columbus, O.

Miss Anne Shaw, of Virginia, who has conducted twenty-one parties to Europe, will start from Richmond, Va., on April 24th, with a party of Indies, for Colorado, California, the Alaska voyage, Yellowstone Park, Chicago exposition, Miagara and New York. Winter party to Europe in October. References in Atlanta. For circulars, address Miss Anne Shaw, care John Munroe & Co, 32 Nassan street, New York.

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Everybody that wants a horse of any kind should go to the great breeders' sale at Nashville, Tenn., hext week, beginning Monday March 13th. There will be over six hundred sold, taking an entire week. Trotters, readsters, saddlers, Shetland ponies and matched teams. Cheap rates can be had on March 12th and 13th rood until March 19th, from Atlants, Chattanoogs, Montgomerr, Birmingham, Memphis, St. Louis, Louisville and all principal intermediate points, mari-thur-sun

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Books checked, balanced and closed; paranership and other settlements made; books
in bad shape straightened out; all work pertaining to accounts promptly executed and
at reasonable prices. Leave order at Debridge Paper Co., 10 Trinity ave., or orr
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Imposted digestion repaired by Beechman's

In the Early Days They Were Promptly

BUT THAT IS NOT THE CASE NOW

Secause Mr. Cleveland Offered Places to Men Who Declined to Serve-What Will Become of Harrison's Cabinet.

New York, March 10.—(Special Correspondence.)—Mr. Stephens B. Elkins, who was secretary of war in President Harrison's cabinet, recently said that the advantiges which came to a man who had been honored with a cabinet post were very great and that he did not understand why of late years there seemed to be something of reluctance on the part of men of influence and especially those who were earning large incomes from their professions or business to accept cabinet posts. The remark was undoubtedly called forth by the report that sectined invitations from President Cleveland to enter his cabinet, the reason given being that they could not afford to make the pecuniary secrifice.

This report is undoubtedly correct so far as two politicians who were asked to accept cabinet portfolios are concerned, and it may have been frue in respect to others.

It is only in the present generation that a tendency has been observed on the part of politicians to be possessed with less ambition to serve in presidential cabinets than the greater politicians had in earlier years. The cabinet whis looked upon, or at least the state department was, as the stepping stone to the presidency. All of the earlier presidents, excepting Jackson, up to the time of William Henry Harrison, had had served as secretary of state, and some of the ablest politicians of the earlier day, who had presidential ambition, disappointed though it was, held the first office in the cabinet, viewing it as the servant of that ambition. Thus Henry Clay entered the younger Adams's cabinet, Mr. Webster and Mr. Calhoun both served as secretaries of state. Lewis Cass also had that office. But after Mr. Buchanan's election to the presidency no man who had held the office of secretary of state was ever elected president, and Mr. Blaine was the only one who, faving been the state secretary, was afterwards nominated.

The senate has been called the grave-yard of presidential hopes, but that term might with equal accuracy be applied to the cabinet, for it is a remarkable fa

Judge Gresham, who had been both Postmaster general and secretary of the treasury.

In fact, as a general thing, service in the
eabinet has been the climax of political
careers. Some men have gone from the
cabinet to congress, but none ever
achieved great careers in the
legislative body after cabinet service excepting Henry Clay, Daniel Webster, and
John C. Calhoun. Mr. Sherman's career as
a legislator was made before he became
secretary of the treasury.

Very few men have served in presidential
cabinets and not passed rapidly out of the
public eye as soon as their cabinet careers
were finished. Marshall Jewell retained
great prominence, but it was because of his
maique and brilliant service as a political
manager. Mr. Everts seemed to have
finished his political career when he entered
President Johnson's cabinet as attorney
general, and it was personal friendship
rather than political consideration which
led President Hayes to call Mr. Everts to
the state department. Afterwards the
great lawyer was sent to the senate, not as
the first choice of his party but as a compromise acceptable to the freinds of more
powerful rival candidates, and Mr. Evarts's
career in the senate emphasized that political law which seems to determine the
public careers of those who have had cabinet service.

There probably was no more ambitious

career in the senate emphasized that political law which seems to determine the public careers of those who have had cabinet service.

There probably was no more ambitious man than Tom Corwin, whom Roscoe Conkling regarded as the most brilliant orator who ever spoke upon the hustings west of the Alleghanies, and who had been bred in that region. Mr. Corwin had been secretary of the treasury. His ambition was not set upon the presidency, but upon the speakership of the house of representatives, and he suffered keener disappointment when he met his failure than any but his closest friends fully realized.

But if the cabinet is the highest post which those who enter it can reasonably hope to obtain, it is certainly of great advantage in other ways to have been a member of it. Mr. Elkins says that the post is sufficiently distinguished to gratify any reasonable ambition for political fame, and that the holding of a cabinet portfolio gives to any man such prestige as will avail him much in business or professional pursuit. Those who have retired from the cabinet to private life have invariably done well. When E. Rockwood Hoar retired from President Grant's cabinet he returned to a law practice which was so profitable as to make his declining years most comfortable. George S. Boutwell, who was secretary of the treasury under Grant, began the practice of his profession in Washington, and became very successful in the prosecution of just claims. Though he was for a long time in public service, Mr. Boutwell frequently made more money in one year in private practice than his entire salary for nearly thirty years aggregated. Another cabinet officer of General Grant, General Belknap, who resigned under a cloud, also became very successful as a claim agent. Nearly all of President Hayes's cabinet did well. Carl Schurz became a newspaper proprietor, and afterwards the American representative of one of the great trans-Atlantic steamship companies. General Devens went almost immediately from Hayes's cabinet to the supreme benc

fortunate in securing a post as representative of that company which paid him \$25,000 a year.

The members of General Garfield's cabinet with the exception of Secretaries Windom and Lincoln returned to private life within a year. Mr. Blaine began the writing of his political history, which was one of the most profitable pecuniary ventures of his life. Wayne MacVeagh became counsel of the Pennsylvania railroad system, an office which is said to pay him many thousands every year. Mr. Windom returned to the senate for a short time and then engaged in business in New York which promised to make him, if he could have given a few more years' attention to it, very wealthy. Thomas L. James became a bank president, Mr. Kirkwood, who was an old man, retired to his farm in Iowa, where he has lived in delightful retirement ever since. Secretary of the Navy Hunt became minister to Russia, where he died.

President Arthur's cabinet served those who were members of it well. Mr. Freing Huysen, his secretary of state, had been recalled from private life and of course at the end of his term returned to his cultivated and liturious home, but did not live very long. Mr. Lincoln went to Chicago, where he was reputed to enjoy a fine law practice until President Harrison sent him to the court of St. James. William E. Chandler was able through the prestige he obtuined as secretary of the navy to gain political power enough to send him to the United States senate. Benjamin H. Brewater returned to a profitable professional practice in Philadelphia. Judge Gresham went from the cabinet to the circult court bench, to be called these by Practical to the cabinet to the circult court bench, to be called these by Practical to the cabinet to the circult court bench, to be called these by Practical to the cabinet to the circult court bench, to be called these by Practical to the cabinet to the circult court bench, to be called these by Practical to the cabinet to the circult court bench, to be called the cabinet to the circult court bench, to be

his ratirement from the cabinet, made professional engagements of such value that he could not afford to break them of to re-enter Mr. Cleveland's official family. Mr. Vilas was sent to the senate and Mr. Lamar became one of the junitices of the supreme court.

All of President Harrison's cabinet will become active in private pursuit, for Mr. Foster, his secretary of state, will resume the practice of international law in Washington as soon as his labors in the Behring sea conference are over. Mr. Miller, the attorney general, will return to the practice of law and with the expectation of largely increased chemage. Governor Foster, the secretary of the treasury, expects to go extensively into business, both in mine development and in other investments in Ohio. Secretary Tracy will resume law practice upon Wall street, New York, and Mr. Elkims expects greatly to improve his investments in West Virginia properties, having now the construction of a railway in view.

Mr. Wanamaker will return to his private business in Philadelphia and Secretary Noble to the practice of law in St. Louis, while Mr. Rusk laughingly, says that he is going again to be a farmer.

One remarkable development has been noticed for the past twenty years in the tendency of those who have associated with the treasury department to come to New York city and engage in important financial ventures.

The tendency was first illustrated by Mr. Bristow. He had been a man of influence in Ketnucky, was esteemed one of the strong members of Grant's administration and had attracted an element which gave lim powerful support for the presidential nomination in the republican convention of 1876. He came in 1877 to New York and was associated with those who were employed in mighty financial operations upon Wall street. His relation to these men was that of counsel. He became the legal advisor for several of the great rollway corporations and he has accumulated a fortune in this pursuit. He looks scarcely a day older than he did in 1877 and may be seen lunchi

for him to return to the treasury department.

When Mr. Manning retired from the treasury he found capitalists waiting for him with propositions at hand and purses open, so that he became president immediately of a new banking institution. The treasure of the United States under Mr. Manning Mr. Jordan, was made cashier of this bank, and upon Mr. Manning's death its president. Mr. Manning's successor as secretary of the treasury, Charles S. Fairchild, found awaiting him upon his retirement from the cabinet the presidency of a great banking institution. He receives as its president three times the salary which was paid him as secretary of the treasury, and he has become one of the great conservative influences of Wall street. Before he went into the cabinet he had practiced law, having been attorney general of New York. Governor Foster could associate himself with New York bankers if he chose to listen to propositions which have been made to him.

John Jay Knex, who for many years was

John Jay Knox, who for many years was comptroller of the currency and was regarded as the best authority on the national banking system of his time, was tempted to Wall street. The presidency of a bank with many millions of deposits was offered to him. He had been serving as comptrol-

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Georgetown, D. C.

"I have often seen statements from people benefited by Hood's Sarsaparilia, and I feel that I am met doing justice unless my testimony is added. I have been suffering with sick vomiting spells for three or four years, with giddiness, most of the time almost perfectly prostrated. I had no appetite, and suffered also with neuralgia in my head and eyes. I was treated for two-years by the best physicians, but found no relief. They would tell me my condition was

Owing to my Age
and that I must have patience. But after two
years I though, patience ceased to be a virtue.
I was growing so weak I could not sleep at
night. And wirm I was able to go out, I was
afraid to ge far from home. I was constantly tired; I could not go up or down stairs
or raise my arms above my head without giddiness, and was so airaid to look up that I became accustomed to holding my head down.

At Last At Last

I was persuaded to take Hood's Sarsaparilla, and after using four bottles, my improvement in health is wonderful. I candidly believe I am enreed of all my allments. My appetite is good, can eat at any time, am free from neuralgis and other troubles. I never felt so well or was as stout as pow since I was married, and I am mother of nine children. I have increased from 125 to 143 pounds. I am perfectly well, go out every day. When my triends ask what has made such an improvement I tell them I owe it all to

Hood's Sarsaparilla and that I am made over again." Mrs. S. M. Warma, 1213 324 Street, N. W., George-town, D. C. Take Hood's

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ATLANTA, . . .

UCCESS OF AN ACTI Beginning in German Into Georgia, and So aph of a Worthy Amb

Hans is one of the m of all Atlantians. quiet and una of our city. enhect of our sketch v

t Darmstadt, Duchy



it, Germany, and is, years of age. His pa Herman Haas, remo ates in 1847 and settl and there their son a ds, securing the afterward acquired stent application.

O the family moved Mr. Haas spent his Unaided by a coll college friends, h on his own resp e of fifteen, first afterward at Cleve him numerous friends in from Cleveland an

ther's business, whi d, recognizing the pos as a large city, he her future by locating who, pronouncing in his which has ever since His first business ven s as a merchandise br hich he has ever sin trying success. He has wed the world on its oped in shadow ar mastered adve

rencies, he is a shint men by whom Atlanta Hass has always displa Atlanta in various pand trust. In 1874 he from the first ward, a he filled with such man such a degree of satisf low citizens endorsed he following year by e us one of the first ei time up to the pres ked prosperity of A in no small degree by efforts of Aaron Ha 17 the subject of this wedded to Miss Fann to well-known Rich Their union has as handsome, manly 70 as Georgia boas rele Mr. Haas displa traits of character, as useful citizens,

s ways and on me citizens have ho honoring Mm. In naster of Fulton and inter president fl. O. B. B., the ben ed and sustains th

FACE AN show it, if you's woman. They beauty of the matter what yo Perfect health, akin, rosy cheek eyes, is enough woman attractiv. To get perfect faithfully Dr. I vorite Prescript regulates and p the proper function.

THE TWO SHERMANS.

Brothers Who Both Distinguished Themselves in War and Peace.

THE SOLDIER AND THE STATESMAN.

William T.'s Military Career During the Late War-John's Services at Wash-ington in the Senate.

A daughter of General Sherman has reently published some letters that passed tween her father and Senator Sherman at the beginning of the civil war. Por-traits of the brothers are placed side by side to preface the correspondence, and they recall very vividly the two figures they recall very vividly the two figures so prominent at a critical period in the national history; figures closely knit not only by ties of blood but by interest and effort in the same great cause, yet singularly contrasted both in character and career. I chanced to have unusual opportunities to observe the parallels.

They were like and unlike by turns; the one a soldier, the other a statesman; one sympathizing with the south on many points of the great controversy shout

ints of the great controversy about



GENERAL SHERMAN.

davery, the other siding always with the north; both strongly and above all things union men, yet one almost a dem-ocrat in political faith, the other a stanch republican. One was ardent and incau-tious in temperament, the other phlegmatic; one effusive, the other reserved; one full of imagination, sentiment and passion, the other logical, collected and cold; one brilliant, the other staid. The

politician got the start in life and entered the senate at thirty-seven, while the sol-dier left the army early and tried, by turns, the role of banker, lawyer, teacher, and then shot into fame echipsing any that his brother had achieved. The general had no gift for money-making or money-saving, and managed his private affairs with only moderate success; the senator is a reputed millionaire and one of the ablest financiers of his time. One detested the devices of practical politics, the other is an adept at working machines and pulling wires. Both were spoken of for the presidency, but neither attained it; the nomination was offered to the sol-dier, and declined; the politician sought

then and declined; the politician sought it for years, and once was very near the goal, but personal and party treachery snatched away the prize.

Through all these chequered circumstances they preserved the warmest attachment for each other, the keenest interest in each other's fortunes, and were in perfect harmony as patriots, differing occasionally, it is true, but never discordant in their political views.

Both were tall and spare, and their

Both were tall and spare, and their portraits bear more than a family resemblance. In each the face is long and narrow, the forehead high, the nose prominent, the mouth firm. The general's features, however, were by far the more strongly marked; energy and power were stamped on every line, a brilliant light flashed from his eyes, and emotion and expression were superent not only in expression were apparent not only in lineament, but in form and gesture and voice; John is less individualized in every way. One abounded in spontaneous, impetuous eloquence, the other is ar-tificial and elaborate in speech and conversation. The personality of one was irresistibly fascinating, that of the other is unattractive, and, to some, repelling, unless he and his hearers are in accord. The soldier was dramatic and sympathetic, and interested those who differed with every word he uttered; the senator, though studied and unimpulsive, in the end impresses every one with his judgment, his knowledge and his equipoise. The soldier showed the traces of the life he had led in tent and field, the hardthe solder showed the traces of the life he had led in tent and field, the hardships he had endured, the dangers he had encountered, the responsibilities he had borne, but he carried these traces as a warrior does his arms—the weight did not embarrass, nor did the marks disfigure him; they were the gloriess seeks of ure him; they were the glorious scars of his great achievements, recalling Shiloh and Atlanta, and the immortal "March." The senator's face is that of a thoughtful, sedate and diplomatic legislator; the general looked the typical man of action that he was, physically, mentally, mor-

that he was, physically, mentally, morally.

The general had an army of devoted adherents, and the whole nation at times, to admire and love him; the senator evokes no enthusiasm, but is respected even by his opponents; yet the general made many enemies and often brought on himself a storm of criticism from those who had been his stanchest friends, while the senator has skilfully avoided personal antagonisms.

There were only three years between them, and the general was the elder. He was born in 1820, and named William Tecumseh, partly after an Indian chief who was waging a frontier war at the time of his birth. The lad was nicknamed "Cump." an abbreviation for Tecumseh,

"Cump." an abbreviation for Tecumseh, and to the last some who had been his mates at West Point knew the world-famous general as "Cump Sherman." He married into a prominent family and was early brought into communication

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with important people, who doubtless noted his brilliant qualities. In 1853 he resigned from the army, and at the age of forty-one was superintendent of a military school in Louisiana, not a very lofty position for a man of his genius to have attained. Here the war found him. His great compeer, Grant, at the same time was thirty-nine; he, like Sherman, had left the army, but he was only a clerk in the employ of his father, a dealer in leather in western Illinois.

The other Sherman, meanwhile, had devoted himself to politics; he entered congress when he was thirty-two, and became the republican candidate for speaker in 1860, but was not elected. In 1861 he was senator from Ohlo, and must have displayed unusual ability to have reached this place after only six years of public life. At this epoch the younger brother was a man of national reputation, while Tecumseh was little

reputation, while Tecumseh was little known outside of the army. When the civil war broke out Tecum-

seh, though living at the south, and some-what affected by his association with southerners, was strong in his determina-tion to support the union, while John, a member of the republican party; was not a bitter partisan. The letters that passed between them at this crisis are full of patriotism, honorable sentiment and brotherly affection. They show that both were clear-headed, both anxious to do what was right, and each also anxious for the success of the other. Tecumseh seh, though living at the south, and some what was right, and each also anxious for the success of the other. Tecumsel displayed a lively interest in his brother's advancement, while the senator, able from his position to do more, left nothing undone to serve the soldier.

Tecumsel became a general early in 1861, and his after career is part of the nation's history; John remained in the salest and was one of the next prescription.

nation's history; John remained in the senate and was one of its most important members. It is here that I am able to testify to the continuance of a brotherly regard that was more than ordinary. The senator watched closely over the changing circumstances of the soldier's career; he did not unduly thrust himself forward he did not unduly inrust minself forward as a champion; there could be no charge of favoritism or nepotism; yet he was profoundly and personally interested in the great achievements which were maktheir name historical, while the general retained the warmest regard for the politician, believed in his judgment, appreciated his ability, relied on his constancy, appealed to him always when he needed support and some times when he wanted advice.

My position with General Grant as mil-

My position with General Grant as military secretary, and Grant's intimacy with Sherman, give 1 'e unusual opportunities to study Sherman's character, which was in reality more fascinating than Grant's. Sherman wrote and talked to Grant with extreme freedom; he wrote semi-official letters which I was allowed to see, and he talked at Grant's mess table and camp fire with that remarkable openness which all who ever met him will remember. I was besides sent to him with important messages, sometimes him with important messages, sometimes when he was 1,000 miles away, and then, of course, he spoke in peculiar confidence. It was on occasions like these that I found out his feeling for "John Sherman," as he always called the senator. When the "march to the sea" was over

the enthusiasm of the country was such that a movement was set on foot to make Sherman lientenant general, as well as Grant, so that he might be eligible to com-Grant, so that he might be eligible to command the army, but Sherman at once wrote to his brother in the senate to put an end to all such efforts, and the senator acted as the general desired. Indeed throughout the war John Sherman behaved toward General Grant with some of the same magnimity that his brother always showed. Sherman, so near the top, and doubtless conscious of an ability more striking, at any rate, than Grant's, never allowed himself to be placed in a position of twalry with his chief, his loyalty was superb, and his brother, who



SENATOR SHERMAN.

might have been pardoned for a family preference, abstained absolutely from any mifestation of such a feeling. His patriotism was proof against the ambitious

During the reconstruction period, when President Johnson strove to put General Sherman into the position of secretary of war, above Grant, the soldier consulted his brother and received the same advice which his corrective to the same advice. which his own judgment had already given—to reject the offer. Indeed, their judgments were almost invariably in accord in matters that concerned the action of either. General Sherman, it is well known, was inclined to a more conservative treatment of the southerners after

cord in matters that concerned the action of either. General Sherman, it is well known, was inclined to a more conservative treatment of the southerners after the war than was adopted by the republican party, but Senator Sherman was always one of the cooler heads in that party, and their views, perhaps, were not so far apart as they seemed. The senator, of course, supported Grant for the presidency in his two candidacies, but the general always advised his chief to remain in the army, although he hinself would succeed to the generalship-inchief whenever Grant became president. During Grant's presidency the brothers were still very prominent, the elder as head of the army, the younger as senator, and at the time of Hayes's inauguration they were in absolute harmony. The general took a soldier's notion of standing by authorities, and recognized the action of the electoral commission as decisive; he had especial instructions from President Grant to maintain order at the capital, and took every measure to secure a peaceable inauguration. The senator was one of the visiting statesmen sent by Grant to inspect the situation at the south, and afterward entered Hayes's cabinet, so that in their civil and military capacities they were both associated with the government at a critical emergency. Indeed, about this time the general agreed more closely with the purely political sentiments of his brother than at an earlier period. I have letters from him full of hostility to the democratic majority that ruled the lower house of congress during the last years of Hayes's administration. Whether this hostility came from intimate association with his brother, a member of the government assalled by democrats, or from some other cause, it might be difficult to determine, but the fact is worthy of record.

But there came a time when General Sherman was placed in a hand predicament—when his brother and his friend were rivals for the nomination to the presidency. He wrote me several letters in 1879 and '30 which show how keenly he fe

tion. It was after he had himself de-elined the nomination and several times put aside the suggestion which most men would have accepted. He probably would have been elected, but he pos-tively did not want the place, while his brother, who has coveted it all his life, will go to his grave without succeeding. The general could not appreciate the anx-leties or aspirations either of Grant or John Sherman. He wrote to me July 13, 1879:

John Sherman. He wrote to me July 13, 1879:

"John Sherman is ambitious and strong—has more hold on the respect of the country than its affections, and may drift to the position of candidate I don't understand why anybody aspires to be president for four years. I would rather hold my office (general-in-chief), even if stripped of its proper functions, than to be subject to the buffets and abuse of president, and what is worse, the torture of appeals for places and office. I happen to be most delicately placed. Here at this moment my brother is deeply concerned in the success of the republican candidates, Foster and Hickenlooper, whereas, my brother-in-law, General Thomas Ewing, is the opposing candidate. And further, things seem to be drifting towards the other conclusion that my brother John and my personal friend, General Grant, will be contestants for the nomination of president. I can or will advocate neither, and the result may be that I get the kicks and curis of both. So the world goes, and we can only drift with it."

Again, the next year—May 1, 1880, he wrote: "John Sherman appears as indif-

Again, the next year—May 1, 1880, he Again, the next year—May I, 1830, he wrote: "John Sherman appears as indifferent to his chances of election as any man I ever saw, but I'm afraid that he is human and makes a great mistake in aiming at the least desirable office on earth. If I were Grant I would not risk the third tears but I am not risk the third tears had I am not risk the third tears and I am not risk the third tears and I am not risk the third tears and I am not risk the third tears are I am not risk the third tears and I am not risk the third tears are the I am not risk the third tears and I am not risk the third tears are the same of the earth. If I were Grant I would not risk the third term, but I am not, and it is none of my business, therefore I keep as quiet as possible. Grant understands me perfectly, as does also General Sherman." Finally, Sherman was retired at the age of sixty-four, though Admiral Porter, the head of the navy, was specially exempted from the retiring act, and remained in his place until his death, at a more advanced age. Thereafter the brothers were not associated in public life but vanced age. Thereafter the brothers were not associated in public life, but their personal infimacy was, perhaps, closer than before. The general took the same live interest in great affairs, and the politician remained an important personage, returning to the senate from Hayes's cabinet, while in 1888 he was again a candidate for the presidential nomination.

In 1888 General Sherman lost his wife and survived her little more than a year. The blow was a severe one, and many who had not been intimate with him were perhaps surprised at the feelings he displayed. The desire he expressed to lie by her side, the touching letter he wrote to the country, and his private correspondence all showed a tender regard for her who had devoted the great opportunities he gave her, not to the pursuit of personal gratifications or frivolous distinctions, but to the cultivation of the highest religious virtues and the distribution of innumerable charities. The theme is almost too sacred except for the closest intimacy but I may be allowed to offer a tribute to the beautiful relations between the historic soldier and the christian mother of his children; perhaps more beautiful because Mrs. Sherman and her children were devoted Catholics and Gen. Sherman, though baptized in the same In 1888 General Sherman lost his wife Sherman, though baptized in the same communion, did not accept all the teach-

communion, did not accept all the teachings of the church—at rear until the close of his life.

John Sherman also is not a Catholic, but when the sorrowing children called in a priest to offer the last ministration of religion to him they were losing, and the introduced him higher criticised them by soe intruding bigots criticised them in the public prints, he promptly declared, that the rites of religion could never harm a dying man, and that the family were a dying man, and that the rainity were entitled to all the consolation their church could offer. Just as General Sherman him-self had allowed his wife through life to act upon her convictions, and in her death afforded all the religious solace she, de-sired, just as he followed the Catholic services at inneral and desired to be laid by her side in ground consecrated by a Catholic bishop, so did the senator sup-port the children who desired to attend their dying father with those observances at such hours. Through life the brothers had defended and comforted each other, and the last act of the survivor before the great soldier was put away forever from the world where he had acted so noble a part was to henor him with Christian rites and shield the broken-hearted chilwhen they turned to heaven to con-them. Doubtless if the departing sole them. Doubtless if the departing hero knew aught of what was passing he approved John Sherman's course.

ADAM BADEAU.

CATARRH AS A CAUSE Of Nervons Debility-An American Malady. Debility of the hervous system from intemperate habits of any kind, or exposure to cold, are quite likely to cause a condition of the mucous membranes of the nose and throat so nearly resembling canose and throat so nearly resembling catarrh that they are practically identical. Also chronic diseases which depress the nervous system will produce the same result, notably female weakness. They cause a flabby, pale condition of the mucous surfaces, with a sticky, stringy mucous secretion, which produce much hawking or coughing, generally called catarrh, but the whole trouble is caused by nervous depression, pure and simple. Beside the usual symptoms of catarrh, the patient has brown specks before his eyes, slight discipers, roaring in the ears, attacks of nerv-

ness, roaring in the ears, attacks of nervous headache, palpitation of the heart, flashes of heat, followed by slight, chilly sensations, faintness, depression, despondency, foolish fears, and many other simihar ones. In such cases local treatment can do nothing but harm, the only hope of cure being the internal use of Peruna, according to the directions on the bottle.

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tarrh in any of its many phases or compli-cations should send for a free copy of The Family Physician No. 2. Address The Peru-na Drug Manufacturing Com-

pany, Columbus, O. miss Anne Shaw, of Virginia, who has conducted twenty-one parties to Europe, will start from Richmond, Va., on April 24th, with a party of Indies, for Colorado, California, the Alaska voyage, Yellowstone Park, Chicago exposition, Misgara and New York. Winter party to Europe in October. References in Atlanta. For circulars, address Miss Anne Shaw, care John Munroe & Co, 32 Nassau street, New York.

600 Horses at Auetlon. 600 Byerybody that wants a horse of any kind should go to the great breeders' sale at Nashrille, Tenn., next week, beginning Monday. March 13th. There will be over six hundred sold, taking an entire week. Trotters, readsters, saddlers, Shetland ponies and matched teams. Cheap rates can be had on March 12th and 13th good until March 19th, from Atlanta, Chattanooga, Montgomerr, Birmingham, Memphis, St. Louis, Louisville and all principal intermediate points, mari-thur-sin

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In the Early Days They Were Promptly

BUT THAT IS NOT THE CASE NOW.

Secause Mr. Cleveland Offered Places to Men Who Declined to Serve-What Will Become of Harrison's Cabinet.

New York, March 10.—(Special Correspondence.)—Mr. Stephens B. Elkins, who was secretary of war in President Harrison's cabinet, recently said that the advantages which came to a man who had been honored with a cabinet post were very great and that he did not understand why of late years there seemed to be something of reluctance on the part of men of influence and especially those who were earning large incomes from their professions or business to accept cabinet posts. The remark was undoubtedly called forth by the report that several men of high character and ability declined invitations from President Cleveland to enter his cabinet, the reason given being that they could not afford to make the pecuniary sacrifice.

This report is undoubtedly correct so far as two politicians who were asked to accept cabinet portfolios are concerned, and it may have been true in respect to others. It is only in the present generation that a tendency has been observed on the part of politicians to be possessed with less ambition to serve in presidential cabinets than the greater politicians had in earlier years. The cabinet was looked upon, or at least the state department was, as the stepping stone to the presidency. All of the earlier presidents, excepting Jackson, up to the time of William Henry Harrison, had had served as secretary of state, and some of the ablest politicians of the earlier day, who had presidential ambition, disappointed though it was, held the first office in the cabinet, viewing it as the servant of that ambition. Thus Henry Clay entered the younger Adams's cabinet, Mr. Webster and Mr. Calhoun both served as secretaries of state. Lewis Cass also had that office. But after Mr. Buchanan's election to the presidency no man who had held the office of secretary of state was ever elected president, and Mr. Elaine was the only one who, having been the state secretary, was afterwards nominated.

The senate has been called the grave-yard of presidential ambition excepting John Sherman, who had been server and th

Judge Gresham, who had been both Postmaster general and secretary of the treasury.

In fact, as a general thing, service in the cabinet has been the climax of political careers. Some men have gone from the cabinet to congress, but none ever achieved great careers in the legislative body after cabinet service excepting Henry Clay, Daniel Webster and John C. Cathoun. Mr. Sherman's career as a legislator was made before he became secretary of the treasury.

Very few men have served in presidential cabinets and not passed rapidly out of the public eye as soon as their cabinet careers were finished. Marshall Jewell retained great prominence, but it was because of his maique and brilliant service as a political manager. Mr. Everts seemed to have finished his political career when he entered President Johnson's cabinet as attorney general, and it was personal friendship rather than political consideration which led President Hayes to call Mr. Everts to the state department. Afterwards the great lawyer was sent to the senate, not as the first choice of his party but as a compromise acceptable to the freinds of more powerful fival candidates, and Mr. Evarts's career in the senate emphasized that political representation which seems to determine the public careers of those who have had cabinet service.

There probably was no more ambitious

net service.

There probably was no more ambitious man than Tom Corwin, whom Roscoe Conkling regarded as the most brilliant orator who ever spoke upon the hustings

man than Tom Corwin, whom Roscoe Conkling regarded as the most brilliant orator who ever spoke upon the hustings west of the Alleghanies, and who had been bred in that region. Mr. Corwin had been secretary of the treasury. His ambition was not set upon the presidency, but upon the speakership of the house of representatives, and he suffered keener disappointment when he met his failure than any but his closest friends fully realized.

But if the cabinet is the highest post which those who enter it can reasonably hope to obtain, it is certainly of great advantage in other ways to have been a member of it. Mr. Elkins says that the post is sufficiently distinguished to gratify any reasonable ambition for political fame, and that the holding of a cabinet portfolio gives to any man such prestige as will avail him much in business or professional pursuit. Those who have retired from the cabinet to private life have invariably done well. When E. Rockwood Hoar retired from President Grant's cabinet he returned to a law practice which was so profitable as to make his declining years most comfortable. George S. Boutwell, who was secretary of the treasury under Grant, began the practice of his profession in Washington, and became very successful in the prosecution of just claims. Though he was for a long time in public service, Mr. Boutwell frequently made more money in one year in private practice than his entire salary for nearly thirty years aggregated. Another cabinet officer of General Grant, General Belkinsp, who resigned under a cloud, also became very successful as a claim agent. Nearly all of President Hayes's cabinet did well. Carl Schurz became a newspaper proprietor, and afterwards the American representative of one of the supreme bench of Massachusetts. Richard Thompson was regarded until the Panama revelations as singularly fortunate in securing a post as representative of that company which paid him \$25,-

fortunate in securing a post as representative of that company which paid him \$25,000 a year.

The members of General Garfield's cabinet with the exception of Secretaries Windom and Lincoln returned to private life within a year. Mr. Blaine began the writing of his political history, which was one of the most profitable pecuniary ventures of his life. Wayne MacVengh became counsel of the Pennsylvania railroad system, an office which is said to pay him many thousands every year. Mr. Windom returned to the senate for a short time and then engaged in business in New York which promised to make him, if he could have given a few more years' attention to it, very wealthy. Thomas L., James became a bank president, Mr. Kirkwood, who was an old man, retired to his farm in Iowa, where he has lived in delightful retirement ever since. Secretary of the Navy Hunt became minister to Russia, where he died.

President Arthur's cabinet served those who were members of it well. Mr. Freing Huysen, his secretary of state, had been recalled from private life and of course at the end of his term returned to his calitivated and filturious home, but did not live very long. Mr. Lincoln went to Chicago, where he was reputed to enjoy a fine law practice until President Harrison sent him to the court of St. James. William E. Chandler was able through the prestige he obtained as secretary of the may to gain political power enough to send him to the United States senate. Herjamin E. Brewster returned to a profitable professional practice in Philadelphia, Judge Gresham went from the called theme by Fraidiant Cleveland. Frank Hatton became the first editor me.

Secretary Bayard, who held the state portfolio during Cleveland's administration, illustrated that cubinet law which makes a cabinet post the climax of a political career, but he is reported, for the first time in his life, to have enjoyed a profitable and extensive practice at the bar since 1889. William C. Whitney received what he wanted when he accepted a cabinet post. He desired prestige and he gained it. Since his retirement from Cleveland's cabinet Mr. Whitney has been absorbed in business pursuits, and is reputed to have realized an ambition then formed of becoming one of the greater capitalists of the country. Mr. Garland, Cleveland's attorney general, has been content with a large law practice, and Mr. Dickinson, his later postmaster general, has since his ratirement from the cabinet, made professional engagements of such value that he could not afford to break them of

Lamar became one of the justices of the supreme court.

All of President Hurrison's cabinet will become active in private pursuit, for Mr. Foster, his secretary of state, will resume the practice of international law in Washington as soon as his labors in the Behring sea conference are over. Mr. Miller, the attorney general, will return to the practice of law and will the expectation of largely increased clientage. Governor Foster, the secretary of the treasury, expects to go extensively into business, both in mine development, and in other investments in White Street, New York, and Mr. Elkins expects greatly to improve his investments in West Virginia properties, having new the construction of a railway in view.

Mr. Wanamaker will return to his private business in Philadelphia and Secretary Noble to the practice of law in St. Louis, while Mr. Rusk laughingly says that he is going again to be a farmer.

One remarkable development has been noticed for the past twenty years in the tendency of those who have associated with the treasury department to come to New York city and engage in important financial ventures.

The tendency was first illustrated by Mr. Bristow. He had been a man of infusence in Ketnucky, was esteemed one of the strong members of Grant's administration and had attracted an element sthirf gave film powerful support for the presidential nomination in the republican convention of 1876. He came in 1877 to New York and was associated with those who were employed in mighty financial operations upon Wall street. His relation to these men was that of comselled with financial operations upon Wall street. His relation to these men was that of conselled with those who were employed in mighty financial operations upon Wall street. His relation to these men was that of conselled with those who were employed in mighty financial operations upon Wall street. His relation to these men was that of conselled him, have been those which followed his retirement from public office.

John Sherman could, had he chose

whom regarded it as personal separation for him to return to the treasury department.

When Mr. Manning retired from the treasury he found capitalists waiting for him with propositions at hand and purses open so that he became president immediately of a new banking institution. The treasurer of the United States under Mr. Manning's Mr. Jordan, was made cashler of this bank, and upon Mr. Manning's death its president.

Mr. Manning's successor as secretary of the treasury, Charles S. Fairchild, found awaiting him upon his retirement from the cabinet the presidency of a great banking institution. He receives as its president three times the salary which was paid him as secretary of the treasury, and he has become one of the great conservative influences of Wall street. Before he went into the cabinet he had practiced law, having been attorney general of New York. Governor Foster could associate himself with New York bankers if he chose to listen to propositions which have been made to him.

John Jay Knox, who for many years was

to him.

John Jay Knox, who for many years was comptroller of the currency and was regarded as the best authority on the national banking system of his time, was tempted to Wall street. The presidency of a bank with many millions of deposits was offered to him. He had been serving as comptrol-

Hood's Cures

Owe all My Health to It Oured of Sick Vomiting Spells, Dizzi-ness, Neuralgia, Weakness.



Georgetown, D. C.

"I have often seen statements from people benefited by Hood's Sarssparfila, and I feel that I am not doing justice unless my testimony is added. I have been suffering with sick yomiting spells for three or four years, with giddiness, most of the time almost perfectly prostrated. I had no appetite, and suffered also with neuralgia in my head and eyes. I was treated for two years by the best physicians, but found no relief. They would tell me my condition was

Owing to my Age

Owing to my Age
and that I must have patience. But after two
years I though, patience ceased to be a virtue.
I was growing so weak I could not sleep at
night. And wien I was able to go out, I was
afraid to go far from home. I was constantly tired; I could not go up or down stairs
or raise my arms above my head without giddiness, and was so afraid to look up that I became accustomed to holding my head down.

At Last
I was persuaded to take Hood's Sarsaparilla.

At Last

I was persuaded to take Hood's Sarsaparilla, and after using four bottles, my improvement in health is womderful. I candidly believe I am curved of all my allments. My appetite is good, can eat at any time, am free from neuralgis and other troubles. I mever felt so well or was as stout as pow since I was married, and I am mother of nine children. I have increased from 125 to 143 pounds. I am perfectly well, go out every day. When my friends ask what has made such an improvement I tell them I swe it all to

Hood's Sarsaparilla and that I am smade over again." Mgs. S. M. Warska, 1213 324 Street, N. W., George-town, D. C. Take Hood's

HOOD's Pills cure liver ills, sick head-sche, jaundice, indigestion. Try a box. 25c.

the currency, will probabiliste of Wall street finding, Mr. Gilfillan, whithe United States for

Aggravating Ecze

Cuticura Resolu

-OFFICE OF

A. HOLZMAN Jeweler and Diamond St

474 Whitehall Street, (Upd Special attention to out of be SEVEN SEVENTER

Bile Bean Small.

Picture "7, 71, 70" and sample and d. F. SMITH & CO., Proprietors, 159

The Clarke Hardwa

have a few pointers to give you

Cor. Peachtree and B wood Avenue ATLANTA, - - -

LICCESS OF AN ACTI Into Georgis, and So oh of a Worthy Am

Hans is one of the mo of all Atlantians quiet and unassum of our city. abject of our sketch w at Darmstadt, Duchy



t, Germany, and is, years of age. His pa Herman Haas, remo ates in 1847 and sett and there their son a ools, securing the afterward acquired the family moved Mr. Haas spent hi Unaided by a coll college friends, he on his own respo

re of fifteen, first afterward at Cleve him numerous friends of financial success. in from Cleveland and ther's business, whi th marked ability

recognizing the pos as a large city, he her future by locating hich has ever since His first business ven ying success. He had wed the world on its groped in shadow and mastered adve

men by whom Atlanta Haas has always displa Atlanta in various is and trust. In 1874 he from the first ward, a he filled with such man low citizens endorsed to following year by e one of the first ei new charter which had time up to the pressived prosperity of Ar 16, and this happy reno small degree b efforts of Aaron Ha dded to Miss Fan well-known Rich Their union has as handsome, manly ors as Georgia boas rele Mr. Haas displa alts of character, to the responsibilit as useful citizens,

citizens have ho and later president (L.O.B.B., the ben ed and sustains th

example of indust

PACE AN show it, if you's woman. They beauty of the matter what yo Perfect health, vakin, rosy cheek eyes, is enough woman attractiv. To get perfece faithfully Dr. I vorite Prescript regulates and p the proper funct. regulates and p the proper funes manhood, impro-tion, enriches the pels aches and parefreshing aleep. The pels aches and parefreshing aleep. The pels aches and pro-placements, bearing and female comp to effective the lift doesn't bear your money back.

ting Eczema

HOLZMAN

ention to out of to



od Avenue

TA, - - -

at Atlanta's Best Known Busi-

GIOCESS OF AN ACTIVE LIFE

ness Men.

Beginning in Germany, Finally Into Georgia, and Scoring the aph of a Worthy Ambition.

Heas is one of the most favoranown of all Atlantians. Though quiet and unassuming, he has been a prominent factor in the prosy of our city.

subject of our sketch was born in subject of our sketch was born in Mr. Haas was largely instrumental in the building of the Atlanta and Florida

benevolen congregation, and a leading member of the local board of control of the Jewish orphans' houre. He is a director in the National and president of the Atlanta society for ameliorating the condition of the Russian refugees, and is a man by whom the appeals of charity are ever answered by warmth of feeling and open purse.

My Hear liberties bolds

are ever answered by warmth of feeling and open purse.

Mr. Haas likewise holds several positions of honor and trust in the commercial world. He is president of the Atlanta Suburban Land Company, with a capital of \$267,000; president of the Atlanta City Street railway, capital \$150,000—this is the new line being built to Decatur; president of the Atlanta Accident Association, and director in the Capital City bank. He has added no little to our city's prosperity in the past, and will accomplish much more in that line in the future.

Mr. Haas was largely instrumental in



t, Germany, and is, therefore, yee years of age. His parents, Mr. In Herman Haas, removed to the ad States in 1847 and settled in Philand there their son attended the chools, securing the foundation he afterward acquired by earnest positent application.
39 the family moved to Newman

here Mr. Haas spent his early boyys. Unaided by a collegiate educollege friends, he embarked on his own responsibility at ge of fifteen, first at Madisonafterward at Cleveland, Tenn. nestness, industry and integrity him numerous friends and a full of financial success. He returned in from Cleveland and succeeded ather's business, which he conather's business, which he con-

1862, recognizing the possibilities of as a large city, he proved his her future by locating in the then ich has ever since marked his His first business venture in Atas a merchandise broker, a busch he has ever since pursued ng success. He has not alred the world on its gilded side, roped in shadow and basked in mastered adversity and

with prosperity. The equal of encies, he is a shining example a by whom Atlanta was built. Has has always displayed a spirit and enterprise, and has nd Atlanta in various positions of and trust. In 1874 he was elected, highly complimentary vote, as coun-from the first ward, and this pohe filled with such marked ability such a degree of satisfaction, that fellow citizens endorsed his official the following year by electing him Ill higher office of alderman. He us one of the first elected under new charter which has stood the of time up to the present writing. 1875, and this happy result was oc-

efforts of Aaron Haas. 1 877 the subject of this sketch was wedded to Miss Fanny Rich, sisthe well-known Rich brothers, of Their union has been blessed as handsome, manly and intelliloys as Georgia boasts. In the diele Mr. Haas displays his most traits of character. aits of character, proving himal to the responsibilities of rearing as useful citizens, by both pread example of industry, piety and

frons ways and on many occasions citizens have honored them-honoring Mm. In 1877 he was by honoring Mm. In 1877 he and pful master of Fulton lodge F. and and later president of the grand of L. O. B. B., the benevolent order ed and sustains the Jewish or-

> FACE AND FIGURE show it, if you're a healthy woman. They'll have a beauty of their own, no matter what your features. Perfect health, with its clear skin, rosy cheeks, and bright eyes, is enough to make any Woman attractive.
> To get perfect health, use faithfully Dr. Pierce's Fa-

faithfully Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. That regulates and promotes all the proper functions of womanhood, improves digestion, enriches the blood, dispels aches and pains, brings refreshing sleep, and restores shand strength.

stodical pains, prolapsus and facements, bearing-down senda "female complaints" genso effective that it can be if it doesn't benefit or cure, fur money back. Is anything said in this way likely to be senda.

railroad, and in conjunction with Mr. Patterson, built the Metropolitan Street railroad, which they afterwards sold. He is at the head of the Atlanta Suburban Land Company, which purchased 1,600 acres of land between Atlanta and Decatur, built a street railroad through it, improved its natural advantages and which is rapidly being built into an almost unbroken city six miles long. He is director in the Chamber of Commerce, an association in which he takes great in-

terest and pleasure.

Eight years ago Mr. Haas's father died, leaving a widow grandly eloquent in years and good deeds. Mr. Haas has two brothers—Sol Haas, universally known as traffic manager of the Piedmont Air-Line, and Isaac Haas, a successful business

and Isaac Haas, a successful business man of Savannah.

To sum it all up, Aaron Haas is a true man, and the world is the better for his living. He is a conscientious Israelite, charitable and enterprising, and a citizen of whom Atlanta feels proud.

HE MAY COME TO ATLANTA.

Dr. J. T. Leftwich Has Resigned His Balti-

more Pastorate.

It is likely that Dr. J. T. Leftwich. who was formerly the pastor of the Central Presbyterian church of this city, will return to Atlanta to spend his declining years.

A few days ago he tendered his resignation as the pastor of his church in Balti-more, on account of his declining health, which was such as to make it necessary for

him to sever his pastoral relations His resignation was accepted with profound regret, as the presbytery as well as the congregation, were tenderly attached to the emment divine. A resolution to this effect was voted by the presbytery and his relations to that body were severed with universal sorrow by the ministers compositive its angle of the congregation of

ing it.

At a meeting of his congregation which was held a day or two after his resignation, the sum of \$50,000 was set apart, and the interest on that amount, or \$4,000 annually will be paid to Dr. Leftwich for the remainder of his life. A higher tribute to his purity and worth was never accorded to any man.

to his purity and worth was never accorded to any man.

For thirteen years Dr. Leftwich was the pastor of the Central Presbyterian church of this city. His pastorate was characterized by its spirituality and courage. He was almost idolized by his congregation, and his friends in the city have a grateful remembrance of his labors in their midst.

ful remembrance of his labors in their midst.

He has not fully decided on coming to Atlanta yet, but there are many reasons that arge upon him this step. His son, Mr. T. J. Leftwich, is a prominent member of the Atlanta bar and this, in addition to the fact that he has many friends in Atlanta, may induce him to return to this city. He has expressed a preference in favor of Atlanta, and the only hesitation in his mind, arises from a doubt as to the loyalty of leaving the city which has honored him with its love, and with such a handsome provision for his support.

Court Work at Dawsonville. Dawsonville, Ga., March 11.—(Special.)— Dawson superior court has just closed. Judge George F. Gober presiding, Solicitor General G. R. Brown, and several visiting attorneys for Gainesville, Dahlonega Cumming, Jasper and Marietta present. Considerable civil business was disposed of.
Marion R. Monroe, who it will be remembered killed Benjamin A. Stowers here at the November election, was tried, found guilty of murder and by recommendation of the jury goes to the penitentiary. ation of the jury, goes to the penitentiary

A mulatto named Childers, and a white girl named Martin some time ago skipped out to the Buckeye State, got married, and out to the Buckeye State, got married, and returned to this county armed with a flourishing marriage certificate and set up as man and wife. They were both tried and, of course, convicted. Judge Gober gave the buck twelve months in the chaingang, and the woman three months in jail. The grand jury showed the county affairs in good shape, and over \$1,000 on hand. Dawson manages her finances well.

THE ADKINS HOUSE.

A Centrally Located and Well Kept Hotel The friends of Mr. A. J. Adkins, of Augusta, will be glad to learn that his popular hotel is now centrally located on Broad street. Augusta is growing and Mr. Adkins made the move to keep up with the town. He is now on the northwest corner of Broad and Campbell streets and his house is one of the best in Augusta. Mr. Adkins is an old hotel man and he knows exactly how to please the public. His rates are only \$1.50 per day and his fare and rooms are equal to any in the city. When in Augusta you should stop at the Adkins house by all means.

iected and carefully rendered. 'Tis very anusing withal and the costumes beautiful.'

"The Bottom of the Sea."

The Grand will have also a spectacular drama Tuesday, for one matinee and one night only. Brady's 'Bottom of the Sea.' is really a fine and unique production, carrying the spectator in a new realm and developing its plot mostly under the surface of the ocean. The play is adapted from the French famous novel of Jules Verne. It was given in Atlanta a few years ago, but very incompletely on account of the smallness of the stage. The new Grand will allow a perfect rendition o. the production.

The mechanical devices shown are really excellent, and in the fight between a diver and a monstrous poulp, the audience is treated to something not only novel but intensely thrilling.

Most of us have read Hugo's "Toilers of the Sea," and has experienced a creep sensation down the small of our backs as we pored over that memorable battle between a cuttle fish and a man in a cavern of that lonely isle.

Again Jules Verne very cleverly worked these terrible monsters into his wonderful story "Twenty Thousand Leagues under the Sea, and probably one of the most interesting chapters of that very interesting book is where the nautilus rises to the surface, so that its-enigmatical captain and his crew can slaughter the monsters, one of whom has got entangled in the screw.

Few of us will ever see the giant poulp alive and in his native element, and few of us

in the screw.

Few of us will ever see the giant poulp alive and in his native element, and few of us would want to if only a tithe of the tales that are told of him are true. If we cannot see this curious animal, or fish, or whatever you might choose to call it, the next best thing is to see it well placed on the stage as a mechanical device, and that you will find this week at the Grand.

When the curtain rises on the fourth act, the audience is apparently confronted by a huge wall of water.

They might be in the saloon of Jules Verne's nautilus with the siding panels in the wall drawn aside.

antilius with the silding panels in the wall drawn aside.

By a clever arrangement of gauze curtains, which slowly rise one after the other, the water becomes clearer, our eyes can more readily distinguish objects, and at last one sees, "The Bottom of the Sea."

Just then the ocean's floor rises into little peaks and mountains. Black mysterious looking crypts abound, from which we might imagine all sorts of horrid monsters would issue.

The old poem of the "Diver," forgotten years ago, comes back again, and nothing too fearful would be a surprise. Not for all the jewels the greatest of the Moguis ever possessed would we venture into those watery depths and we watch with curlous eyes the figure of a diver coming down into that gruesome place. He wears a complete rubber suit. There is a big helmet on his head, and an electric light sends its flashes before him.

He steps along carefully feeling his way as he goes.

There is a high rock before him, on ton of

The steps along carefully recting all buy and be goes.

There is a high rock before him, on top of which is apparently a big subniarine plant set in motion by the almost imperceptible undulation of the water.

The diver steps toward it when it suddenly springs into horrble life, and its terrible tentacles weave themselves about him.

The spectacle is very real.

"Friends."

The spectacle is very real.

"Friends."

This is a new comedy-drama, and we can assure our theaterge's that it will not only be the best of the season, but the best of many past seasons. This assertion is not made lightly; in making it we intend to be called to account if the public does not ratify it after seeing the play. "Friends" will be found superior in interest and pleasure giving to "Men and Women," to "Jane," to "Alabama," to any and every play brought in the land for years by the best New York managers. Harry A. Lee, the clever business manager of Joe Jefferson, who brings us "Friends," swears that it is the best play he has ever heralded since he has been in the business. "Friends, is prosented by an exceptionally good cast. Three of the artists were the principals of Salvini when he was here last season. Miss Selena Fetter, Mr. Lucius Henderson, and Mr. Edwin Milion Royle, the author of the play. The names of every artist is given in the advertisement to show the excellence of the cast, and every one of them played the same roll in New York, and contributed to the great success of the piece.

In the hottest part of the summer people were turned away. The play not only achieved popularity, but it forced literary recognition as a work of art, and chalenged admiration on the highest intellectual and artistic levels. As the illustrated American aptly says:

"The play itself, unconventional as to meth

says:

"The play itself, unconventional as to method and matter, was hailed as the type of a new school of idealistic realism, to homely public school of idealistic realism, to be a taste."

Since its New York run "Friends" has been received everywhere with the most flattering critical and finirical encouragement, in Chicago, St. Louis, Pittsburg, Philadelphia, have all received it with enthusiasm. It is a source of pride to every American that the warmed

cago, St. Louis, Pittsburg, Philadelphis, have all received it with enthuisasm. It is a source of pride to every American that the warmed over European dramatic product, with its questionable morality and conventional tricks is at least making way for good, wholesome stuff of the home-made order. Mr. Itoyle's success is an inspiration both to the public and to every struggling author. He has succeeded because he chose to disregard accepted types and conventional standards, because its humon is distinctly American, and its pathox deep and wide as human sympathy. He has shown that a powerful and amusing play could be fashioned without the aid of tanks, sawmills and locomotives, and without an incident or a line to bring a blush to the most sensitive cheek. He has done well. It is claimed by the man agement that "Friends" is interpreted by a company that has no superior in America. "Friends" will be given at the Grand Wednesday and Thursday, at night and matinee.

"Robin Hood."

Wednesday and Thursday, at night and matinee.

"Robin Hood."

The crowning glory of the week will be this charming opera, presented at the Grand Friday and Saturday, with matinee, by the new Robin Hood Opera Company, of which Messrs. Barnabee, Kari and MacDonald, of the Bostonians, are the proprietors. These gentlemen so long identified with the operatic world, have sent us this company, comprised of the very best material that could be gathered in the musical and dramatic circles of Europe or America. The Bostonians are, by force of contract, compelled to play saly in New York Boston, Chicago and San Francisco—these four towns making up their full season. This representative com, may, which they have organized, will present that most delightful of comic operas in a manner of worthy praise. "Robin Hood" has been heralded everywhere as the greatest opera company on the road. The success of "Robin Hood is unparalled in the annals of comic opera. Last Saturday evening, in New York, terminated a successful run of 250 nights at the Garden theater, and could have been played there indefinitely. Messrs. Barnabee, Karl and MacDonald have been very successful in selecting their artists, and have put on the opera with the same care that have always characterized their productions. Miss Caroline Hamilton, who is the original Maid Marian, is the prima donna of this company. Also Miss Ethel Balch, Miss Jenny Dickerson, late of the Carl Rosa Opera Cou pary of London, will be the Allana-Dale. Clara Windom, formerly of the Carleton Opera Company, will be the dame Durden: Miss Balch, as Annabel; Miss Mary Palmer, My John Peachey, a noted English tenor, is cast for "Robin Hood." Mr. Hallan Mostyn, formerly of the Agnes Huadington Opera Company, will play the great part of the sheriff of Mottirgham; Mr. A. E. Nichols plays Friar Tuck, and Frank Pearson sings the role of Will Scarlett, and Edwin Isham, of London Chumber concert fame, will do little John: There are fifty people in this (rapany, and the chorus does excellent work. T

This will be one of the most exquisite musical and dramatic events of the season, and we are glad to anticipate the announcement of its coming. "Miss Fannie Rice" will be remembered by many as the dainty prima douna who created such a furore in Atlanta in "Hermini" and "Nanou" with the Casinc Company, of New York. Her success since that time kept her in great demand in the large cities of the north. She has at last consented to come to New Orleans for a short season, and will give us two days on her way to the Crescent City. Take note of it!

Arrest of a Black Desperado. Columbus, Ga., March 11.—(Special.)—Alonzo Stevens, the negro who has created such a stir in Columbus by shooting at several officers, was arrested in Fort Valley this afternoon. A letter received by Sheriff Burnes from the sheriff of Butts county states that Stephens is wanted in that county for assault with intent to murder. Hecut a white man to pieces.

Trading On the Hopes of the Helpless and Suffering.

"Free Treatment"-It is Londed-

A plain scoundrel—one who deceives the general public by false pretention is despiseable enough, but where, in the category of scoundrels, should one be placed who deceives the sick and deludes the suffering by playing upon their ailments and their hopes of regaining health, strength and life? This is what is being done in this city today. Men envious of the success of Drs. Copeland, Porter and Milholland, are endeavoring, by ingeniously worded, unmeaning promises, to deceive the sick and suffering of this community. A sample of this style of work might be when an offer of "free treatment" would attract the thoughtless. Once brought into the hands of these unscrupulous fellows, they are told that "there is no charge for treatment, but the medicines (?) must be paid for." And then the victim is charged an exorbitant price for a lot of worthless nostrums that a man pays dearly enough for if he risks his life by swallowing them. Beware of these fellows.

Drs. Copeland, Porter and Milholland have no "free medicines." Their total charge of \$5 a month pays for your medicines, it pays for personal examination and individual treatment for a month; it pays for special prescriptions carefully compounded of the purest and freshest drugs for your disease, specially and individually, and it pays for watchful and particular personal care of you and your health.

Drs. Copeland, Porter and Milholland do not perform "miracles," neither do they make themselves ridiculous by claiming to; but the people of Atlanta know that they cure all cureable diseases by modern proved methods, aided by personal knowledge of each patient; sided with brains and experience; aided by the best and purest drugs; aided by having these drugs compounded by the most skillful pharmacists in their own labratories; aided by a conscientious and honorable desire to cure the sick and afflicted—to deceive none for the surpose of gain and to cure and relieve every applicant.

With these aides they cure diseases of long standing, in what to those using the old f

Mr. J. F. Morris Tells How He

How He Wasted Money Seeking Relief and How He Finally Applied Where

It Was Found.

Mr. J. F. Morris is a cabinet maker by trade and is employed at the dummy shops of this city, where he has worked for the past five years. Mr. Morris had been having a pretty serious time with disease for the past six or seven years. He says:

"I had uffered the most intense pain across the small of my back in the region of the kidneys during all that time. I have spent a great deal of money both for physicians, and patent medicines before I applied to Drs. Copeland. Porter and Milholland without any benefit of permanent relief.



This continued until the disease affected "This continued until the disease affected my bladder, and the frequent desire to void-was uncontrolable. I suffered a great deal with bad headaches and miserable pains all through my body. I had strange symptoms with great stiffness in my back, poor appetite, irregular sleep and a general wretched feeling, so bad at times it almost incapacitated me for work. I was dizzy and light headed at times and my head was filled with ringing, roaring noises. This was my condition when I applied to Drs. Copeland, Porter and Milholland. They undertook my case and I began to improve under their Porter and Milholland. They undertook my case and I began to improve under their care. I have a good appetite and digestion now. Then't have any pain or stiffness in my back. My head is clear and free from pain. I sleep splendid. In fact, I feel like a new man, and would be pleased to tell any one suffering as I did, what benefit I have secured from Drs. Copeland, Porter & Milholland."

An Answer to a Question That Is Asked

This Country That It Has Been Called a National Affection-Its Various Phases

What is catarrh, and what portion of the body does it affect?

Many people labor under a mistaken idea that catarrh means simply a discharge from the nostrils, with a hawking and spitting of mucus; but to the observing physician who makes a specialty of treating the disease the word catarrh means more. Experience has taught him that catarrh is by no means confined to the head, but that the entire system is frequently affected by it. Thus we have:

Catarrh of the nose, causing frontal headachs or neuralgia, a sense of dullness or drowsiness, dizziness, confusion of thoughts, etc.

drowsiness, dizziness, confusion of theorems, etc.

Catarrh of the throat, bronchial tubes and lungs, causing sore throat, cough, hoarseness or entire loss of voice, bronchitis, asthma, pneumonia, etc.

Catarrh of the stomach (dyspepsia.) causing indigestion, heartburn, water brash, nausea fetid breath, palpitation of the heart, shortness of breath, etc.

Catarrh of the bowels, causing alternate diarrhoea and constipation pains and cramps and disorders of that portion of the body.

Catarrh of the bladder, causing diabetes, Bright's disease, etc.

Catarrh of the bladder, causing diabetes, Bright's disease, etc.

In fact, catarrh affects more or less all the mucous surfaces of the body, causing severe local or neuralgic or rheumatic pains, pains in the chest, and under the shoulder blades, weakness and emaciation, and often consumption and paralysis.

Examples of the terrible disease are presented every week by Drs. Copeland, Porter & Milholland, and the personal statements that are given by patients convey in many cases full descriptions of the sufferings caused by it.

ANOTHER SUFFERER.

Have Been Cured-Mrs. Lucy Crease,

"An aching and throbbing head is not a good companion for one who has to work and toil most of the day. It is not an incentive to greater efforts nor a stimulus for greater work, but it depresses and takes all the energy away from me. I have suffered with such a pain for months; sometimes great knots would rise up on my temples and they would throb and beat with pain. I knew I had catarrh, but it was so expensive to go to a specialist for treatment that I had to let it go. My nose discharged a great amount of mucus and I took cold very easy. When I did, my head was heavy and stopped up and I could not breathe through my nose at all. The pain I suffered was awful, and sometimes I grew so weak and exhausted with it that I felt I would surely die if I did not find relief. But I thank



MRS. LUCY CREASE, God that He has sent us the poor people's

God that He has sent us the poor people's friend, Drs. Copeland, Porter and Milholand. When I read of their moderate charge in the paper I determined to go and see them, for I knew exactly what it would cost me and I did not have the thought of a big 'doctor's bill' to haunt me. I did go to them and they have cared me. 'My Pain' is mine no longer. It is gone, and I can feel happy again. I have gained seven pounds and feel excellent. I rest well and have a good appetite, all of which is due to their skilled treatment. I gladly give my statement and will be pleased to verify it to any who wish to call on me."

CATARRH ATTACKS ALL MUCOUS MEMBRANES, IT EFFECTS THE EARS, EYES, NOSE, THROAT, BRONCHIAL TUBES, LUNGS, STOMACH, BOWELS, KIDNEYS, BLADDER, THE WHOLE MUCOUS TRACT. CURE DISEASES OF THESE ORGANS BY REMOVING THE CAUSE.

Treatment by Mail.

To the Public: The system of mail treatment pursued by Drs. Copeland, Porter and Milholland guarantees the same effective results to those who desire to submit their cases through correspondence as to those who come in person. Their "question blank," if properly filled out, will diagnose your case in a thorough way, and as medicines are promptly shipped, those living out of the city have the same advantage as those who come to the office.

Write for the \$5-a-month treatment by mail, medicine free, and rid yourself of the most painful and annoying disease in the catalogue of human life.

SPECIAL/TIES: Catarrh and all diseases of the Eye, Ear, Throat and Lungs, Nervous Diseases, Skin Diseases, Chronic Diseases.

Office Hours—9 to 11 a. m.; 2 to 5 p. m.; to 9 p. m.; Sunday, 10 a. m. to 4 p. m.

W. H. COPELAND, M. D., E. D. PORTER, M. D., W. H. MILHOLLAND, M. D., PERMANENT OFFICES IN

Room 301, Kiser Build'g

GASOLINE.

Five Gallons 55c. H. J. SWARTS 78 North Broad St.

"RECEIVER'S SALE."

Steve Johnston & Co., will sell Monday morning March 13th, 10 o'clock, on premises, 68 and 70 East Ala. St., Horses, Mules, Wagons, Harness, Office Desks and fine

L. R. ALLEN, Receiver, Perchiree Street, Atlanta, Ga. for Jack's Steam Bakery.

WHAT IS CATARRH? Large Stock of Furniture and Mantels

Still on hand, which must be closed out. We are not making any glaring statements to get rid of a surplus stock at a big profit. When we say closing out, we mean just that exactly. It is as plain English as we can frame.
We are not holding goods
for a profit, but they are
going at an absolute sacrifice. Do you need any furniture or mantels? Examine ours. You certainly will find something you like, and you will save enough money out of your purchase to buy some-thing else. Don't delay this matter. In a few short weeks we will have no more bargains to offer. We will look for you, reader, in the near future. A. J. Miller's Estate, 62 Peachtree St.

WANTED.

Insurance Gompany Will make good contracts with experienced solicitors for the States of Georgia and South Carolina.

JAS.G. WEST, MANAGER.

331/2 Whitehall Street, Atlanta, Ga.

A. J. West & Co. Real Estate and Loans,

16 N. Pryor St., Kimball House CHOICEST vacant corner lot on Peachtree street, 100x200 to alley, beautiful grove, \$10 per front foot.

50x200. Peachtree street, beautiful grove, \$5,000.

Gilt edge storehouse, Peachtree street, between wheat and Edgewood avenue. Offered for the first time.

286 Crumley street; easy terms, \$3,000.

Lot 50x175 Crew street, \$1,030.

4 1-2 acres Martin, Bass and Kenneth streets, \$10,000.

Choice Washington street residence, corner \$10,000 Washington street residence, corner lot, 110x195: ten-room, two-story brick residence, \$16,000.
217 1-4x210 West Peachtree on the hill, \$68 per front foot.
Houses and lots of all sizes and prices in all parts of the city, and suburban tracts on which we can make money this spring for our friends.

A. J. WEST & CU. A. J. WEST & CU.

STATEMENT OF THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK RICHARD A. MCCURDY, PRESIDENT.

For the year ending December 31, 1893 Assets - \$175,084,156 61

Reserve for Policies (America Table 4 Per Cent.) Miscellaneous Liabilities Surplus \$150,181,067 00 784,855 67 15,168,288 94

Disbursements To Policy-Holders - \$19,896,552 46 7,419,611 08 \$26,806,148 54 The Assets are Invested as follows:

United States Bonds and other seemities 285,820,484 89
Loans on Bond and Morigage, first lien 69,248,009 64
Loans on Stocks and Bonds 10,234,807 50
Real Extate Cash is Banks and Trust Companies 7,806,672 55
Acerned Interest, Deferred Premiums, 4c. 6,075,474 87
\$175,084,156 61

Insurance and Annuities

Insurance Assumed and Benewed - \$664,009,568 00
Insurance in Force - 745,780,083 00
Anaulties in Force - 352,068 01 Increase in Annuities
Lecronse in Payments to PolleyBolders
Increase in Surplus
Increase in Surplus
Increase in Insurance Assumed
and Renewed
Increase in Insurance in Force

47,737,765 00

NOTE—In accordance with the intention of the Hange-ment as announced in Hovember, 1991, to Hmit the amount of new insurance actually issued and paid for in the accounts of the year 1992, to the Hundred Hullion Bollars, the amount of insurance in frow an above sisted includes the amount of each voluntary limit with but a slight increase unaveidable in closing the Boomber accounts

have carefully examined the foregoing State-at and find the same to be correct A. N. WATERHOUSE, Auditor

From the Surplus a dividend will be apport

WALTER R. GILLETTE REDERIC CROMWELL R. F. SHEDDEN, General Agent, Atlanta, Gs.

Administrator's Sale.

Administrator's Sale.

AGREEABLE to an order of the court of ordinary of DeKaib county, Georgia, will be sold before the courthouse door in the city of Decatur on the first Tuesday in April next, within the legal hours of saie, the following property, to-wit: One hundred and fifty-three acres of land, more or less, of lot No. (274) two hundred and seventy-four on the east side of said lot, being (471-2) forty-seven and one-half acres sold off of west side, about five acres-cleared and in good state of cultivation, balance in original forest, two running streams through said land. a public road, one three-room dwelling, good orchard and tenant house. Said land lying on the Peachtree road, ten miles from Atlanta and in three hundred sprads of Goodwin, on the Richmond and Danville railroad. Said land sold as the property of Mrs. 8. C. Perry, late of DeKaib county, deceased, and being the place whereon said deceased resided at the time of her death. Sold for distribution among the heirs. For further information call on W. J. Johnson living on said land, or address the undersigned at Acworth. Terms of saie, half cash, balance Jannary 1, 1894.

J. N. WILLIAMS, Administrator.

J. N. WILLIAMS, Admir

THE MERRY WAR

In Which Good Democrats Are Contending for Fat Offices.

SOME GEORGIANS WHO ARE LUCKY

Genial Paul Trammell Booked for the Collectorship.

POSTMASTER GENERAL BISSELL TALKS,

Outlining the Position of the Administra tion Concerning Appointments-Developments of the Day.

Washington, March 11 .- (Special.)-Mr Cleveland's rule not to appoint any of his old office holders will be extended to all branches of service. In the postoffice department in particular, the rule will be observed and the civil service principle of permitting postmasters appointed for four years to serve their full terms will govern the postmaster general in all cases except where grave charges or gross incompetency are proven.

A western congressman called on Post-master General Bissell this afternoon to obtain certain information regarding the distribution of postoffice appoitments in his state. Mr. Bissell listened to the congressman's statements courteously and then proceeded to outline clearly the policy of the administration on the subject of removals. Mr. Bissell said:

"It is not the intention of the administration to remove any postmaster until his term of office has expired except for serious

Will offensive partisanship be accept able?" he was asked.
"I do not say it will not," said Mr. Bis-

sell, "but every case will have to stand upon its own merits and it will have to a grave case before a removal will be made. The mere fact that a postmaster has taken interest in the work of his party will not, I think, be considered sufficient cause; but as I said before, every case must stand by itself. Complaints of incompetency, neglect of business or absolute misuse of the position will certainly

Bissell added that he did not intend to appoint postmas-ters entirely on the recomlation of congressmen. He would consider all applications and appoint the man he considered best fitted. The postmaster general added that the department had promulgated a general rule, un-Cer which postoffices would not be given of stores. Mr. Bissell to keepers of stores. Mr. Bissell said that he did not mean that the rule should apply to small villages in distant states where, unless some storekeeper would handle the mails, no one could be induced to accept the office; but he did most emphatically intend to refuse to appoint any postmasters, presidential or otherwise, who would not give their personal attention to the business of handling mail and who simply desired to receive the office as It Looks Like Paul Will Win.

The indications are that Paul Trammell will be the next collector of revenue for Georgia. Mr. Cleveland's ruling about ex-office holders removed Mr. Crenshaw from office holders removed Mr. Crenshaw from the contest. Mr. Trammell and Mr. Oatis made a deal by which Mr. Oatis is to be assistant, and now Mr. Trammell has the endorsement of a majority of the Georgia delegation, including Speaker Crisp and Senator Gordon. Senator Colquit is still urging the claim of his brother, Mr. Wel-Colquitt, but nothing now can stay the influences for Mr. Trammell. dications are that the other candidates will retire and Mr. Trammell will win the race in a walk, so to speak. No more popular man than Paul Trammell could have been in the state. Everybody will be satisfied. Mr. Trammell will probably receive the appointment to take effect on the 1st of July, though the term of Collector Johnson does not expire until the 1st of ber. Mr. Cari all the new officers under the treasury de-partment should assume their duties with the commencement of the new fiscal year. Mr. Myrick and Mr. Patterson.

Speaker Crisp called upon the president again this morning to introduce Mr. Bascom Myrick, and Mr. R. W. Patterson, of Macon. Mr. Myrick wants a consulship and Mr. Patterson wants to be government director of the Union Pacific railroad. The president was very cordial and made an engagement for a lengthy interview with the speaker next week. Speaker Crisp then took Mr. Myrick to the state depart ment and made a personal request that he be given the consulship of Berlin. Mr. Gresham promised to act in the matter very soon. Mr. Myrick left for home tonight confident of getting the promised

And Some of the Others.

Henry Richardson left for Atlanta tonight. Mr. Richardson has filed his papers seen the president and secretary of state, and feels confident of the South American Mr. George L. Bell, of Forsyth, is mak-

ing a gallant fight for assistant district attorney, of the northern district of Geor gia. Mr. Bell is strongly endorsed, and his chances are excellent. He will remain here until the contest is decided.

Mr. W. A. Johnson, of Columbus, is here chasing after the fat plum in the interior department. Mr. Cooper Pope, of Washington, is also here after a similar

Mr. W. D. Ellis, of Atlanta, is here fighting for the district attorneyship against Messrs. Rucker, James and Hill. This is getting to be the most interesting contest over the Georgia offices.

Georgia's Senate Committees. The committees appointed to reorganize the senate committees completed its labors today. Senator Colquitt is made chairman of the committees on postoffices. Quite a fight was made on the Georgia senator by some of those who claim to have the interest of the president above all things. They claimed against Senator Colquitt that he had not always been loyal to Mr. Cleve-land, and that none but the most loyal subject should be placed at the head of this committee which must report on all of Mr. Cleveland's nominations of postmas-ters. They also urge his bad health against the appointment, but Senator Colquitt is very popular in the senate, and his col-leagues made him chairman of this committee over all protests. Senator Gordon was made chairman of the committee on

CARLISLE HID OUT

Where Office Seekers Cannot Find Him-Be-hind with His Mail.

Washington, March 11.-It is anticipated at the treasury department that several im-portant treasury nominations will be sent in by the president to the senate on Monday. Secretary Carlisle has been so over-run with callers since he assumed office that he has not had time to give the subject of changes in office his attention. The most

present stoject, that or businesses, having been accomplished, for the present at least, he today turned his attention to the subject of offices. His first move in this direction was to secure a primove in this direction was to secure a private room in the treasury department, far forward from his own office, where he could work without being constantly interrupted by office-seekers—the location being kept secret. At noon today he took possession of this room, and with a pile of applications for office that would have discouraged a less determined man, he began their examination. The fruit of this work will blossom for the aext week, probably beginning Monday.

day.

The desire of the members of congress and applicants for office to see papers on file for position, has retarded the work of the appointment division so much that Sec-retary Carlisle has issued an order on the subject which reads:

"The papers of one candidate cannot be seen by another candidate.
"2. The papers of any candidate can be

seen by his endorsers.
"3. Members of congress in whose district the office is located may see all the pa-

pers in the case.

"4. Unfavorable papers are not to be shown to either the candidate or his endorsers, but members of congress may see them."

Are Crowding Bissell. At the postoffice department there is the usual crowd waiting to see Postmaster General Bissell, and here, too, the president an nounced the determination to permit all efficient postmasters to serve out their four years' term, which has produced a depressing effect, but many applicants for places are men of resources, and they try to con-vince Mr. Bissell that the postmasters in their respective towns are anything but effi-cient and richly deserve summary dismissal cient and richly deserve summary dismissal in cases where they refuse to resign forthwith. Mr. Bissell is deliberative in his methods and he will carefully look into each individual case before he takes any action. He thinks that regular expirations will take very much of his time, except in cases of urgent necessity. He will pay little attention to others except to keen them to their duty.

duty.

It is a surprising fact that the number of It is a surprising fact that the number of papers of endorsers now being received at the postoffice department is not more than two-thirds as great as it were at this time four years ago, or eight years ago. Congressman Springer, of Illinois, was one of the earlier callers at the white house today, and he went away with the knowledge that Mr. Cleveland intended to adhere to his rule about not surprising former officehold. and he went away with the knowledge that Mr. Cleveland intended to adhere to his rule about not appointing former officeholders to their old offices. As he himself jokingly expressed it; "My worst suspicions were confirmed." This is the second talk Mr. Springer has had with Mr. Cleveland on the subject, and in both Mr. Cleveland made no secre of his determination to adhere to no reappointment policy. There is an understanding that Mr. Cleveland will make no exception to this rule in certain cases and one of these instances is said to concern officeholders appointed late in the former administration of Mr. Cleveland who were removed by Mr. Harrison before the expiration of the term for which they were commissioned. A few such offices may obtain reappointment according to report, and applications from a number of these thus classified, have already been received.

There has been some curiosity to ascertain Mr. Cleveland's intentions with regard to appointments in the territories, and this coefficient is a constant of the territories, and this coefficient in the territories and this coefficient in the territories.

gard to appointments in the territories and this morning he expressed himself or and this morning he expressed himself on the subject to a congressman. It will be remembered that during his previous administration, Mr. Cleveland appointed to territorial positions a large number of men who were not residents of the territories in which they were commissioned to serve and this policy created dissatisfaction. The platform of the Chicago convention of 1892 dealt with the question through a plank which pledged the presidential nominee to the home rule policy. To the congressman who discussed the matter with him this morning the president said he intended to carry out, as nearly as possible, the home rule pledge of the platform. He had not given the matter much thought, but would take it up at an early day.

There Is No Let Up.

There Is No Let Up. The rush of place hunters was as great, if not greater, today than it has been at any time during the week. From 9:30 o'clock until noon, several hundred people called on Mr. Cleveland and the cabinet chamber—used as a waiting room—was crowded most of the time.

Ex-Congressman Owen Scott, of Illinois, has given up the contest for public printer,

has given up the contest for public printer, and when he saw the president today it was to ask that he be appointed collector of internal revenue for the Springfield dis-Undeterred by the non-reappointule. Colonel Childs, ex-minister to ment rule, Colonel Childs, ex-minister to Siam, asked the president to send him back to the land of the white elephant. He was with Representative Dockery, of Missouri, who put in a good word for him. Representative Alexander, of North Carolina, brought S. H. Bellamy, of his state, who wanted to be special agent of the treasury.

The treasury situation Improving.

The treasury situation continues to improve from day to day and from this time on, the treasury department will be in a position to take the more advantageous offers of gold only. Today offers of \$100,000 in gold were received from Pittsburg and \$100,000 from Peoria. The demand from Chicago for small notes continues, and this morning when some bankers in Ohio had offered gold for notes and some delay took place in the transfer, the delivery was deferred for some days and the small notes sent to Chicago. Numerous offers of gold from out of way places caused Secretary Carlisle this morning to notify all interested parties through the United Press and the Southern Press Association that "gold coin can be received only at subtreasury offices in exchange for notes," in other words, the government will not pay the expense of sending money by express to individuals. The subtreasury cities are; New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, New Orleans, and San Francisco.

At noon today Treasurer Nebecker received a telegram from Assistant Treasurer Roberts, at New York, stating that no gold was exported today from New York and probably that none would be taken out next week.

The ten days' statement issued by the Financial Situation Improving.

and probably that none would be taken our next week.

The ten days' statement issued by the treasury shows the free gold balance to be \$2,500,000. Acceptances of gold have been made, which do not appear in the account which bring this balance up to more than \$4,250,000.

account which bring this balance up to more than \$4,250,000.

Tennesseeans were out in force and they came with numerous applications for office. Congressman Richardson saw the president in behalf of Chief Justice Lerton, of the Tennessee supreme court. Judge Lerton was to succeed to the circuit court vacancy caused by the promotion of Justice Jackson to the federal supreme bench. Representatives McMillin and Snodgrass came with Bancroft Murray, of Gainsboro, and J. N. McKenzie, of Lebanon, and Mr. Chambers, also of Tenenssee. Murray and McKenzie are applicants for positions under the department of justice. The former wants to be district attorney and the latter marshal for the middle district of Tennessee. Mr. Chambers wants a consulate.

James H Bible, of Chattsonoge, was presented by Congressman Washington, and immediately recognized by Mr. Cleveland as the gentleman with whom he had some correspondence during the campaign. Mr. Bible came in the interest of his candidacy for United States attorney for the eastern district of Tennessee. H. H. Ingersol, of Knoxville, was also presented by Washington, and filed an application for a solicitor generalship.

HIS FIRST APPOINTMENT.

Raleigh, N. C., March 11.—(Special.)—
Josephus Daniels, editor of The North Carolinian, returned from Washington this afternoon and is in high spirits. Secretary Smith has appointed him to a good position in the interor department. He declines to say what the position is, stafing that he prefers to wait until the secretary makes it public.

A FAMILY QUARREL

Which Insures the Passage of the Irish Home Rule Bill.

BALFOUR AN INGAPABLE LEADER And the Conservatives Are Badly Rattled About It.

SOME GOSSIP OF THE LOBBIES.

Balfour, Though, with His Natural Stub bornness, Will Not Retire-The Pan-ama Canal Investigation in Paris.

London, March 11.—The discontent of the tories with their party organization in the house grows as the day for the second reading of the home rule bill approaches Although the domestic quarrel was kep well under cover at the Carlton Club con well under cover at the Cariton Club con-ference on Wednesday, it cropped out in the house on the next night. Balfour's refusal to insist on a division on the sus-pension of a parliamentary rule was openly opposed by his former associates in the cabinet and when he left the house to show his direct with the left the house to show his disgust with their rebellion, they re-mained behind to act in direct violation of his orders. Balfour took the rebuke with his characteristic cynicism and apparent ndifference and remarked only that the tories would not be led-he could not lead them. This manner of dismissing the question, however, does not suit his colleagues who feel and occasionally say that Bal four must remember he is no longer in a cabinet position, which can be shaken only by the fall of the government. Since Thursday night the need of a capable leader to conduct the attack at the second reading of the home rule bill and to keep down abnormal government majorities has been so keen that a person cannot pass through the lobby without hearing the subject dis cussed with bitterness by discontented un-

ionists. ionists.

This family fight seems to give double assurance that the home rule bill will pass after being hotly assailed by Joseph Chamberlain and Lord Randolph Churchill, who are apparently the only members of the op-position in their usual oratorical form.

REFUSED THE ORDER

To Supply the Userites with Martini Rifles.

London, March 11.—The Belfast News Letter asserts that a firm in Ulster recently ordered one hundred thousand Martini rifles from the English manufacturers of that weapon. The manufacturers referred the order to the British government for evidence as to whether it should be filled. The English manufacturers replied to the Ulster firm that they were not permitted to execute the order. This is considered as showing that the government means to enforce ing that the government means to enforce the order recently issued that no arms shall be admitted to Ireland without permission from the Dublin executive.

ANDRIEUX TESTIFIES

About Reinach's List of Checks He Gave to the Committee.

Paris, March 11.—There were new sations in the Panama trial today. The audience was much larger than on previous day owing to the expectation of new developments, and the deepest inter-est was exhibited in the evidence given. A juryman asked whether it was possible. A juryman asked whether it was possible to trace the 300,000 francs which De-Lesalleged that he had given to Floquet. De Lessens replied that he could not fell

how to trace the money. "I have been so long in prison," said De Lesseps plain-tively, "that I am forgetting much that I knew. Rance testified to having

Clemenceau to see De Freycinet about the time testified to by Charles de Lesseps as that at which De Freycinet advised Charles de Lesseps not to have litigation with Reinach. Rance said that the government was then in the throes of a conflict with Boulangism, and a law suit be-tween the Panama Canal Company and Reinach would have been hurtful to the republic. No question arose, so Rance testified in

regard to bringing pressure to bear upon the Panama Canal Company. Deputy Leon Borie, a Boulangist, a bitter enemy of opportunism, created a decided sensation in court by stating that a man named Blanchet had offered him 25,000 francs for each deputy that he would induce to vote for the Panama lot-

tery bond bills Charles de Lesseps here spoke up and protested that he never knew Blanchet.

Presiding Judge des Jardins decided that
he would summon several who were members of the chamber of deputies at the time the lottery bonds bill was proposed to confirm or deny the statement of Borie. Andrieux, who is generally held responsi-ble as the originator of the Panama reve-

Andrieux, who is generally held responsible as the originator of the Panama revelations, next took the stand. Owing to a cold his voice was almost inaudible. Andrieux testified that the list of Reinach's checks which he had given to the committee of investigation had been handed to him by Cornelius Herz, in the same form as received by Herz from Reinach.

Andrieux admitted in reply to questions that he had looked through Arton's papers in order to serve a political purpose.

Andrieux testified further that he wrote Arton through Deschamps in regard to the bribery charges but that Arton declined to communicate with him lest he should compromise deputies. Arton said that he would not betray the persons who had given him their confidence, and moreover, he himself, would be no longer sure if he once surrendered the list in his possession.

There was a murmur of surprise in court at this hint of the hidden protection extended over Arton while he maintained reserve in regard to the implicated officers. Andrieux proceeded to state that Arton further informed him that he had received generous offers from other quarters in connection with evidence in his possession, and had been promised great leniency in regard to his share in the dynamite case.

"Do you believe Reinach's list to be a true one?" Andrieux was asked.

"Herz told me," continued the witness, "that when Rouvier and Reinach came to see him on the evening of the night of Reinach's death, both men seemed to be beside themselves."

After luncheon, counsel for the defense elicited the fact that both Ferdinand and Charles de Lesseps had in 1885 visited Targe, who was then minister of the interior. The presiding judge at once ordered that Targe be subpensed as a witness. Thibaud, in course of his testimony, created a sensation by declaring that he had always regarded Arton as a secret agent of the government.

government.

A Sensation in Court.

A Sensation in Court.

Madame Cottu's evidence was the next sensation in court. She said that a few days after the arrest of her husband, she learned that the government, annoyed at the turn the prosecution was taking, desired to suppress it and sought an intermediary between themselves and the Panama canal directors. A gentleman named Goyard visited her and offered to act in the capacity of intermediary. He informed her that a true bill would not be returned if the directors bound themselves to allence. She wanted, however, to deal with better authority than Goyard. She was on January 16th conducted to the office of Soinoury, chief of the detective department, who asked her whether she possessed any compromising documents which might be useful to the ministry. Soinoury did not make any proposals in precese terms, but she felt that

the release of her husband was being offered as a bribe for the surrender of the compromising papers. The conference at Scinoury's office lasted one hundred minutes. Scinoury offered to allow her to visit her husband in order that she should induce him to warn Charles de Lesseps, who had already spoken too much. Scinoury also asked permission to report the gist of the conversation to Loubet.

The testimony of Madame Cottu caused a deep stir in the courtroom and everybody eagerly awaited the action of the presiding judge regarding the revelations.

Presiding Judge Desjardins declined to summon Scinoury and others wanted as witnesses and thus cut off this line of inquiry.

Andrieux, being again called to the stand

quiry.

Andrieux, being again called to the stand and questioned by counsel, declined to reveal the identity of the famous "X," whose name had been erased in the Herz list of alleged bribe-takers. Meantime Terge, formerly minister of the interior, arrived in court and took the stand to reply to the evidence regarding him. He declared that Charles de Lesseps had menaced him with an attack in a newspaper unless he would help the Panama canal project.

Charles de Lesseps arose and denied having uttered any such menace.

Scinoury, chief of the detective department, had hastened to the court of his own accord when he heard of Madame Cottu's statement.

Scinoury took the witness stand and declared that Madame Cottu came to his office voluntarily to ask permission to visit her husbard. Soinoury swore positively that he had never threatened and had never attempeted to abrgain with Madame Cottu. Madame Cottu here arose and repeated with energy her declaration in words to the effect that Soinoury had asked her whether she possessed any documents compromising deputies on the extreme right.

This declaration caused a prolonged sensation in court and loud murmurs were heard on all sides. Soinoury seemed somewhat disconcerted. On being pressed, he admitted that merely out of curiosity he had asked Madame Cottu whether she had any documents involving deputies on the extreme right.

Court then adjourned.

At the session of the committee of investigation of the committee of investigation of the committee of investigation.

any documents involving deputies on the extreme right.
Court then adjourned.
At the session of the committee of investigation of the chamber of deputies the committee today refused to accept the resignation of Henri Brisson as president and also resolved to summon Ribot and Bourgeois to explain measures taken for the arrest of Arton, the alleged go-between in the bribery of the deputies. The committee also resolved to ask for documents showing what had been done in relation to extraditing Cornelius Herz and for facts relating to Cottu being allowed to go at large. It is understood that the lack of confidence indicated by this course on the part of the commission of investigation has had much to do with prompting the resignation of Bourgeois. Bougeois, in his letter to Ribot announcing his resignation, said that he resigned because Soinoury's evidence had failed to establish the fact that he had never authorized any one to approach Madame Cottu in connection with the Panama case and he felt that there was no alternative but to resign in order to free himself from all suspicion. pimself from all suspi Bourgeois Resigns.

Paris, March 12.—The greatest excitement prevails. At 12:30 o'clock this, Sunday, morning M. Bourgeois, minister of justice, resigned his office, and the news, coupled with the day's exposures has caused widespread ferment in Paris.

AMERICANS GOT BOODLE.

Three Banking Firms That Received Panama

Canal Money.

New York, March 11.—The congressional committee appointed to look into the conduct of the affairs of the Panama canai, Pacific Mail steamship and Panama railroad, made its report public today: Among other things the committee finds that three great banking firms, J. & W. Seligman, Drexel, Morgan & Co. and Wirslow, Lanier & Co., who were financial, agents of the Panama Canal Company, in this country, received some of the boodle. The first named concern confessed to spending 40,000,000 francs. Neither of the other two is credited with any expenditures to advance the interest of the Panama Canal Company. Another finding of the committee is that the three banking houses named above received apparently for the loan of their names and for nothing else, to this enterprise, the minimum sum of \$1,200,000.

"What influence," the report says "was ex-

the loan of their names and for nothing else, to this enterprise, the minimum sum of \$1,200,000.

"What influence," the report says "was exerted upon the financial public oplution of the United States by the names of these three great banking houses; what indirect credit or popularity was given to the enterprise through their numerous correspondents and connection throughout the country, it is perhaps impossible now to estimate; but to effect this was the object of the formation of this American committee which testifies that it had no regular meetings, and some members of which were never present at meetings, or knew whether any minutes were sere kept by the committee, while each of these houses received \$400,000. This fact, i it is a measure of the general conduct and management of the Pan ama Canal Company, may possibly explain why it was compelled to go into liquidation as soon as it did. The committee cannot refrain from calling attention to what seems to as soon as it did. The committee cannot re-frain from calling attention to what seems to be an obvious deductions from the facts shown that it is the interest of the United States that the American people should absolutely control some outlet across the isthmus, at some point which shall be used for the benefit of American trade in general as an open and continuous competitor, affording no opportu-nity for entangling subsidies from great com-peting lines or the chance of falling into the grasp of any monopoly through stock manip-ulation."

POPULISTS TO MEET.

Big Guns of the Party Will Gather in Virginia This Week.

ginia This Week.

Richmond, Va., March 11.—(Special.)—
The conference of national and state populist leaders to be held at Louisa Courthouse on Monday is looked forward to with great interest as it will have an important bearupon the fall election, in which a governor, lieutenant governor, attorney general and a legislature that will elect a senator and a court of appeals will be voted for.

At this time and place Hon. Paul Vandervoort, of Nebraska, commander-in-chief of the National Industrial League of the United States, and H. E. Taubeneck, chairman of the national committee of the people's party, will meet a number of the third party leaders in Virginia with a view of mapping out a plan for running a campaign in the state. They will confer at Louisa with Colonel Robert Beverly, of Tangier, General James G. Fleid, of Albermarle, Colonel Dick Gaines, of Charlotte, Brad Beverly, Brad Turner, Haskins, Habran, Colonel Goode, Mr. Pierson and others who are identified with the people's party in Virginia.

Mr. Vandervoort says that the purpose is to make a very active campaign this year, both in Virginia and Qhio, and that their organization will put up full state tickets in these states and make a stubborn fight in the legislative districts.

RESISTED THE LANDLORD.

RESISTED THE LANDLORD.

The Hard Time a North Carolinian Has in Collecting Rests.

Raleigh, N. C., March 11.—James A. Bryan, of Newberne, having sued and recovered the right of possession of lands on which James City, opposite Newberne, is located on the other side of Trent river, where several thousand negroes live who took possession during the war, attempted a few days ago to have some of the occupants ejected. Such resistance was made that the sheriff desisted from executing the writ. A large number, however, have been paying rents to Bryan and the resistance was chiefly instigated by some white storekeepers. It is said that a peaceable settlemen will be made by the payment of nominal rents. No collision is now anticipated.

Richmond, Va., March 11.—A despatch special from Weldon, N. C., says a Florida special northbound crashed into a caboose standing on the main track of the railroad shed there. Conductor George and Flagman Clayton, who were asleep in the caboose, were injured, the latter seriously. Passengers on th train wree shaken up but unhurt. Flagman Clayton was brought to this city, where he resides.

A Bad State of Affairs, Knoxville, Tenn., March 11.—The Tennessee legislature is investigating the committee reports of the fearful condition of affairs among the convicts at Coal Creek. They are in a most diseased and filthy condition and many of them are so poorly fed that they are starving to death.

Memphis Comes to the Front with More Impeachment Proceedings.

THIS TIME IT IS JUDGE DUBOSE On Whose Case the Legislature Is

Asked to Take Action. SERIOUS CHARGES AGAINST THE JUDGE,

Whose People Beem Desirous of Gettin Rid of Him-Following in the Foot-steps of Balph Davis.

Nashville, Tenn., March 11 .- (Special.)-Shelby county furnished another sensation today in the shape of impeachment proceed-ings against the judge of the criminal court, Julius J. Dubose.

Hon. John R. Goodwin presented a me

morial to the house, signed by 3,000 citizens of Memphis, asking the court of that county to be abolished or that some means for ridding the community of Judge Du-bose be adopted. Mr. Babb, of Shelby, then offered a resolution of impeachment accompanied by lengthy charges of the most serious nature.

There are twelve articles and thirty-five

or more specific charges. The judge is charged with unjudicial, tyrannical and brutal treatment of lawyers and citizens, with arbitrary and unconstitutional abuse and prostitution of the powers and func-tions of the judicial office; with unfair and

tions of the judicial office; with untar and partial administration of justice with prostituting the power of his office to personal and political ends; with defying and nullifying the writ of habeas corpus; with appointing unqualified and unfit persons to the office of attorney general pro tem.; with disrega the rights of citizens; with lowering the dignity of the bench and imparing the popu-

lar respect for the judiciary.

It is also charged that he has allied himself with the gamblers, saloon keepers and criminal classes, and by extending to them privileges and threaten-ing them with his judicial power secures their support; that he exerts an unle influence over magistrates and other ofice-holders and exerts every endeavor to control all political affairs in the county. It is charged that he allows 514 corner groceries to sell liquor without license, allows gambling houses to run in violation of the law. There are many other Mr. Malone, a friend of Judge Dubose's,

moved to refer the whole matter to the judiciary committee, but Mr. Tyston, who opposes Dubose, moved to raise a special committee to consider the matter and the peaker appointed Messrs. Thompson Vitherington. Tyston, Richardson witherington, Tyston, Richardson, Trice and Gamble. The house seems to be in favor of impeachment by a large ma-

A HARD JOB FINISHED.

The Caucus Committee Will Make a Report of Their Work This Week.

Washington, March 11.—The committee of the democratic caucus which has for the past week been dealing with the trouble-some problem of revising the committees of the senate and assigning chairmanships to the proper members, this afternoon at to clock practically finished its work. Mr. Gorman thinks that a party caucus cannot be held earlier than Tuesday, and it is not improbable that on that moraing the committee will make its final report. The committee declines to give out say information relative to the results of its numerous conferences but it is known that there have been no violent fractures of the traditions of the senate, by which the ranking minority senator becomes chairman. Many changes have, however, been made necessary, as one of the members of the committee said, by reason of the entrance into the senate of new democratic members from northern states. A glance at the commit-Washington, March 11 .- The committee the senate of new democratic members from northern states. A glance at the committee list of the last senate shows how difficult, it has been to bring about a result satisfactory to all. There are forty standing committees of the seante, and out of this number, the ranking democrat entitled to a chairmanship in thirty-one of these commitchairmanship in thirty-one of these committees comes from southern states, and but
nine from the north. In the selection of
committees the same preponderance from
the south is seen, there being eight from
that section and but one from the north.
The election of democratic seantors from
Wisconsin, New York, North Dakota, Wyoming and Californis, has compelled the
committee to make a shifting of the membership, and, in a number of cases, of chairmanships so as to give these new members
and other men from the north, their fair
share of good places. Of course in this
large list of southern ranking members, the
name of the same senator appears in many
cases on various committees, members from
that part of the country having served in
the senate many years.

that part of the country having served in the senate many years.

Despite all this, however, it is understood that there has been very little variation from the usage of the senate in making appointments of chainmen to important committees of the senate, although the general makeup of the committees appear to have very materially changed. The committee will hold another meeting Monday morning and go over the revised list and make such corrections as may be necessary. If any nominations are sent to the senate Monday they will be received and laid over until the committees have been fully reorganized, and this will not, the caucus committee thinks, be earlier than the middle of the week.

NO TALK OF A STRIKE,

But Railroad Officials in Chicago Are Pre-

But Railroad Officials in Chicago Are Preparing for One.

Chicago. Ill., March 11.—There is no change in the situation among the switchmen. Everything is moving smoothly in and about the various railway yards. As far as the men are concerned, and so far as can be learned, there is no talk of a strike. On the other hand the railways are known to have agents all over the country who are employing men on condition that they will take the places of the strikers, and they are guaranteed police protection. The local grievance committee representing all the roads in Chicago and all men interested will hold a secret session tomorrow morning and the whole matter will be thoroughly discussed. The future course to be pursued will be settled at this session. It is considered significant that so far all threats and coercive measures have emanated from railway officials. They have been freely quoted in the newspapers during the last few days as stating that they would stop all basiness and discharge all employes in every department in case the switchmen refused to accept their decision. It is also pretty well established that they have employed a large force of men and are holding them subject to orders. This is taken to mean that they intend to force a fight with the unions of railway men and settle the question before the world's fair rush begins.

and surplice, and celebrates the mass is celebrated in that the mass is celebrated in Catholic church. He is an abound withal, looks the picture of Jesuit priest when arrayed in cassack.

cassack.

The services at the little chapel of The services at the little chapel of Stephens in Anson street which we to his coming was closed, attracta a large following, which embraed was a number of the leading young Drive lians of this city. It appears, because the large for the local rulers of the Propal church here, and after the reincoof Bishop Howe, whom the administration of the officers of the affairs of diocese passed into the hands of the sing committee, objections were rised which have resulted in his referent another and wider field at Nashvills. This leaves Charleston without a finite church. At Dr. Porcher's church the services are "high," but by no mean the propal circles over the outcome is postning approaching a rebellion or assistant.

VISITING BELLE MEADE.

Richard Croker Is the Guest of Ge Nashville, Tenn., March 11.-(8) Tammany Croker, Hon. Alcard Looker, of York, arrived here on the sing train from Louisville and is the gu General W. H. Jackson at the Meade. Mr. Croker with General Jaccame on a special car and was accomp by his wife and sons. Sherbret and and his daughter, Florence, and Mrs.

by his wife and sons, Sherbret and Proand his daughter, Florence, and Mrs. Saley.

The party did not stop in the city is
went on to Belle Meade, where they
make their headquarters. Mr. Croker is
on a purely pleasure visit and will not is
the city as he says he has enough of
city at home and comes to apply
with which he is not so familiar. To
party will pass Sunday quiedy at Beb
Meade and on Monday General Jacks
will drive the distinguished sust to the
stock farm of Messrs. G. M. Fog an
Van Kirkunan.

Mr. Croker is especially interested a
the stock farms of this section, but is
here to buy fine stock as has been infinate
in some of the papers. He is not len
to purchase anything according to General
Jackson, whose guest he is.

A movement had been started to give a
banquet in his honor but he express to his
wishes the plan was abandoned.

"The is only a social visit to me and is
other gentlemen," said General Jackson,
and for that reason Mr. Croker will be vary
quiet during his stay."

It is understood that Mr. Croker will se
even be in the city during his stay, miss
for a very brief time and that he will be
in practical retirement all this time.

WILD COLLEGE STUDENTS

WILD COLLEGE STUDENTS They Rule Things with a High Hard a

They Rule Things with a High Hard a Roanoke College.

Richmond, Va., March 11. (Speak). A special from Salem, Roanoke court. Va., says: "In its forty years hownhar record Roanoke college has mostly never had within its walls such a make wild students as some of these than the session. So much of the college yours has been damaged mischievously dring the present session that the faculty would ingly have made an example if they call have detected the suilty ones, but a new of the students would inform they want at a loss how to proceed.

However, early this week the speak two young men and put another a metion.

tion.

This simply enraged the wild who imagined the janitor states Wills had been giving information. Friday morning a terrible analytic beard in the lower corridor of the beard in the lower corries of the college building and was accompanied the falling of broken glass from some over the dormitory doon. A mite cartridge had been explose of Wills's bedroom, had blown the floor in, sprung the corridor will all ed several windows in the building ity. Wills was not in his bedraw would have been killed.

At a metting of the college facility evening, five students were

day evening, five students were two of these left for home today, is to

PILES OF SILVER

In the Vaults of the Mint at Palasana More Sterage Reem Needs.

Philadelphia, March 11.—The wash of the United States mint in this city say hold the largest amount of her are extended in one place in the United States. The quantity is 110,000,000 comes, and less than 150,000,000 silver dollar. It is seen was a seen wa

THE LATE JUSTICE LAMAR.

THE LATE JUSTICE LAMAR.

The Supreme Court Bar Will Passions About Their Loss.

Washington, March 11.—The methe bar of the supreme court count the courtroom at noon today to take to express the loss the bar sustanthe death of Justice Lamar was an by a large and distinguished gather than the death of Justice Lamar was an by a large and distinguished gather to the court, was chosen called the ing to order. Senator Vilas was chairman and James F. McKenn, of the court, was chosen seretarior George, in a brief speech, monappointment of a committee to president service. A committee the death of justice. A committee was chosen ing of Vice President Stevenson, Samuelloss the bar felt at the death of justice. A committee was chosen ing of Vice President Stevenson, Samuelloss, ex-Attorney General Representative Catchings of Missister and John Randolph Tucker. Banent vis, William E. Earl and J. M. William Sented and speeches made by John Randolph Tucker, John O. Representative Allen, of Mississips others.

Refuse to Handle the Freight.
Toledo, O., March 11.—The Labrengineers refuse to handle Ann Arte of Nearly all the high officials of the labore road are here in secret session, superindent of the Wheeling and Labrength (Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton, it ing Valley and Ohio Central are also for the purpose of deciding on the parties will take in the matter.

To Most in Montgomery Montgomery, Ala., March 11—(Special Property) Alabama association holds its appearance in Montgomery on July and have accepted the hospitable of Montgomery's commercial and association as their guests.

WAS IN THE GR who Were United States A Point, N. Y., has furnished the Unite nost distinguished

world by people corps of cudets in its character of representative union. There is soional district in ted to the sec ntative in com-pointed by the ormed, make a ng men, and it ir of succassful tally and physimen in the or new cadets, a nd by the acade i qualifications, go into



GENERAL P. and remain

and all go into at the 1st of S the winter example urn to their he s, and are co corps. They the or month. This pended for them it board, clothin this time on to coveted coming fall by the goal. Go

of the corps of come I was a mem was in

of interest. All eing wrought up at, but the body a these events a States, and the for the army a that if war mus first to be calle

ONEL C. P.

to have it.

batteries was caused again. He died the next night in the same house where we had spent the evening so delightfully the night before. His skull was fractured by a fragment of a shell. I never knew a better friend, a braver soldier. His name is immortal.

James Deering was a cadet at that time. He rose rapidly in the war. He was in the cavalry service and was a fine dashing officer. He rose to the ranks of brigadier general and was killed at High Bridge a few days before Lee's surrender—perhaps

general and was killed at High Bridge a few days before Lee's surrender—perhaps the day before. He was a grand soldier. Edward Willis, of Georgia, was at West Point in '61. He was among those who resigned and devoted himself to his duty, making a splendid record, serving in the Twelth Georgia, from adjutant to colonel, and appointed brigadier general the day he was killed at Cold Harbor. He was one of the best officers in that verny. A better

was killed at Cold Harbor. He was one of the best officers in that army. A better soldier never died.

In another article to follow I will have something to say of some distinguished southern commanders who left the service of the United States as their mother states seceded, and cast their fortunes with the southern confederacy.

P. M. B. YOUNG,

More cases of sick headache, billousness, constipation, can be cured in less time, with less medicine, and less montey, by using Carter's Little Liver Pills, than by any other

CHARLEY ROSS DEAD. Evidences That His Body Was Thron

From The St. Paul Globe.
Columns have been written in the papers on the subject of the abduction of Cherley Ross, of Philadelphia, in the year 1874, and the public is still wondering whether

the boy is now living or not. G. H. Ives, traveling manager for Thiel's detective service, who was stopping at the Ryan

yesterday, is the man who handled the case from the start, and he is sure that the missing boy is dead, and has been dead since a few weeks after his abduc-

"I was engaged by the Charley Ross

searching committee, of Philadelphia, to find the boy if possible," he said to a re-porter of The Globe. "I have worked on

all the clues which have been discovered,

Needing a tonic, or children who want build-ing up, should take

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS.
It is pleasant to take, cures Malaria, Indi-gestion, Biliousness and Liver Complaints.

As Cute as He Could Be.

said one weman. And the other ag A Possible Reason.

Prom Harper's Young People.

"Does milk make us fat?" asked Harold.

"Yes, indeed," said his nurse.

"I suppose cows are thin because people always take their milk away from them, then?" queried Harold.

MEADE est of GeneralJack ch 11.—(Special.)—

many chieftain, of New on the morand is the guest of on at the Belle on the Belle on the Belle of General Jackson it was necompanied

op in the city but e. where they will s. Mr. Croker it and will not le it has enough of the sto enjoy scene so familiar. The quietly at Bells General Jackson shed guest to the

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General Jackson,
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Croker will be very

STUDENTS.

h a High Hand at

t in this city today at of bar aliver ever the United States. 0.000 ounces, er fally I alloy, to make no silver dollars. The holders are filled to make the being received. lion. The new rant
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en secretary. neeral Mississippings of Missi

P. N. B. YOUNG

as the Story of West Point's Part in the War.

WAS IN THE GRADUATING CLASS. and Many Who Were with Him Pigured

Prominently in the Struggle That Followed-A Graphic Story. The United States Military academy at Peint, N. Y., has for almost a centurished the United States army with most distinguished and useful officers,

most distinguished and useral officers, and yet, comparitively speaking, but little known of this greatest of military schools the world by people generally.

The corps of codets at West Point is single in its character. The corps is compared of representatives from all sections the union. There is one cadet from each confessional district in the United States, each territory, and ten from the concessional district in the United States, see from each territory, and ten from the United States at large. The cadets from the congressional districts are appointed or commatted to the secretary of war by the representative in congress; those at large, ire appointed by the president. The corps has formed, make a representative body roung men, and it may be said without re appointed by the president. The corps has formed, make a representative body trong men, and it may be said without in fear of successful contradiction, that it mentally and physically the finest body of roung men in the world. The candicates, or new cauets, are admitted in June. her are examined by a board of United States army surgeons as to physical capac-ity and by the academic board as to the gental qualification. Those who pass these



GENERAL P. M. B. YOUNG.

deadets and remain in camp till about the it of September, when the camps are said and all go into barracks. While in amp, the instruction is purely military, in about the 1st of September, the studies but about the 1st of September, the studies bein and continue till the 1st of January, the the winter examination takes place.

I have percentage fail at this examination here percentage fall at this examination in return to their homes. Those who pass in sworn into the service and receive their mants, and are considered as regularly the corps. They then begin to draw particles are made and per month. This money is handled in spended for them by the superintendarial beard selections books acts. at for board, clothing, books, etc., etc. the this time on to graduation, they toil the coveted commission in the army, any fall by the wayside, ere they at the goal. Generally one-third get diplomas.

tomentions Days of the Early Strites.

In average cadet is a pretty independent ter; he has his opinion politically and the east has opinion politically and the east has opinion politically and the east has observed them.

New York Herald and other dailies, freely taken in the corps and studiously made by the cadets, and in their leisure mate they discussed freely, all the curatopics of the day. I have known but it of the corps of cadets since 1861; at a time I was a member of the corps and injustabout to matriculate when my made was interrupted by the breaking out of the civil war. For weal years, the question of slavery and the rights of slave states in the territories had formed the principal tips of discussion in the house of congress, and ach year they grew warmer and more uting till the presidential election in 1800 which resulted in the election of Mr. Indon, and the detbronement of the demincole, and the debronement of the demincole, and the debronement of the demincole, and the debronement of the governincole, and the debronement of the governincole, and the debronement of the governincole, and the core in the excitement
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lined States, and the corps of cadets preinterest in these events was the army of the
lined States, and the corps of cadets preinterest for the army at the time, for they
interest to be called upon to step upon
is stage to open the great drama that was
indecide the fate of the union. The men of
interest in case of war, they had to do and
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interest and the corps of the corps and the dethronement of the der



DLONEL C. P. BALL, of Alabama.

clonel C. P. Ball, of Alabama.

The cadets at the military acadwere deeply moved; each day and some startling piece of news. Star of the West had attempted to land sinforce Sumter. She was fired into forced to retire. She had on board at hundred men and a large quantity agree and provisions for Major Anca's command in Fort Sumter. The office of the West was a government steamfired out in New York; and entered harbor at Charleston about January The firing into this vessel by the Carolina batteries was the first hose of the war. The confederacy had been formed at that time. I had never, this time, fully made up my mind to but I knew that this was the bear, and I wrote my father, asking him man me. He simply sent me his personal to resign and told me to act for About the ruiddle of January was states that had already secended med delegates to a convention at momer, Ala. They met in convention at momer, Ala. They met in convention at the separation was permanent was certain. I was in the graduant, it like the separation was permanent. I had the separation was permanent and the separation was permanent. I had the separation was permanent. I had the separation was permanent. I have my diploma, and I was very to have it. Georgia had seceded mand of the second of

officered by regular army officers, graduates of the Goorga Military metitate—as far an possible and then by others. One was commanded by Colonel Hardee, the other by Colonel Smith. These regiments were rapidly recruited, drilled and disciplined, and did fine sorvice in the campaigns of the Army of Northern Virginia.

Most of the cadets then in the academy from Maryland and Kentucky resigned and went south, though these states did not pass the ordinance of secession. Kentucky and Maryland remained in the union, but they both farnished large numbers of soldiers to the confederacy. All the cadets with whom I served at the United States Military academy conducted themselves well, and some of them became distinguished men.

Many Killed in Action.

A large percentage of the men with

United States Military academy conducted themselves well, and some of them became distinguished men.

Many Killed in Action.

A large percentage of the men with whom I served were killed in action on the southern side were: Kamseur of North Carolina, a major general; Edward Willis of Georgia, a brigadier general; Kelly of Alabama, a brigadier general; Willett of Tennessee, a lieutenant colonel; Beckham, of Virginia; Pelham, of Alabama, ilarrow, of Georgia; Dewing, of Virginia; all splendid men and distinguished officers. Going back to West Point for a moment, while deliberating on the codres to pursue, I naturally turned for advice to my superior officers, the professors and the military instructors. They all advised me not to resign. The beloved old superintendent, Colonel Bowman, urged me to remain and graduate, saying to me, "Taking your own view of the case, would you not begin your career, even if you should go south, on much more advantageous ground, if you should present yourself with your diploma?" This was a strong argument, but I felt it was bad faith to remain and receive pay when I knew that I must join another service so soon as I graduated. So I took the final step, and the day that I broke the ties of comradeship and sexered my connection with the service was one of the saddest of my life. After one day in New York, I went at once to Washington, where I met many officers of my acquaintance, some of whom had just graduated at West Point the year before. Then I realized the fact that war was inevitable. Troops were being concentrated at Washington, new commands were being formed; everything connected with military affairs about the capital was creating the greatest interest. The senators and representatives from seven of the southern states, my own amongst, the number, had withdrawn from congress. Only Senator Wigfall, of Texas, remained; he was still in the senate I called upon him. He gave me some dispatches for President Davis and urged me to hurry on to Montgomery. I met my friend Senator Harri one tarked of war, the clark of the sader and the rattle of spurs was heard upon every pavement. I met then my friend. Lieutenant Ramseur, then on duty with his battery at Washington. He said, "I will be with you in a few days." He afterwards distinguished himself and was killed in action carried to market was a support of the carried to the same and the same and the same are same as the same and the same are same as the same are same are same as the same are same are same as the same are same are same are same as the same are same are same as the same are same are same are same as the same are same are same are same are same are same are same as the same are s

with you in a few days. He afterwards distingnished himself and was killed in action a major general.

I left Washington in forty-eight hours and went as rapidly as I could to Montgomery, Ala. I called upon Mr. Davis, who had been elected president of the provisional government. I was received with kindness and informed that in a few days I would receive a commission in the army then being organized. In the meantime, I was granted fifteen days leave of absence to thist, my home in Georgia.

The Suspense at West Point.

While matters were still uncertain, the suspense at the academy was great. The New York Herald was read with great interest, and the movements of congress were watched with great and growing anxiety. Every evening the caders would gather in groups and discuss the events of the day. It was about the last days in March, 1861, when these events were transpiring: South Carolina had seconded Alabasma Georgia.

It was about the last days in March, 1861, when these events were transpiring; South Carolina had seceded, Alabama, Georgia, Texas, Florida, Mississippi had followed; Virginia was deliberating. The eyes of the nation were centered upon Virginia. The country knew her action would control. If she seceded it would be the dawnfall of the last hope of reconciliation. The cadets from each of the seceding states would, as their respective states drew out, put in their resignation, forwarding them to the secretary of war, and, as they were accented each would easy thought depart for

drew out, put in their resignation, forwarding them to the secretary of war, and, as they were accepted, each would depart for his home. There was no feeling of resentment between the cadets of the north and the south. All seemed to view the state of affairs with but one thought, and that was one of regret and sorrow that they had to part. All had their political opinions. Some boldly expressed them, while others were silent. But at this time, and throughout my four years' sojout at the academy, the majority of the cadets were certainly democratic. I knew of butone cadet during the entire time, who acknowledged that he was an abolitionists and he was an outspoken one. He suffered somewhat, socially, I think, on that account, but he was a bold, brave, true man and he became a very distinguished soldier in the late war, probably the most distinguished of all the men with whom I served at the academy. I have reference to Major-General Emory Upton. I followed his career with great interest.

At the close of the war I was near Au-

Upton. I followed his career with great interest.

At the close of the war I was near Augusta, Ga., with my command, when the final break up came. I was embraced in the surrender of General Joe Johnson though several hundreds of miles away from him. I went to Augusta to arrange for turning over the government properly. but finding no officer at Augusta, I directed the two brigades then in my command to proceed to Washington, Ga., whilst I wen' to my home to look after my aged parents. General Upton was sent to Augusta to take command and look after details of the surrender of troops in that locality. He learned that I was in the neighborhood, or had been there, and he at once sent me a messenger to ascertain if he could do anything for me in any way. Well, that was Upton. He was bold as a lion and gentle as a woman. He knew no resentment; he had no personal enmity to his former associates who had gone with the south. All his conduct was actuated by the loftiest patriotism, and his heart was full of kindness.

Custer was another one of my schoolmates

and his heart was full of kindness.

Custer was another one of my schoolmates who became distinguished. He was my classmate and a finer fellow or more gallant officer never left the academy. Custer was not over-studious. He was very bright and always full of life and ready for a lark. He had talent and could have taken a much higher stand in his class had he cared for it. He was a very popular cade and deservedly so, for he was a man of great kindness of heart. He made a splendid record in the late war, and he deserved all the promotion he got.

Kilpatrick was in the corps at that time. He was also a very bright man, and he was one of the most daring and brilliant cavalry officers the war produced. I think his raid to Richmond was one of the finest exploits of the war, but it failed. It almost succeeded, it was brilliant and fine, almost a success till if resulted in a disastrons failure. Kilpatrick did much good service. These three men have passed away years ago, but they have left unfading records upon the parces of their country's history.

Ronald McKenzie was another one of the cadets of that time, who became a very distinguished general of cavalry. He was a splendid solder, and leaves a brilliant name behind him, for he, too, has answered the last roll call. Wesley Merritt was a cadet about that period. I think he graduated in 1860. He became a very distinguished cavalry leader during the war. He is now one of the brigadier generals in the regular army and no man has served beter and no man deserves more of his coun-

try. He will, some day, command the army of the United States.

Another distinguished general, who was in the corps and graduated in 1860. I think, was J. H. Wilson, who had the largest command of cavalry at the close of the war of any officer in the army, and it was, perlaps, the largest body of cavalry year commanded by any officer on this continent. Wilson was a fine soldier and a very able man. He resigned his commission soon after the war to accept some important position on some extensive railroad system. The idea that obtained at that time was that it was the duty of every officer in the army and every cadet at the military academy to go with his state, and, with but few exceptions, they followed this rule. This breaking up of the ties almost as close as those that bind brothers was of the most painful nature. Some of the scenes that occurred, incident to the departure of the southern men, I shall never forget. C. P. Ball, of Alabama, and John Kelly, of the same state, were among the first to leave. They were both popular. Ball, especially, was greatly loved by his classmates. He was taken up by his friends, lifted on their shoulders and borne to the wharf and there they parted from him with embraces and tears. Both of these men, Kelly and Ball, became distinguished officers of the confederacy. Kelly was killed at Murfreesboro and Ball is still living, a distinguished engineer and railroad man, and one of the most useful citizens in the southern country. General Joe Wheeler was, if I am correct, in the class of 1859. He had been in the army two years when the war began. As I remember him, he was one of the most modest and retiring cadets. He was a man of very high sense of honor and devoted to his duties. He was ever faithful and earnest. No man made a more brilliant military record than Wheeler, and there is no more faithful or devoted representative in congress than General Joseph Wheeler. Thomas L. Rosser was in the corps at this time. His record during the war reads like a romantic story; it was full

Some Interesting Volumes Recently Issaed by the Publishers.

THE FRENCH WAR AND THE REVOLUTION

A Valuable Work by Professor Stoans, Princeton - Some Other Historical Studies-Recent Piction.

THE FRENCH WAR AND THE REV-OLUTION, by William Milligan Sloane. The American history series. Charles Scribner's Sons, publishers. At J. F.

Lester's.
All periods of history are pivotal, and the signs of coming events run like under-currents in every era. But to the student of American history, the eighteenth centu-ty is a field of ever new interest. The civilized world was in a constant turmoil. civilized world was in a constant turmoil. It was an age of contests and treaties, and the present borndaries of the nations were beginning to chrystallize. America, separated by the ocean from the bloody struggles of the continent, mirrowed each succeeding change and was made a side issue, answerable to the captice of the statesmen of Europe. While the armies of Europe were marching and countermarching, the settlers of the western world were sleeping tlers of the western world were sleeping on their arms, and savages were toma hawking each other from the St. Lawrence to the gulf. But underlying the apparently aimless

struggles, American affairs were assuming a significant form, and the rude border struggles and abortive expeditions against the outposts of the Frenchmen or the sav-ages where the schools in which the colonies were being taught how to fight for independence.

Professor Sloane has made a valuable ad-

dition to history in his little volume. The scope is broad, and it takes a comprehenintellect to grasp all the threads that are woven through the complex history of that time. But he has succeeded admirably. He writes in an easy, spirited style, and at times when enthused with his theme be-

He writes in an easy, spirited style, and at times when enthused with his theme becomes dramatic.

This study of American history has of late assumed something of the importance with which it should be vested. To a southerner particularly should the study of colonial and revolutionary days be not only a pleasure but a duty. New England, with a diligence purely provincial, has delved in the mines of her local traditions until the history of her deeds has assumed an importance entirely out of proportion to their significence. For lack of other material the historians of America have been forced to give pages to New England when the south has had merely a passing mention. But a change is coming. The story of the sturdy deeds of the pioneers of the Carolinas and Georgia, and the hardy mountaineers of the Alleghanies is beginning to be told. When the fortunes of the Americans were at their lowest ebb, and when defeat was settling like a cloud over the prospects of the coionies, it was the sturdy Scotch-Irish of the frontiers of Georgia, the Carolinas and East Tennessee who came to the rescue of the cause of liberty and turned the tide of the war at Kings Mountain. The unflinching patriotism of South Carolina and Georgia saved the country more than once when the fight was all but lost. It is an inspiring theme—one which has not yet all been told, but which is a story worthy of the pen of a genius. Professor Sloane tells his part of it well, but his space is necessarily limited.

The book is one of the best works on history recently issued, and deserves a wide success.

THE SOUTHERN EMPIRE, WITH OTHER PAPERS. By Oliver T. Morton, Houghton, Millin & O., publishers. At J. F. Lester's. \$1.25.
NULLIFICATION AND SECESSION,

NULLIFICATION AND SECESSION. By Caleb William Loring. G. P. Pútnam's Sons, publishers.
Some rude philosopher has observed that the most interesting sight on earth is to see a fool in action. If any one cares to regale himself with such a vision he will be amply amused by reading the offspring of a fevered imagination which it has pleased Mr. Morton to label "The Southern Empfre." As a mere speculative historic study the work would have been interesting; as a fiction which rested its claim to probability on stray rumors and suspicions it might have

work would have been interesting; as a fiction which rested its claim to probability on stray rumors and suspicions it might have been considered clever, but it has forfeited its claim as a historic study by a mass of error, and lost its plausible interest as a fiction by the deliberate malice which it strives to express.

Mr. Morton commands a style which is graceful and highly imaginative. His theory, divested of gratuitous statements and insinuations, is that there existed in the minds of southern leaders a vast and dazzling ambition. The ultimate object which prompted all their movements in the period leading up to and embracing the civil war was the establishment of a mighty slave empire, whose domains should extend from the Ohio on the north to the confines of South America. The West Indies, Mexico and all the countries of the gulf were to form a part of a mighty republic, oriental in its magnificence, and feudal in its civilization maintained by the sword and supported by African slavery. Rome was to be eclipsed, Babylon outdone and the slave trade made to lay the wealth of the world at the feet of an empire grander than that of Pharnoh or of Xerxes.

The conception is magnificent, and as a piece of fiction deserves all the credit to which an unbounded fancy is entitled. But the way in which Mr. Oliver T. Morton earnestly argues for its verity, and the blundering and specious arguments which he ad-

find the boy it possible, he said to a reporter of The Globe. "I have worked on all the clues which have been discovered, and it has been my impression from the start that the boy died shortly after he was taken away from his home. Mosher and Douglass, who stole him, wrote to Mr. Ross on the following day, instructing to send his answer to them through the personal columns of The New York Herald. In order to prove that hey had the child in their possession, they sent home portions of the boys dress. I think they sent home one of his sockings on one occasion. The father did not have the \$40,000 which they demanded as a ranson, but he tried his best to raise it. "They made all kinds of dates with him, agreeing to produce the boy as soon as the money should be paid over. On one occasion they were to meet him in the Fifth Avenue hotel, where he was to register under an assumed name and they were to meet him there. They did not come, however. Then they arranged to meet him on various walks which he was instructed to take, but they did not meet him. Then they instructed him to stand on the back platform of a car on the New York Central road and throw off a package containing the money to a man whe would be standing in a cornfield with a white flag. We had some sharpshooters in the baggage car armed with Winchesters and they were to pick off the men who would be at the flag-pole, but we saw nothing of them.

"One day he got a letter from them stating that the boy was sick. It was not generally known that he was suffering from a kidney trouble, which, if not attended to promptly would cause his death. The description which they gave of the boy's illness left no doubt that he was suffering from this trouble. In a few days more they wrote saying if the boy died his blood would be on the head of his father. It was but a few days afterward that Mosher and Douglass were killed on Staten island while they were trying to rob the house of Judge Van Brunt. They tried to effect an entrance to the house which alarmed the son of t which an unbounded fancy is entitled. But the way in which Mr. Oliver T. Morton carnestly argues for its verity, and the blundering and specious arguments which he advances to its support are so absurd that they would be fit to provoke laughter if he had not embodied in his gaudy nightmare some nugly and malicious charges which deserve that passing attention due to statements produced by the promptings of the father of liars.

The whole essay is made up of an understructure of falsehoods which the author in all probability sincerely believes. Every motive of patriotism which moved the leaders of the south to the course they pursued is attributed to sinister and ulterior purposes. The struggle against northern encroachments on a domestic institution is regarded as an effort to lay the broad foundations of this magnificent dream of conquest. Slavery is incidentally pictured as a hydra-headed horror, and a vast lot of sensational rubbish about its enormities and evils is revamped and dressed up in the approved style. It is merely another exhibition of a certain type of mental celiber which is indigenous to a colder climate than ours, and which for generations has preferred foreign bugaboos to home-made short-counings when it would sit in censorious judgment. The vast majority of people, north and south, are undisturbed by the idle varyings of such imaginations.

The other essays is the voluthe are a sketch of the University of Oxford and an As Cute as He Could Be.

From The Indianapolis Journal.

The way women use adjectives is sometimes appalling to a man who has any respect for the English language. Two women were overheard discussing the late dramatic appearance of Mr. John I. Suill-van. His voice, cumciation and manner came in for more or less condemnation.

"But didn't he look cute in that little cap?" said one woman. And the other agreed.

least exempt from any harsh criticism.

A much more dignified and scholarly work is "Nullification and Secession," by Caleb William Loring. Mr. Lering treats his theme from a union standpoint, but he does so as a student. He argues for the federalist construction of the constitution, and perhaps leans too much in that direction to do full justice to Calhoun and other great champions of states rights, but there is no touch of narrow-minded sectionalism about his work. No American will deery him for magnifying Webster, or for bringing to bear every argument, both logical and historic to support his construction of the constitution. In the whirligig politics of today that subject is too much neglected anyhow, and any evidence that there are minds active in its study is to be fostered and encouraged. There is no more effective way to arouse interest in a subject than to read an argument against one's own views. It gives meditation the spice of debate.

Some Recent Fiction.

SUSY. A Story of the Palins, by Bret Harte. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., publishers. At J. F. Lester's, \$1.25.

IN THREE ZONES, by F. J. Stimson, Charles Scribner's Sons, publishers. At J. F. Lester's, \$1.

AN ODD SITUATION, by Stanley Waterloo Morrill-Higging & Co., publish-

loo. Morrill-Higgins & Co., publish-

loo. Morrill-Higgins & C., parents.

AMERICAN PUSH, by Edgar Fawcett.
F. J. Schulte & Co., publishers, Chicago.
Following the Christmas season there is a slack in the production of novels and books in general. Everything was spurred to its utmost capacity to meet the holiday strain, and the presses are taking a rest. But with the opening of spring, the povel begins to resume its sway and a good many stories are coming out to meet the demand, though the full tide has not yet come. The girl in the hammock period with all the

stories are coming out to meet the demand, though the full tide has not yet come. The girl in the hammock period with all the twice told tales of wooings and blighted affections begins just a little later, when the dogwood blossoms begin to peep out. "Susy" is a story quite up to Mr. Bret Harte's long story standard. It is bright and full of interest, and is as sprightly at times as its author's proverbial genius for making things sprightly can make it. It will make a very nice addition to the long roll of books which answer to his name; but it is not, in every respect, as far above criticism as his shorter stories. Not that there is any fault to be found in it. But Bret Harte's forte is in writing short stories. He is never so good as in a sketch. His humor and pathos is of a peculiar kind, which is intense, but which is not adapted long drawn out stories. It is quick and suggestive, and lies as much in the imagination of the reader as it does in his own work. It is this ability to prompt ideas in the brain of his reader, and convey an impression by a few bold strokes that makes him one of the greatest of short story writers. "Susy" i abounding in life, however, and is full of interest, and has, withal, the quaint style of its author throughout, which will insure its popularity.

"In the Three Zones," is a little book of

quaint style of its author throughout, which will insure its popularity.

"In the Three Zones," is a little book of three stories, daintily bound. It bears the Scribner impress, which is a guaranty of merit. "Dr. Materialismus, "An Alabama Courtship," and "Los Caraquenos," make up its contents. The public has read the latter recently in a magazine. The first story, Dr. Materialismus, is wonderfully and fearfully told, and reads like a weird dream. The doctor is a gentleman of marked peculiarities, as may be judged by this description of him, given by the author: "A German professor, scientist, socialist, ostensibly seeking employment as a German instructor at the college; practicing hypnotism, magnetism, mesmerism and mysticism; giving lectures on Hegel, believing in Hartmann, and believing in the indestructibility of matter and the destructibility of the soul; and his soul was a damned one, and he cared not for the loss of it." Here is a tillian with a vengeance. It is not surprising that he performed diabolical tricks and eloped with the student's sweetheart in a heartless manner. The story is one which suggests unpleaant theories to a thinking man, and shows that the suthor has thought a good many things himself, which it would not be lawful to utter. The other two stories are better suited to a romantic taste, and will please most readers better than the first, which produces sensations rather too queer to be called, pleasant.

"An Odd Situation," by Stanley Water-

"An Odd Situation," by Stanley Waterloo, is a bright, fresh story of northwestern
life, with a homely tinge to if in keeping with
its characters. Mr. Waterloo has a style
which never forsakes strength for ornateness, and which adorns its subject with
simplicity rather than with florid rhetoric.
He is of the Chicago coterie of writers;
and bolds his own with Onic Reid and other

"Of American Push" but little can be said. Mr. Fawcett is well known to the novel-reading public. He has written some good stories, some indifferent stories and some bad stories. It is to be feared that "American Push" must be classed among the last uamed division. It may be entertaining to some people, but there is little sense in it that is discernable, and it seems at times that the plot is rather strained in an effort to be bright and clever. When the hero acts like a fack-a-napes, and his friends regard him as an odd genius, the author is getting pretty near the truth as truth goes in some quarters. But it is raher too much of a strain on the imagination for the reader to see it in that way. Perhaps, Mr. Fawcett does not make his point skillfully enough. The story is very unusual and erratic, and that is about all that can be said for it. It will probably not be able to survive the warm weather.

Declined the Test.

From The Washington Star.

During the war a contractor made to Secretary Cameron a proposition to supply breastplates to the union soldiers at so much a thousand. After he had used up

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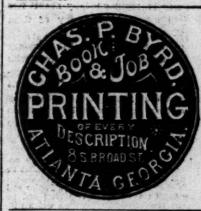
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ATLANTA, GA., MARCH 12, 1893.

Light Begins to Dawn. Secretary Smith's evening newspaper in this city pretends to have discovered by

some means or other that "the inconsiderable element in the democratic party which opposed Mr. Cleveland's nomination and is now engaged in attacking his administration by indirection and inuendo, is seeking industriously to produce the impression that the president is opposed to filling the offices under his administration with democrats."

Now this is a discovery that points to the possession of an imagination at once sensitive and sumptuous. The Constitution belongs to the "inconsiderable element" that opposed the nomination of Mr. Cleveland, but it has not as yet discovered any attacks on his administration on the part of that element, nor any effort to produce the impression that Mr. Cleveland is "opposed to filling the offices under his administration with democrats."

On the other hand, we have discovered that those who opposed the nomination of Mr. Cleveland, but who supported him as heartily and as vigorously as any other democrats, have a lively belief in the desire and intention of the president to turn out the republican spoilsmen as rapidly as possible and fill their places with honest and efficient democrats. This is the whole burden of The Constitution's comments on the nature and extent of the democratic victory, and we feel sure that we represent the views of all that element, however considerable or inconsiderable it may be, that opposed Mr. Cleveland's nomination. We are so sure, indeed, that the presi-

dent intends to tumble out the republican spoilsmen and replace them with democrats in sympathy with his party and with his administration, that we have made bold to call attention to the unjust and inequitable status of Georgia with respect to the apportionment of offices. We have not moved in this matter doubtfully, but with the assurance that the status imposed on the people of Georgia by the republicans would be swept away. and the just apportionment restored. The outrage is so rank that to call it to the attention of a democratic administra tion is to remedy it.

Under the apportionment that now exists the state is practically a nonentity Georgia is entitled to nearly two thousand five hundred places in the civil service, and is represented by about two hundred appointments, many of them menial

It gratifies us to know that Secretary Smith's evening newspaper agrees with us in this matter. It declares that an equitable apportionment of the offices "is recognized by justice and demanded by the civil service laws, and its violation is a high-handed outrage which will, no doubt, be promptly remedied."

Read what it says: That there ought to be an equitable ap-portionment of the offices among the states no

portionment of the offices among the states no one will dispute.

Such a division is recognized by justice and demanded by the civil service laws and its violation is a high-handed outrage which will, no doubt, be promptly remedied. Georgia, is entitled to her share of these appointments, and if she hasn't got them we haven't the least doubt that she will get them when the present administration gets into good working order. There is nothing partisan about this; it is simply a matter of equity.

This means that Georgia must have

This means that Georgia must have every one of its 2,500 offices, and that there is ample room for all applicants.

This is more than gratifying. It is in the nature of an assurance that Georgia's representative in the cabinet will lose no time in urging a just and equitable apportionment of the offices so that Georgia shall get the benefit of her rightful share, which, to be exact, is 2,487

We believe that Mr. Cleveland, urged as he will be, by Secretary Smith, will lose no time in remedying the gross injustice under which Georgia now rests. We believe, moreover, that when the remedy is applied Mr. Cleveland will fill the 2,500 places that belong to Georgia with stanch and true democrats.

The Recent Earthquake.

The earthquake shocks in New York and New Jersey the other day occurred about forty-eight hours after a similar disturbance in Oregon.

It is stated that these shocks were sud-

den, sharp, of brief duration and explosive in their character, but they were not followed by the usual vibratory motion. Naturally, New York was somewhat alarmed. While it is believed that our modern high buildings with their steel frames would stand a good deal of rocking, it is plain that many filmsy structures would collapse under the strain of a prolonged shock. But, with the exception of the Charleston visitation in 1886, no se-

ern part of our country since the first

It is contended that history gives no account of a disastrons earthquake in any region having for its base the geological foundation that underlies New York. In the far west and along the Mississipp valley such shocks have been compare tively frequent. In 1811 the country around New Madrid, Mo., suffered con siderable damage, and the convulsion suddenly created a lake in west Tennes see. In 1869 Cairo, Ill., suffered a severe shock, but it was not felt half a dozen miles away. The earthquakes in this country have been generally of a local nature, and they have followed violent manifestations in distant parts of the world. The scientists are not agreed as to the causes of earthquakes, but the study of their phenomena has led the people of this country to believe that they are in very little danger, and this is one reason why we indulge our fancy for high buildings and weak edifices with thin walls. Possibly some day we may find that our feeling of security rests upon a very slight foundation.

Good for the Christian Union! The sturdy editor of The Christian

Union is making inquiries that are not likely to be quickly answered by the parties at whom they are aimed. In the current issue of our plain dealing contemporary we find the following paragraph: The New York Evening Post, in two success sive issues expresses scorn of Senaior Sherman for supporting the anti-option bill in accordance with the convictions of his constituents and scorn of the New Jersey legislators for supporting the race track bills in violation of Evening Post has signally failed to show the moral difference between bets on horse races for the benefit of New Jersey pool-sellers and bets on prices for the benefit of New York brokers, one is forced to conclude that the logi of The Evening Post's scorn is scorn of Th

Evening Post's logic.

It is not alone The Evening Post that is stumbling around in a maze of hypocrisy. That able newspaper is in what may be called excellent companypreachers, deacons, elders, the great mass of the laity, and thousands of people who, no doubt, feel that they are better than their neighbors. So far as the gambling is concerned, there is not a particle of difference between the bets on races and the bets on prices. But in the latter scheme some of the friends and patrons of The Evening Post are making piles of money, whereas, they do not affect the races. Bets on the races are a milder form of gambling than bets on prices, the apparatus for swindling the public having been brought to a greater degree of perfection.

The only form of gambling that is as vicious and as demoralizing as the option business is the lottery scheme. We believe the lottery to be a demoralizing business, but the manipulators have no opportunity to do their work behind a screen, as the manipulators in the "exchanges" do.

The Evening Post and its friends howled against the lottery, but they voted power into the hands of the federal government to suppress whole editions of daily newspapers at the will of postal clerks, and to employ other Russian methods. They howl just as loudly in favor of option gambling as they howled against the lottery, or as they are now

howling against the pool selling at races. We are glad that the environment of The Christian Union has not blinded it to the sinister hypocrisy which lurks behind this business.

The Baltimore Manufacturers' Record calls attention to the fact that the German-American Insurance Company has offered a reward of \$1,000 for the best plan presented for a cotton storage ware-

What the company desires is a plan that will insure better protection against fire and at the same time afford better facilities for handling the bales without increasing the expense. There is a demand for new methods in grading and handling cotton, and the prize offered by this insurance organization will doubtless draw out suggestions of practical value. The offer, however, comes at a time when all our energies should be ongaged in reducing cotton production. Just at present we do not need new or bigger warehouses. On the contrary, it would be a good thing for our southern planters if the storage facilities were so limited as to discourage the cotton industry. Only the other day Atwood, Violett & Co., of New Orleans, wrote a strong letter in which they made the positive statement that a big cotton crop this year would be absolutely ruinous to our farmers and to the industries directly and indirectly

dependent upon this great staple. It is no time to mince words. The south must diversify her crops and produce her own food stuffs or suffer from a continuous spell of hard times. This is the thing to consider just now, and it is to be hoped that the action of the German-American Insurance Company will not be construed by our farmers as an endorsement of the old idea that cotton is king. We can well afford to wait for a change in the situation before we begin to remodel our warehouses and build new ones.

Not Happy.

Wall street is not entirely happy. It has been preaching panies and gold premiums to such an extent of late that the out-of-town banks have taken measures to protect themselves. They are called "country" banks in New York, but they are not so green and countrified that they cannot see as far into a rat hole as any of the celebrated financiers of Wall

The inflow of currency to the New York banks has been practically overwhelmed by the outflow. It is stated that the "provincial" banks are calling for currency at a great rate. This does not mean the Canadian banks, but the country banks of this republic. We are told that the "vaults of the New York banks have been ost depleted of their ready cash," that is, the cash over and above their re-

ing that they cannot get gold, should greenbacks and lay them away for a rainy day.

Wall street is responsible for this move ment, and it is not the first trap of its own setting that it has been caught in.

The South Wants Justice There seems to be a purpose in certain quarters to decry the claimants for office who are pouring into Washington from Georgia. It is easy to see the animus which inspires all this.

For over thirty years the republicans of certain states have appropriated all the patronage of the government. In this way the south not only had her own share to contribute to meeting the general burdens, but she had little part in the distribution of patronage.

Later on, when the democrats came into power, first in one house of congress, then in the other, and finally through the presidency, northern democrats were profuse in their appeals to the democrats of the south not to press forward for office These northern democrats were mainly responsible for the cry that the confeder ate brigadiers were trying to get back into the saddle. In this way they secured many offices which should have been apportioned to the eleven southern states. The people of the south, anxious for the preservation of their local rights, surrendered every claim which justly had to federal recognition. Villainous though the policy of the republicans was, the people of the south felt satisfied when assured of freedom from force bill legislation.

The inauguration of Grover Cleveland however, marks a new era. He fully recognizes the fact that public patronage should be equitably divided. In fact, he knows that it was at one time the rule, and that its non-observance was an injustice. It is really in recognition of this fact that he makes the statement that he is not going to reappoint any large number of the officials of his former term. In this way he clears the deck of all obstacles and starts out with a fixed purpose of doing exact justice by all

This cry about the great number of can didates from Georgia is raised by the same people who are using it in every state of the south. Its promoters are men who are anxious to confine the favored territory within its former limits. President Cleveland is too wide awake to be misled by men who would deprive the southern states of their just propor tion of offices. The fact is, that if every Georgia applicant for office should b successful the state would still be short of her due apportionment of citizens in the public service.

The offices are to be filled by somebody and Georgia is fully able to furnish competent men for every one to which she

There should be 2,487 offices set aside for Georgia, this being her fair propor tion. Of course the state will get its full part, else what is the gain in cabinet rep

resentation? Money in Circulation

The republican organs are never tired of declaring that the money circulation of the country is constantly increasing. In the south and west people know that there is absolutely no truth in this state ment. The New York Commercial Bul letin explains the situation by saving that the \$50,000,000 of treasury notes issued under the law of 1890 and added to the circulation in the past twelve month have been more than offset by the with drawal of other forms of currency. In twelve months there has been a shrink age in the volume of gold certificates, silver certificates, currency certificates and United States notes. We expanded to the extent of \$50,000,000, and then con tracted to the extent of more than that amount. What good such a contradictory currency policy can accomplish is a mystery, and the claim made by republican currency tinkers is sheer impudence with no groundwork of fact to sus tain it.

The agricultural regions of the south and west feel this contraction seriously, while the east, with its congestion of wealth, is unconscious of the real state of affairs. What is needed is an expansive currency that will benefit the states a thousand miles and more away from the eastern money centers. In these states large sums are required every fall to move the crops, and the concentration of currency in the east works a great injustice to the farmers. The best money for a country of such vast area would be the notes of local or state banks of issue. Under our present financial system we cannot prevent our currency from drifting to Wall street and remaining there to the manifest inconvenience and disadvantage of remote localities. Until financial reform shapes itself on the line of state banks we can look for no perma nent improvement in the situation.

An Undemocratic Scheme.

We recently asked The New York World this question: "How can the gold reserve be kept intact while the redemption fund is diverted from its purpos and employed to redeem silver coin and bullion certificates?"

The reply of The World is characteristic. It is shifty. It shows a perfect willingness to turn the administration over to the money sharks and to violate in their interests the solemn pledges of the democratic party. But The World carefully refrains from answering our question. It says:

First of all repeal the silver purchase act and in that way stop the monthly inflation of the legal tender currency. Second—Whenever there is an apparent second—whenever here is an applicant necessity to trench upon the gold reserve, sell bonds for gold with which to make it good. Third—Stop all attempts to make further use of silver as money until an international agreement is reached for the coinage of the

two metals at an agreed ratio in the mints of all commercial countries.

First, the treasurer of the United States declares that the drain of gold is due to the efforts of this particular element in Wall street that is and has been trying to force an issue of bonds. This charge has not only never been denied, but has been verified by the statements of Wall street bankers who are not in the conspiracy to force a bond issue. How and in what way would the unconditional repeal of the Sherman law prevent an outward

the people over to the mond hand and foot. To issue to increase taxation. Does The World desire to see Mr. Cleveland's administration engage in such a venture in the face of the condition of affairs in the south and west?

further use of silver as money until an international agreement is reached" would be to violate one of the most solemn and explicit pledges in the demo cratic platform. That document declared that there shall be no discrimination

against either gold or silver. We advise The World-we northern as well as southern democratsto stand by the platform on which Mr. Cleveland was elected. It has stood the test; it has been endorsed by the people. Fortunately, there is no fear that retary Carlisle will surrender to the noney power or be induced to increase the already heavy taxes of the people by

sming bonds. The moment the Sherman law is unco ditionally repealed there will be a move ment to have silver and silver certificates redeemed in gold. This will necessitate further issue of bonds. The contraction will be enormous, and the people will be driven to desperation. In such a cras what would become of the democrati party?

Once more we ask The World-what is a redemption fund for if not to redeem? Will it answer?

There are forty office-seekers from the north to one from the south. This is a pretty good record.

If there were 2,000 democrats seeking m Georgia, 400 would still be lacking to fill out the number that belongs to the state by a just and an equitable aping to fill out the number that below

The country editor need not flinch be cause he is called a "provincial." It is a ig word, but it means nothing. In Georgia we are all provincials. The only genuine spoilsmen in this cour

try are the republicans who hold on to of-fice under a democratic administration. Mr. Jim Hall and the republican party were both hit on the same spot, but not by the same man. If Mr. Jim Hall wants

to weep, let him hide his snufflers in the bosom of Mr. John Wanamaker. The newspapers are commenting on the ington on inauguration day. And yet it was natural that the republic office-hold-

ers should want to brace up on the eve of osing their places. When the talking wire takes the place of

telegraph, the latter can be attached the postal service. W. R. Grace's polypus was of a politi-

cal nature. The sores of good-hu man heal quickly.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

of the thirteen leading English rail roads pay dividends amounting to 9 per cent, two others pay exactly 1 per cent less, while three others pay 6 per cent and one pays 4. These are upon the par value of the stocks, and as the market prices are generally far above par, we have here some explanation to this country for investment. The stand-ard stocks are there held by men and women who rarely sell inless there is a heavy rise, the average investor does not buy at a time. Over here they hope for larger and the average investor does not buy at such a time. Over here they hope for larger dividends and greater advances in value output.

Miss Rose Elizabeth Cleveland, the sister of Grover Cleveland, who added so mucl luster to the first term of the great demo cratic leader, is now in Europe. Last sum mer she was met walking on a road in Switz-erland by Colonel Dan Lamont, who was making the tour. Miss Rose was in great erland by Colonel Dan Lamont, who wa making the tour. Miss Rose was in grea demand in literary circles while her brothe was president, but owing to her strong will and advanced ideas she was not financially brother, is yearning constantly to reform things. She has kept to herself since her brother's marriage, but she promises to return to the United States and brighten the white heuse with her presence some time during the coming year. Miss Rose is very popular in Washington circles.

That men are like sheep has often been said. Let one do a thing and he will have a multitude of followers. If an individual stands on a street corner and gazes into the sky he will soon have a score or more of persons about him looking into vacancy. This test of humanity is exhibited in a multitude trait of humanity is exhibited in a multitude of ways, and just now is shown in a rush of people for the Cherokee strip in great numbers. This section of Indian land has not yet been declared open for settlement, but for months homestead seekers have been declared open for declared seekers have been for months homestead seekers have been gathering at the locality, and have in so many cases entered upon the lands that troops have been sent to dislodge them. They have pa-tiently endured all the rigors of a severe winter in order to engage in a wild scramble

The current number of The Sunny South is full of good things. Miss Helen M. Prescott, of Atlanta, has an attractive sketch entitled "A Reminiscence of Huntwille," and a Tennessee writer gives an interesting account Tonessee writer gives an interesting account of the monument to Meriwether Lewis, which stands in the wild woods near the historic old road known as the "Natchez Trace." Lewis was a protege of Jefferson, first explorer of the Columbia river, territorial governor of Louisians, and yet a suicide at thirty-five. The Sunny South, the favorite old literary weekly of the southern people, is steadily growing in merit and poularity. Its "Blue and Gray" department, devoted to the war veter. Gray" department, devoted to the war veter-ans, is attracting letters and war stories from

JUST FROM GEORGIA.

The Hartwell Sun continues to shine with its accustomed brilliancy. It is one of the shining lights of the weekly press.

Speaking of mad dogs a Georgia editor says that the aversion of some men in his town to water is due to other causes than hydro-A little four-year-old negro child was burned to death at Donaldsonville or Mon-day afternoon, its clothing taking fire from a fine in the yard.

Hon. Napoleon Bonaparte Tanksley, familiarly known as "Bony Tank," of Knucklerson. Lumpkin county, is an applicant for the posi-

A Georgia editor says there is a vast differ-ence between matrimony and the kingdom of heaven, because a rich man may easily enter the one but hardly the other.

With this week's issue Mr. George E. Clarke assumes control of The Bulloch Banner. The Banner is a bright, newsy paper, and Mr. Clarke will doubtless make it still better when

sts it w

The editor of the Spring Place Jin "The crioline skirt is exciting everybody but us. The Lord knows we would be thank ui for even a pair of crinoline pants."

The Oglethorpe Echo, in specking of the work of the present administration, wisely remarks: "Now don't become impatient. It takes time to revolutionize and reorganize a big government like this. We must not expect to see all our hopes and every promise fulfilled in a day, or month, or even year."

Mr. William Woodraff, of Dooly county, died in his buggy while returning from Montenums

in his buggy while returning from Montesuma to his home last Wednesday. Mr. Voodruf was very old and a great sufferer from wounds received in the Mexican, Indian and confed-erate wars. He was a highly respected and honorable citizen.

They are making it hot for the blind tigers iown in Dublin, Ga. The ladies of the town hired a detective to break the blind tigers up. He did a detective to break the blind tigers up. He did so, and was presented with a gol cane as a mark of appreciation. T do not seem to have been in it.

The negroes who were enticed from their farms in Macon and Houston counties by getting promises in Oklahoma are beginning to write home. Very few of them ever got to Oklahoma, the agent steering them to the Mississippi bottoms, where they find less profitable labor than they left.

In spite of wreck and storm The In spite of wreck and storm The Greenville Vindicator comes out, as usual. Its columns tell an Iliad of woes. Its editor writes: "Like Marius sitting amid the ruins of Carthage, so sit we this week, surrounded by the wreck and desolation of a once comfortable home. East, west and south, so far as the eye can reach, scarcely a standing house can be seen. Some buildings are unroofed, parts of the wails of others are standing, generally only a pulse of broken bearies will accord bearing. sions and humbler homes. Sometimes scarcely a vistige is left. Standing on the wrecked re-mains of our old home, we can count the ruins of sixty buildings."

of sixty buildings."

The Vindicator office was utterly wrecked, but it takes more than a cyclone to stop The Vindicator. Editor Revill announces his determination to spread its sheets to the breezes with a new outfit just as soon as the delinquents pay up. It is a mighty mean delinquent who will not now up noder such circumstance. linquent who will not pay up under such cir-

POLITICS IN GENERAL.

New York World: There can be no doubt that Mr. Cleveland means to make the dis-tribution of the offices a very subordinate part of his administration. He holds, and rightly, that he has more important work on hand. But he is confronted with the same condition that he has more important work on hand. But he is confronted with the same condition that he found eight years ago. The public offices are filled from top to bottom, except in the classified service, with republicans. They were appointed in the main as a "reward for partisan activity." They have used their time and their influence to promote the re-nominaiton and re-election of the president who gave them their offices. They represent the spoils system in its worst development.

New Orleans Times-Democrat: Colonel Her-bert, ex-confederate officer, is regarded on all sides as an excellent secretary of the navy. The fact that he once fought against the union is not considered any objection to his being placed in command of one branch of the military service of the country. How absurd then must section 1218 of the United States then must section 1218 of the United States revised statutes appear which prohibits any ex-confederate officer from serving in the army, and which provides that "no person who has served in any eapacity in the mustary, naval or civil service of the so-called confederate states, or of either of the states in insurrection during the late rebettion, shall be appointed to any position in the army of the United States."

Chicago Tribune: Advices from Washingtondicate that the free silver men will domi nate the democratic reorganization of the senate. They have exacted a pledge that no might be difficult for President Cleveland to might be difficult for President Claveland to carry out his declared volley of sustaining the parity of the circulation, if he defer action till after the principal part of the patronage has been dispensed, the ultra-silverfies being determined to carry their point as far as

New York Evening Post: Some very pertinent remarks upon President Cleveland's attitude towards the offices and office seekers are made in the latest number of The Civil Service Chronicle. The editor calls attention to the fact that for weeks preceding and following his election Mr. Cleveland kept the office seekers at arm's length, and asks if this conduct made him stronger or weaker with the people. In the view of 'the 'chronicis it made him stronger by thousands of votes, and in this view every competent obse

must coincide. New York Morning Advertiser: In all re-New York Morning Advertiser: In all respects the entire domination is to be exercised by the southern element. Never since 1860 has the south been so completely in control. In the list of twenty-three of the nost important chairmanships which it is announced have already been decided upon, no 1888 than eighteen of them have been assigned to southern senators, of whom sixteen served either in the confederate army or the confederate congress. The same proportions will be carcongress. The same proportions will be car-ried out, of course in the reorganization of the rest of the committees.

the rest of the committees.

St. Louis Globe Democrat: Mr. (leveland is not a man of tact and strategy, with a talent or winning men by personal attention and solicitation. He is abrupt, obstinate and dictatorial; and these qualities are calculated to make enemies rather than friends. His dimiculties will begin at an early date and tilicken as his administration croggesses. He is mistaken if he supposes that the leaders of his party, who are at contraries with him in opinion and desire will capitulate to him merely because he is president.

New York Sun: In the hour of democratic success, it is well not to forget or to underrate one of the chief contributing causes to its triumph in securing control of the two houses of congress, and it may be, the presidency itself. The force bill issue beyond all others united the democrats and made them invincible, he existing federal states of interference with state elections must be repealed. Davenportism must go!

Boston Transcript: We shall not be greatly surprised if, before he has been many mouths in office, Mr. Cleveland finds himself involved in a contest with many prominent men of his party that will once more test, not alone his power, but his sincerity.

Bull Fights for the Poor.

From The Boston Globe.

All kinds of expedients have been known by which to alleviate the sufferings of the poor and unfortunate—concerts, balls, lectures, fairs and lotteries.

But the town of Guadalajara, in Mexico, having fallen short of corn and beef, the philanthropists of the place have hit upon the plan of getting up a series of bull fights for the benefit of the poor. It promises to be a roaring success. Wealthy men and ladies from all parts of Mexico are bidding for seats, and there is a promise of immediate plenty in the place of famine. The alaughtered bulls after providing sport are to furnish beef and will be handed over to the poor. The bull as an agent of philanthropy thus becomes a singularly efficient factor. His struggles to live amuse the culture and position of Mexican society, and after the battle it turns over its body to the needy. Bull-dighting philanthropy certainly has points worth noting, and bull-beef charity has elements of economy in it not altogether to be mored when viewed in contrast with some of the wastatul fashionable balls dedicated to "sweet charity" in the world's great cap-

The New York H atrocity of class legisla republican protection a fraud bery, and "that the government constitutional power to impose tariff duties, except for the pure enue only." Press reports, as sonal observation, establish the reading of the resulting of the pressure of the observation, establish the eading of the platform at thi equivocally in favor of

its positive declaration in favor of of both gold and silver, as the

ble value," as shall insure the maintenance of the parity of the two metals.

These are solemn pledges of the control opening that Mr. Cleveland expresses on anxiety for their redemption, for from the day of his election insidious influences has been systematically at work to swerre the from the path of democratic ripressess that the path of democratic ripresses the path of the path of democratic ripresses that the path of democratic ripresses the path of the path and mold the policy of his administration of a standard which is absolutely and alterably incompatable with the declaration of the Chicago platform.

Mr. Cleveland's expression of solicities which shared by the party, the which will demand rigid additions of the platform. This is

Cieveland that it will be necessary administration to cast the devil of tion aside if it remans firm in the citon to hew to the line of the party. Already the cloven foot of insinc shown itself. From certain quanthe past few months, there has beeing and truckling to every sential looks to the postponement of the execution of the obligations of the case when the second of the collegations of the second of stinging rebuke in the emphasis of mand that the great work of tariff must be pushed in the groove cre to only by the past record of the party, its ringing declaration at Chicago for for revenue only. Assuming that just exactly what he said, a most sumption in the face of the absolut of his words with those of the plat president likewise administers a

of his words with those of the platfarm to president likewise administers a description of the control of the c holy horror, swear that the comperge of a panic because the more than can be withsfood, their experienced finger is hether comorrow. But to the too transparent Mr. Cleveland position prevent the consumation of task, we shall hardly be exceed to the failure can be traced to our fast or lect we may be sure that the page hold us to swift and exacting accomplish

so emphatically expressed in claration of Mr. Cleveland. feared, until now, that I might ha feared, that now, that I might have far in urging the tremendous responsible of the administration, and in demands prompt discharge of every obligation by the party at Chicago—that my might have been misuaters: Nd. and purpose misconstrued as a mast of from that element of the party which may be the chicago platform. from that element of the party which fat footed on the Chicago platform, is allver and all. But everything that I to said in these letters in the nature of a ming is as nothing compared with the bod claration of the president. His wants the evil that will follow a wanton discount of the party's platform should be given prayerful consideration of every democratis to take part in making the record of inadministration.

administration.

If the tariff is not readjusted to a remaind basis, the people will hold the administration, in Mr. Cleveland's own words, "to see and exacting accountability."

If the brand of Cain is to be star

and exacting accountability."

If the brand of Cain is to be sampat a silver, and it is to become a currency can away, regulated entirely by the gold state and a silver, as the only standard, in defiance of the demands of the Chicago platform, the pele will hold the administration, in Mr. Ossiand's own words, "to swift and exacts accountability."

The people want nothing more than that the promises made be redeemed. Anything as will be unsatisfactory; anything man not expected. After the policy outlined by the democratic platform is grafted to three of federal administration there will ample time to consider new venture. In the meantime the party will is a hands full in keeping its promises as a watching the showaways, who will not be the showaways, who will not be profit them. They are after the administration there was and it makes little difference to them what the democratic party keeps its pledge and the democratic party keeps its pledge as a party inspiration. It is a disappointment to those who do not desire to see the cratic party do its full duty, and it is respondingly gratifying to those who that this administration shall make a residual cratic platform.

Mr. Cleveland has begun well. His institution of the cratic platform.

Mr. Cleveland has begun well. His institution of the cratic platform.

cratic platform.

Mr. Cleveland has begun well. His instant may not suit such of the money leads and the bond holders as favor a policy will make the rich richer and the poor power by having thrown around them have legislation seeking to contract the current of the contract the current way in the magnitude of the current way in t legislation seeking to contract the curand adjust our money to the angust standard; but to the great mass of the ple, to those who take the democratis form for what it means, to those who to the use of both gold and silver a standard money of the country, without crimination against either." the pressort address is an omen of good, and, if followed by other official utterances in the rams will go far toward dispelling whatever disaminate of the country. Tank it was a standard to the country without th

Atlanta, Ga., March 9th.

Bare Books Sold.

Rare Books Sold.

A large number of volumes of America were sold the other day at the rooms Range & Co., on Broadway. The issue cludes many works published by the series confederacy and private individuals the south during the war. A copy of the Testament, published at Augusta in 1862, by the Confederate States Ribert, was sold for \$8.35, and \$3 was plaid a copy of the laws and regulations of confederate army, published at New Greet in 1881. One of the few hamoceus when the sold of the few hamoceus was published during the war, "The Letters Mozis Addums to Billy Iyvins," Research 1862, was sold for \$3.

REDWINE'S

en out, is \$50,

n. If it is p rency, the bank as the Gat the wall for

w. P. Hepburn, nid be unheard he Gate City N such a small s to regard suc ove in the matt to place the b

day between pr Lod Hill. The lasted until ab part of the day. Speer, Mr. J. G. lin: Mr. Mar ers. Mr. Paul during the mo I the time, and i or his stock and family were

the gentlemen po is not known how lefnite the meeting neeting adjourn I with satisfied nt Hill has b nen who take stamp. The corary affair, b re. The

this ved is too great and for that reare moving slov it has proba the past fo promptly met. O from circular larger, and v

March 11.-T

cash resource

circumstances,"
"efforts to reope

Will Be Allowe Anditor Peeples th of the Ryan Clark yesterday in the court.

the Gate City Bank, REDWINE'S DEFALCATION. of Business Men Yesterday, ak's Cash Account Growing Alarming Proportions, nt of the capital of the tional bank caused by the of Assistant Cashier Lewis

nts to only 20 per cent of

e capital is \$250,000, and the ded, according to the latest

n out, is \$50,000. These are

in If it is put up by good,

approved by the comptroller oy, the bank's doors could

rdly be said of Atlanta that

men allowed as fine a bank-

tion as the Gate City National

Stone yesterday received a

on from Comptroller of the

w. P. Hepburn, acknowledging

entive to the conduct of further

m says, in his communication,

ould be unheard of for such a

the Gate City National to go

such a small sum could save

ems to regard such a possibility

move in the matter, and if pos-

were two conferences at the

perday between prominent busi-

lasted until about noon and

Lod Hill. The conference in

until the afternoon. The af-

meeting continued throughout

at the afternoon meeting were

1 X Speer, Mr. J. G. Oglesby, Mr.

bank during the morning. Presi-

HI was closeted with the gentle

te lis family were being consid-

the gentlemen present would

of it is not known how far toward continue the meeting progressed. The meeting adjourned the gentlement of with satisfied airs, and it is

another meeting will be held morning, when the negotiations

n up where they were left off is meeting. It is pretty sure ent Hill has been made an

en who take charge of the

we to be business men of the stamp. The opening will apprary affair, but a perma-

venture. The government

w the bank to open with any standing. As stated by Ex-

the bank will be opened for the bank will be opened for the bank will be opened for the bank will be selected as difficult institution. It is believed the institution in the bank will be selected as difficulties and the institution.

ed is too great to admit of

, and for that reason the gen-

are interesting themselves

er are moving slowly.

If that the bank's cash account

an it has probably ever been.

ing the past fortnight which led the amount to a big sum.

have been much better than

promptly met. Of course, all is held up in the bank, and

from circulation. It is larger, and when all the

falls due and is collected

may assume alarming pross something is done to place

ton, March 11.—The United uniners in charge of the Gate City bank of Atlanta make report to coller of currency assets of the

deposits, \$539,164; bank de-4; United States government used by bonds, \$45,000; redis-10; loans and discounts, \$586, m banks, \$67,370; cash, \$25, er cash resources \$17,061. In bank has its banking hous-, and or excess of the value of bonds over government loans ing circulation and other as-

Heburn says a very careful

de report of the examiners in counsel with competent local to the valuation of the assets, mairment of the capital of less cent. This insures, he thinks, it of depositors in full without the stockholders' diability, and aluation would leave the bank on mimpaired.

mimpaired.
circumstances," Comptroller
"efforts to reopen the bank
to prove successful." It
at the bank managers acted

that the bank managers acted turning the bank over to the far that Reducation was an unknown quanseming hesitancy on the part turneting institutions to afford relef. The bank has an exalmable and desirable property building, which itself, if sold ted into cash, would enable the enganize and resume business tance from any quarter."

Will Be Allowed Just One

from a large number of a worth of the auditor's sericle ranged from \$2,000 to decided by Judge Clark to the sericle from \$2,000. The auditor for the and of the case at \$3,000. The amount claimed by the such he considered his sericle, he expressed himself the result. He will rest his fee without delay. Contempt branch of the decided later, and will probably the pay of the auditor \$3,000.

ount of His Claim.

CETS THREE THOUSAND.

ed, and all obligations which ue in the hands of the bank

we been made on maturing

others. Mr. Paul Romare was

of the time, and it is presumed

for his stock and that held by

lin; Mr. Martin F. Amor-

part of the day.
the prominent business men

ge to place the bank on a safe

lity. He has authorized Mr.

touching the bank's affairs.

and this report, and making sug-

b so the wall for the lack of so

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of the examiners

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a of solicitude parent mass of adherence to the letter than his better than his devil of tempts in the devil of tempts in the determinate party's pledges of insincerity in an ain quarters, to has been a messary sentiment that of the party. To cland delivered to hasis of his de of tariff reform we cre for it, no tace party, but hydrago for a tariff reform the cre for the most thely as absolute harmony the platform, the real of description.

material this week. The

acre than that it.

Anything less mything more is policy outlined by a grafted to the less we wentures.

Party will is a mything more is party will is a mything more mything mything

Anditor Peeples in the remark of the Ryan case, was declared the Ryan case, was declared the Ryan case, was declared to the Ryan and the work and this was remay as an indication that the lay the court as sufficient companion the work, would be a great than the amount desired by the

PER CENT. | REDWINE'S STORY.

of its Capital Was Lost by The Assistant Cashier Makes a Written What Went on in the Statehouse Yes-

HE MAKES A CLEAN BREAST OF IT.

But His Attorneys Forbid Him to Make It Public, as He Felt Like Doing.

Lewis. Redwine has made a confessi in writing, telling all the circumstance

He has gone into the detals and explains everything clearly. He tells when he first began to take the bank's funds and what

he did with the cash.

All told, he used, first and last, \$100,000 n round figures.

The cash went in various ways. Redwine did not use it all himself.

He wrote the statement for publication, but when it was completed his attorneys, Colonel Nat Hammond and Mr. Tom Corrigan, told him he must not publish it. Redwine was ready to sign the statement and swear to it, but he was not allowed to make an affidavit to the paper. Colonel Hammond is said to have it in his possession now.

A few days ago Redwine sent for his lawyers and Mr. Jack Spalding to come to the jail. Mr. Spalding, it will be remembered, was requested to act for the creditors and he received the first confession which the assistant cashier of the Gate City bank made. Mr. Spalding stated at the time that his purpose in interviewing Redwine was to find out if there was any of the bank funds that he could recover for the creditors for whom he was acting. Having made a confession to Mr. Spalding, Redwine probably felt that he ought to consult him about making the statement public.

At any rate the three lawyers met at the jail and had a long talk with the prisoner. He was anxious to tell all he knew of the transactions. He stated that he was going to do so whether his lawyers objected or not. He declared that he would sign it and make an affidavit to its truth.

Then there was a sharp argument be tween the attorneys as to what he should do. Colonel Hammond and Mr. Corrigan advised him not to say anything at all. He appealed to Mr. Spalding for advice. The latter was in a delicate position. It is said that he submitted the fact that many of the prisoner's friends are unjusty suspected of some connection with him in the use of the bank's funds.

From all reports the debate over what the prisoner should do was interesting and at times very warm. Redwine was anxious to make a clean breast of the whole affair. He said that he knew that he would feel better if he relieved his friends of suspicion and it would be in a measure a relief to his own conscience.

He is quoted as saying that a statement

could not harm him, as he is in jail and the bank has evidence enough to convict him whether he tried to get off or not. He believed that the public would regard him more favorably if he made a complete statement and told exactly what became of the property He was executed by concerned. money. He was especially concerned to clear the Hills, who had been for years his employers and friends. He understood how in some minds suspicion rests on per-sons who are absolutely innocent. He argued that he owed more to the innocent than to himself or to any one else, if there were others, who might be concerned in

The lawyers were at the jail closeted with Redwine for an hour or longer. An with Redwine for an hour or longer. An idea of what was going on got out and there was curiosity to learn the result, but not a word was said by any of the attorneys when they came out or later, so far as known. All refused to give any intimation of what Redwine had said and it is not even definitely known except among themselves what became of the statement, a part of which Redwine wrote himself and a part of which he dictated.

It is certain, though, that the statement

It is certain, though, that the statement has been carefully gnarded and has not fallen into the hands of the newspaper men.

The suspicion resting on innocent men is a strong motive influencing Redwine to make a clean breast of the case and he will yet tell the story if the pressure of his attorneys relaxes. He has told the story to a number of friends and it is gradually leaking out, but at this rate it will take some time for the whole truth to come to the surface. Just now as the rumors are floating about there is much that is incorrect and exaggerated no doubt.

The bank's cash and the disappearance of the assistant cashier turned out to be more than the usual nine day's wonder. Public interest has kept alive and even seems to have grown. All sorts of clues and fragments of gossip have been taken up and the cloud of mystery over the case is really more dense than ever. ncing Redwine to

THE SCHEME ACCOMPLISHED.

The Grady Cadets Gobbled Up by the Hiber nian Rifles as Contemplated.

The Grady Cadets have changed their name, and will hereafter march under the flag of the Hibernian Rifles.

This is the realization of a long contemplated scheme on the part of the two companies. It was first told in the columns of The Constitution some time ago that such panies. If was first told in the columns of The Constitution some time ago that such a plan of reorganization of the Grady Cadets was in hand. There was conference after conference of the affair, but it was given up on the score that the Grady Cadets declined to give themselves over to the new company, name and all, until it was found to be more certain that a better plan of organization could not be reached.

better plan of organization could not be reached.

This seems to have been proven, and the two companies have pooled issues. It seems that the Grady Cadets, in order to make the thing formal, elected forty-three members of the Hibernian Rifles to membership in the Grady Cadets. This made the deal perfect. It gives the company over to the Hibernian Rifles and the new company will be known as the Hibernian Rifles hereafter.

after.

It gives the Hibernian Rifies admission into the ranks of the state militia, because the only thing that kept them out was the fact that they had no arms. As soon as they equipped themselves with guns the company was to be admitted to the ranks.

In gobbling up the Grady Cadets the Hibernian Rifies get guns.

This is the story of the change which reached its climax when the guns and accountrements of the Grady Cadets were sent over to the armory of the Hibernian Riffes, and the name of the former company was changed.

DRPRICE'S

Geall Baking Powder.

Used in Millions of Homes-40 Years the Standard

THE VETERANS AND THEIR PENSIONS

More Than Three Thousand of Them Clam-oring for Their Pay—The State Ge-ologist and His Guesta,

Next Wednesday the confederate soldiers who fought under the Georgia colors will begin their inroad upon the treasury of the

Their pensions will be due on that day and there is every evidence to believe that the old soldiers will let no time pass after the pensions are due before they are drawn out of the big honest fingers of Uncle Bob

Hardeman, the state treasurer.

There are 3,200 of these wounded soldiers There are 3,200 of these wounded soldiers who are on the state pension list this year. The amount of money given to them by the law of the state is \$1,25,000, and this amount is divided among them according to the degree of injury received by the individual soldiers during their service in the confederacy. Some have a finger gone from their hands, and for this they are entitled to \$5. Others have an eye blinded, and for this they are entitled to more, and so forth, through the entire scale of pensions allowed. The pensions range from \$5 to \$150.

The widows pensions have all been paid

\$5 to \$150.

The widows' pensions have all been paid for this year but about 200 whose applications are still on the desk of Captain Tip Harrison. About thirty widows who were on the list last year are reported this year as dead, and of course their pensions are not to be paid. The total number of widows on the list this year for pensions ran up to 4,300.

Prominent Geologista.

The state geologist, Dr. J. W. Spencer, was visited vesterday by a prominent geologist. It was Dr. W. H. A. McGhee, who has under his charge the management of the southern geological survey of the United States government.

Dr. McGhee has been in the southern part of the state for many months looking after the phosphate beds of that section of the state. He was also up in the northwestern part of the state for a good number of months and made some very interesting surveys in that part of the state. He says that there is much of interest to a geologist in the northwestern section of Georgia. The iron beds through Polk and Dade counties, he says will entertain a geologist on a survey like this every day in the week.

Sir William Dawson, president of the American association of geologists, is also in Georgia. He will be in the southern portion of the state for several weeks.

These are among the most prominent geologists in the land. They are well known in the United States in the profession they adorn and will find many things to interest them while looking over the big state of Georgia, there is not a bit of doubt.

Vesterday the governor offered a reward

A Reward Offered. Yesterday the governor offered a reward Yesterday the governor offered a reward for the incendiary who touched fire to the warehouse in Buford, Ga., recently.

It was a great fire and about \$8,000 went up in smoke that night. Since the fire it is found that evidence is pretty strong to show that it was the act of an incendiary, and the petition to the governor for the offer of a reward for the capture of the criminal was not passed unnoticed.

The School Census.

Captain S. D. Bradwell, of the depart-

Captain S. D. Bradwell, of the department of education, is fairly at work for the taking of the school census of the state in the next few days.

He hopes to have the work under way about the first of next month, and it is very probable that the entire census will have been taken and the work all compiled before the next session of the general assembly of the state. This census will show the schools of Georgia off in a better light than the last census, which was taken about five years ago.

One great necessity for the census was to get the basis of division of the school fund among the schools of the state more definite and perfect. It was palpably unfur to make the division according to the census that was taken five years ago, and yet that was what the state school commissioner had to do last year.

IT WILL BE SOLD.

The Atlanta and Florida Railroad Will

The Atlanta and Florida Bailroad Will Shortly Be Placed on the Market.

The Atlanta and Florida railroad, extending from this city to Fort Valley, Ga., will, in a few days, be placed on the market, and sold at public outery to the highest bidder.

This is in lieu of the taxes for the past three years, which the receiver for the road has failed to pay.

The matter came up before Judge Marshall Clarke in chambers yesterday morning, and was brought on a bill from the comptraller states that, for the time mentioned, the road had failed to comply with the requirments of the law, and asking that the property be put upon the market, in order that the taxes due the state might be realized from the sale of the road.

Mr. John W. Cox represented the state, while Mr. C. Z. Blalock appeared for the railroad. Judge Henry B. Tompkins, who was also present, looked after the interest of the Central Trust Company of New York, while Messrs. Payne & Tye appeared in behalf of Receiver Garrett.

After the case had been fully argued, the judge stated that he saw no reason for denying the application, but as the case was peculiar in its character, and as there was moreover a hesitation in his mind as to selling the property that should probably be sold by the United States court, he would allow himself time in which to prepare his decision more thoroughly.

The decision of Judge Clarke will perhaps be rendered during the week.

The amount of taxes claimed by the comptroller as the lien of the state against the property is \$13,000. The road is supposed to be worth, at the lowest estimate, a million dollars.

Ita Advantages.

Wash Dress Goods A STRONG CORPORATION. The Lint & Levelace Commis The Lint & Lovelace Commission Company. Its Advantages. The Lint & Lovelace Commission Company has been organized, the charter having been granted a few days ago. This campany will conduct strictly a wholesale commission business. The directors and managers of the corporation are men of large means, fine business capacities, great energy, and will, no doubt, make a record satisfactory alike to themselves and to their many friends. The Lint & Lovelace Commission Company has a most desirable stand, corner Western and Atlantic railroad and Broad street, just north of the Broad street bridge. This place has been made famous as a fruit and commission house, and now that the Lint & Lovelace Commission Company has a long lease on it, it will become better known than ever. The Lint & Lovelace Commission Company will do a general commission business. Those who desire goods in their line will do well to correspond with these gentlemen, as they do a large business and have means for handling any quantity of stuff.

vard.

Percales, the most serviceable of all wash fabrics for dress and waists. An elegant assortment 36 inches wide, 121/2 yard.

Irish Lawn, 39 inches wide fast colors, white ground, small figures, 121/2c yard. Figured Dimities 30 inches

wide. A dainty new fabric, 18c Satin Raye, the new changea ble cotton fabric in dark and

medium effects made to fill the place of the Satines of past sea sons, 121/2c yard

Striped Outings, in delicate stripes, 30 inches wide, 121/2

Spring Wraps,

Lightweight Dressy Capes a very select assortment at popular prices.

Dress Trimmings.

BEADED JACKETS.

All the new things in complete

Colored Dress Lace Curtains.

Douglas,

Goods.

Always in the front ranks in

this line, we have this season by all odds the choicest line of

Noveltis ever shown in the South-

ern market. Imported Pattern

Suits, no two alike and no du-

plicates to be seen elsewhere.

\$7.50 to \$50.00 pattern. Lot of 42 Inch Novelty Suit-

ings. Changeable grounds with

Illuminated diagonal 42 inches

A special lot of shaded effects

42 inch mottled camel hair.

Our new line is the greatest

we have ever seen. Patterns to

dream about. All sorts of deli-

cate effects, designs entirely

High class fabric a feature.

The new things of the season

are now on sale and well worth

42 in. Silk warp Bengaline

dotted over with small silk flecks,

Extra fine Silk warp Gloriosa

42 inch wide, covered at close intervals with an embroidered

silk star, \$1.50 yard. 44-inch Silk Warp Clairette,

extra fine quality, \$1 yard.

All wool Tamise, a delightful

Hand finish fine Twill, all wool,

All the new things for Dresses,

27-inch Washable Swivel Silks,

both color and fabric guaranteed

to wash; the handsomest and most

sensible cloth produced in years,

A lot of plaid Silks, rich combinations, surah and satin effects,

Plaid Taffeta Silks, 21 inchas

wide, \$1 yard. Striped Changeable Taffeta,

big line of colorings, suitable for

Dresses, Waists or Skirts; special

Immense line of new things in

Chinas, 24 inches wide; choice

patterns, in stripes, plaids and

Elegant line of figured Glace

and Louisine Silks, in swell ef-

fects, new colorings, \$1.25 to \$4

85c yard, worth \$1 to \$1.25.

Waists and Skirts at popular

Fabric, 42 inches wide, 750

in popular colourings. All wool

with full line choice colorings,

small polka dot, \$1.25 yard.

42 inch wide, 85 cents yard.

Choice shades, 75c yard.

Challies.

new, 59c yard.

\$1.50 yard.

for 98c yard.

vard.

prices.

Silks.

A NEW THING.

65c yard,

price 75c yard.

figures, \$1 yard.

Black Goods.

98c yard.

Of our immense assortment we wish to call special attention to. One line of Nottingham curtains. Extra wide and extra long full line of patters at \$3.00 pair.

Retailers of Popular Goods at Popular Prices.

80-01 Whitehall, Through to 74-76 S. Broad.

Thomas &

This curtain is worth fully \$4.50, and is a remarkable value for the price asked.

Muslin Underwear

FOR LADIES.-Dainty and elegant garments of the choicest known materials. Perfect in fit and finish. Absolutely no fault tofind with the line we show.

Misses and Children's Muslin Underwear.

For all ages. Cheaper than you can make them yourself and imcomparably better in style.

Silk Waists.

A small lot only left from the great sale. Navies and Black. Worth \$6.50 and \$7.50, at \$5.00

Gloria Waists.

Silk and Wool and very near in style to the all Silk Waists, \$2.50 each. Black, navy and

Dresses Ready Made.

48-inch Silk Warp French Henrietta, extra close and fine The event of the department twill, beautiful finish, \$1.25 yard. this week will be the sale of 200 Silk Warp Henrietta, 42-inch Reefer Suits. Mainly in Navy and Black at \$440 each. All sizes, worth \$5 to \$6.50, at \$440 wide, greatest value ever offered each Foule Serge, 44-inch wide, 75c

An elegant Reefer Suit of Brown Melton, smoked pearl buttons, \$7.50.

BEST OF ALL.

An odd lot of about 35 Suits \$10 to \$15, made of all wool materials and extraordinary value, \$5.90 suit.

An odd lot of Reefer and Blazer Suits, worth \$5 to \$6.50; only one or two suits of a kind. \$3.50 each.

Celluloid Frames

for cabinet size Photograph; pink blue, cream, nile, shell, etc.; roc each; a new lot just in.

Angora Rugs.

A big lot of White and Gray Angora Rugs, full size, selected

Stationary.

skins, \$2.50 each.

If you are not a customer of this department. You don't know what you miss; ask those who have tried us.

ASK TO SEE

Our real Irish Linen Note Paper; size to suit, ruled or plain, at 5c quire. Envelopes, to match, 5c pack-

Our celebrated black and gold box, containg two quires of Royal Edinburgh Linen and 50 Bnvelopes, for 25c:

Box containing a full pound of Royal British Linen and 50 Envelopes for 35c.

Toilet Soaps.

Colgate's Turkish box of one dozen cakes, 44c. Colgate's White Wing in boxes of three cakes at 15c box. Cuticura, 15c cake, 45c box. 4711 White Rose Glycerine,

45c box. Special lot of fine Soaps, in cluding imported Goods, worth 35c to 50c cake; to close 15c a

Ribbons.

Davison.

A sale of short lengths and odd pieces. Hundreds of yards of the most

desigable widths and colors; one to four yard pieces, worth from 15c to 25c, including Gros Grain Moire, Satin, etc., 10c yard.

Men's Furnishings

A great department where great things are accomplished every week in the year. Supply your next wants through us and

see what we can save you.
200 dozen Men's fine Four-in-Hand and Teck Scarfs, silk lined, latest shapes and latest patterns, 25c each. The haberdashers get 75c for same styles and qualities. P. K. Bosom Shirts, plain white or white with delicate dots and stris, unlaundered, 50c each. Dimity and Swiss Puff Bosom Shirts, white and colored effects,

soc each. The celebrated Guyot's Suspenders, 50c pair. Fast black half Hose, extra

quality, 25c pair.

We sell

4-ply Linen cuffs, 1900 count 15c pair. Why pay 40c?
4-ply Linen collars. 19
styles to choose from including

all the late ideas, 10c each. 5-ply Linen collars 2100 count, unquestionably the best collar manufactured, 15c each.

Star Waists for Boys,

They cost more and are worth more than the usual kind. Because they are better made, better fitting and better styles than can be had in any other waist made. ASK TO SEE THEM. Sizes for all ages, 3 to 14 years.

Two Items Handkerchiefs.

A lot of about 75 dozen Swiss Embroidered. Fine sheer lawn handkerchiefs worth 15c at 10c

100 dozen. Pure linen hemstiched. Soft finished ladies handkerchiefs 3 widths of hems,

Hosiery.

100 dozen Ladies warranted washable black hose. Heels and toes reinforced with an extra thread of LINEN, the most serviceable of all fibres, 25c per pair.

50 dozen Ladies fast Black hose, Jersey ribbed at top, fine quality and elastic, double heels and toes, 35c. or three pair \$1.00. Comple new line of men's socks in Fast Black. Balbrig-

gan and Modes, 15c pair. Boys Bicycle Hose, fast black, 25c. pair.
Misses and children's fast black, plain and ribbed hose, 25c

Dress Making.

We have just reopened our Dress Making Department and will now receive orders for early delivery. It is already evident that we shall be over crowded for Easter and we advise those wishing to secure gowns through us to make an early selection.

Mrs. Haskell has just returned from New York, and will be pleased to serve our patrons.
CHARGES REASONABLE.

Our new Spring fashion catalogue, containing 100 handsomely illustrated pages, will be out in a few days, and we will be glad to mail a copy free of cost to any out-of-town address. Send us your name if you wish a copy, as the sup-ply will be limited.

Douglas

Thomas &

Davison. **********************

A VERY INTERESTING BIT OF READING.

He Denies the Charges Heaped On Him by Miners in North Georgia-The State's Mineral Wealth.

Dr. J. W. Spencer, the state geologist, s something to say in reply to the reso-tions passed at the meeting in Pike county-e other day censuring him for the al-red statement tant there were no gold nes in the state of value to be worked. Dr. Spencer says it looks like something more than simple and rightcous indignation when he is condemned for what he did not say and for what he has never been quoted

When Dr. Spencer was interviewed on

When Dr. Spencer was interviewed on this matter he was speaking of gold mining in general and not of any particular state or region of state, when he said that gold costs on an average dollar for dollar in mining. He said at the time there are some mines that pay handsomely, while there are others that sink vast fortunes. Nothing was said like that which seems to have been quoted as coming from him in his own words on this scope.

On the contrary, Dr. Spencer gives the Georgia gold mines all the advantage of commendation—such commendation as he can make scientifically, having never surveyed them himself.

The other day a capitalist from Cincinnati wrote to the geologist asking about the gold mines in this state and the geologist's reply was to the effect that he had been informed that there were some very valuable mineral lands in the northeastern part of the state and that he would be glad to show him over the field should he care to come here to look into them. He stated, however, that he could answer definitely now in a scientific way as to the quality of the mines, having never been through them. So much has been asked about the mineral resources of the state of Georgia and the people of the state have so much interest in the geological work that has been going on for the past few years in the state under the direction of the geological bureau, the following review of the work in the form of a very interesting article by the Georgia geologist to the Manufacturer's Record will be read with much concern:

Geological Resources of Georgia.

Geological Resources of Georgia.

Owing to the interest being taken at this time by the governor and people of the state concerning direct trade, a short acrount of the geological features and resources will give the best idea of the state in its best form, as the physical features, minerals and agriculture are all denpendent on geology. As shown in the small accompanying map, Georgia is characterized by four distinct belts representing: (a) the archaean and other crystalline rocks occupying a large portion of the state; (b) the paleozoic group, occurring only in ten counties; (c) the mesozoic group; (d) the cenozoic or tertiary group, covering about half the state. Geological Resources of Georgia.

large portion of the country underlaid A large portion of the country underlaid by the archaean formations consist of the so-called Piedmont Plains, or a gently rolling country with an altitude of from 700 to 1,200 or 1,300 feet above the sea, but in the more northwestern portion of this belt the crystalline rocks rise into bold mountains intercepted by valleys. The paleosoic country consists of a number of broadvalleys from 800 to 1,000 feet above the sea, traversed by many ridges a few hundred feet high and some narrow mountains, rising from 1,500 to 2,000 feet above the sea. The mesozoic country occupies a rather small triangular area 500 or 600 feet above reet nign and some narrow mountains, rising from 1,500 to 2,000 feet above the sea.
The mesozoic country occupies a rather
small triangular area 500 or 600 feet above
the sea and consists of plains intersected
with many deep valleys. A considerable
portion of the tertiary country has an altitude of from 400 to 600 feet and consists
of plains with, however, some higher ridges,
but the country gradually descends to near
sea level.

but the country gradually descends to near sea level.

These physical features give rise to characteristic inclustries and life. The mesozoic and tertlary country is traversed by rivers which are navigable throughout the belt until the streams are ascended to the fall line at the margin of the archaean formations. Above this line the rivers and streams are characterized by rapids and shoals, which furnish one of the future resources of the state in the mimerous water powers which are frequentl located in convenient relation to shipping facilities. These powers are, at the present ime, utilized to only a very small proportion of their capacity, although so extensively harnessed up at Columbus, Augusta and some other points. Near Atlanta alone the unused water powers of the Chattahoochee are greater than all those at Lowell, Mass. With modern distribution of power by means of electricity there is no resear, why this river should not

distribution of power by means of electricity there is no reason why this river should not be utilized throughout nearly its length. The same holds true with regard to the numerous other streams throughout the archaean belt. The rivers which traverse the paleozoic country have fewer powers than those of middle Georgia and are often navigable, although at present interrupted by sheets. navigable, although at present interrupted by shoals; still along the margin of the paleozoic belt there are several water pow-

As to the character of water for domestic purposes, the springs and many other streams throughout the archaean and paleozoic country supply excellent water. Of course, throughout the archaean country no true artesian wells can be obtained. Throughout the paleozoic country, whilst deep wells are often a necessity, yet the question of artesian water is not demanded at present, although obtainable in some places. In south Georgia artesian water is often desirable and can be obtained in many portions of the country and at available depths, according to the presence or absence of water-bearing strata.

Closely connected with these physical conditions are the roads. The lands of Georgia are more favorable for making good roads than those of the states of the Mississiph valley, excepting perhaps a portion of the extreme northwestern part of the state, where abundant road-making material is obtainable. This arises from the fact that our clays contain a large percentage of sand, are more easily drained and do not generally produce the excessively deep mud. In south Georgia the clays are more or less of a sandy character, although in places somewhat more muddy than in middle Georgia.

The soils of Georgia are equally depend. As to the character of water for domestic

of a sandy character, although in places somewhat more muddy than in middle Georgia.

The soils of Georgia are equally dependent on the distribution of the geological formations; those over the archaean belt are simply the result of the decay of crystalline rocks and vary accordingly. The soils of the paleozoic region are characterized by narrow belts varying with the geological formation and form some of the best lands in the state. In southwest Georgia the surface lands are mostly loams, of different degrees of consistency and sandy soils. These, however, vary greatly, according to the nature of the underlying rocks, which, in places, are calcareous, or again, of a more clayey or sandy nature. Nothing is more important than the distribution of building materials. Throughout the belt of crystalline rocks, which is divisible into several sections, there are enormous quantities of granite of various kinds. Marble of various colors occurs in abundance. Good slates are found in quantities.

in abundance. Good slates are found in quantities.

In the paleozoic country limestones of almost any character are conveniently located. Sandstones from beautiful gray to brown may be easily obtained.

Throughout the broad plains of south Georgia the question of construction materials is important, but at various localities there are exposures of light tertiary limestones sufficient to afford an abundance of lime and building material. Sandstones of various textures occur in some localities, and also flinty rocks suitable for road-making.

and also hinty rocks suitable making.

The clays of the state are extremely variable; thus, we have fire clay in all the great groups or formations described, and some of these are naturally white and form kaolin; others again are tinted. Some of the most extensive deposits of these clays occur along the northern belts of the tertiary strata in the southern part of the state. The clays autable for

producing bricks equal in beauty to the Philadelphia pressed brick and others, though all the grades of bricks are of poor quality. Some of the clays or mixtures of clays are capable of making vitrified brick and roof tiling as well as underground tiles. White sands are abundant, especially on the northern border of the tertlary rocks.

The crystalline formations produce mica in workable sheets; feldspar, which is now used in fine grades of porcelain manufacture, and, of course, an abundance of quartz. Corundum is found in many localities, the most valuable being adjacent to North Carolina. Garnets, which are also used for grinding purposes, are found. Asbestos occurs in several localities; soapstone and talk are mined to a considerable extent. Graphite, in scales, occurs in rocks to such a proportion as to be workable. Gold is widespread throughout acveral belts, and is found both in the gravels and sands derived from the disjutegration of older rocks and in veins traversing schistose rocks. The gold appears to be derived from pyrites, but in the deposits above the drainage levels the gold is free milling, but below the drainage levels often passes into pyrites. More than \$10,000,000 of gold have already been obtained in the state.

Pyrite, or sulphide of iron, occurs in extensive beds sufficient to supply the whole country. This mineral has hitherto been imperfectly utilized, owing to the former low price of sulphur and the preference of the acid manufacturers, many of whom are now changing their furnaces. From the quantity of pyrites of good quality, there seems no reason why the state should not supply its own and neighboring demands, and the demand is steadily increasing with the rapidly growing use of fertilizers, Much of the pyrites has a small percentage of copper associated with it to such an extent as to increase its value.

Among the iron ores, magnite occurs in various beds; as also does hematite or specular ore, but the most abundant ore of iron in this belt, at present, conveniently located for sh

chrome. Ochres are also found throughout this belt.

Manganese ores have been found in several localities of the metamorphic rocks, but from one locality alone, extensive shipments have been made even to the extent of 9,000 tons in one year.

Nickel ore occurs in northeast Georgia. Barite or heavy spar is found. Argentiferous galena occurs in the state. Molybdenite, beryl, and many other of the rarer minerals are also found.

The paleozoic formations are represented by enormous thickness of deposits of the Cambrian and of the lower Silurian systems; and limited thickness of the upper Silurian; a very small development of the Devoman, and considerable thickness of the carboniferous systems. Of these systems, the most important, from the mineral standpoints is the Knox or lowest division of the lower Silurian, the upper Silurian and the coal measures. the coal measures.

In the Knox formation, there are enor

of the lower Silurian, the upper Silurian and the coal measures.

In the Knox formation, there are enormous deposits of limonite or brown ore, which are extensively worked, and can be mined and put on board cars at a very low cost of from fifty cents to one dollar a ton. In the country, where the iron occurs, manganese ores are found in many localities. Brown ores also occur in a portion of the lower Silurian, equivalent to the Trenton series, and in the sub-carboniferous series. The Knox formation is also important as a source of extensive bed of beauxite. This mineral is now extensively sought for, as the source from which aluminum and alum compounds are most economically obtained. The mineral is known to extend into Alabama, but elsewhere in America at present it is only found in Arkansas. Our deposits of beauxite frequently contain from 55 to 62 per cent of alumina, and some individual pockets have been known to reach even 70 per cent. Somewhat akin to beauxite is halloysite, which can be used as a substitute for beauxite, or as a fine porcelain clay, but this last mineral occurs in the sub-carboniferous series. The Knox formation also contains some valuable dolmitic limestones.

The upper Silurian system, represented by the red mountain series, is valuable on account of containing red "fossil ore." This ore, above the drainage level, is not calcareous, but below the drainage level, is not calcareous for incommendature, but in furnace practice, the iron producers prefer to mix brown ores with the fossil ore.

The Devonian system is represented by only a few feet of black shale, which is often mistaken for coal. The coal system of Georgia is confined to the northwestern corner of the state, where about nine different seams are known, several of which are workable. Som

quality to any bituminous coals on the continent.

Our iron ores are largely shipped to Alabama and Tennessee, but there are four large furnaces in the state.

Turning to south Georgia, besides the re-

Turning to south Georgia, besides the resources alread ynamed, there are valuable deposits of mari, used for agriculture, some green sand, and also beds of phosphates.

As but one report of the geological survey of the state has been published it is not practicable to give the detailed information at the present time. But the above description of the resources is an index to what the state contains, and the relationship existing between the material welfare and the geological structure of the state.

Businesslike Precaution.

Businesslike Precaution.

From The Chicago Trib me.

"The collection this morning, my friends," announced the Rev. Mr. Goodman, at the close of the opening service, "is for the benefit of the heathen. At my request," he continued pleasantly but with much distinctness, "Mr. Rightring and Mr. Fairplees, who are regular members of the congregation, have kindly consented to act as collectors."

In the midst of a profound silence the well-known cashier of the Pan-American National bank and the equally well-known conductor of the Allover street car line, walked down the alse, took the baskets, waited upon the of the Allover street car line, wanted upon the the alsle, took the baskets, waited upon the audience, and in the missionary collection that morning, for the first time in two years and six months, there was not one feit five-cent piece.

most elaborate assortment of fine

posit accounts taken at par.

THE CONSTRUCTOR LAW PARTY. CAR STORDAY SMARCH IS, 1886.

JUDGE T. F. GRADY, THE ORATOR.

Whose Eloquence Will Lend Inspiration to the Occasion—The Full Programme Arranged for the Celebration.

The celebration of St. Patrick's day, according to the programme which has been completed, will be, in all respects, equal to what the occasion demands.

The celebration is under charge of a general committee of fifteen the members of which have worked with great zeal to so arrange matters as to give a celebration which would be at once satisfactory and appropriate.

which would be at once an orator for the day, In the selection of an orator for the day, the committee has done remarkably well, for there is within the limits of the United States no more eloquent speaker than Judge



Thomas F. Grady, of New York city. As one of the democratic members of the New York state senate, he won golden opinions, and ranks high in the councils of his party. It was only after great pressure that Judge Grady could be prevailed upon to consent to come. It seems that the regular annual vacation which Judge Grady takes had just expired as he received the invitation, and it was only through the kindness of one of the brother judges offering to hold court for him that he was enabled to give an affirmative answer. Judge Grady will reach Atlanta on next Thursday evening, when he will be met by a committee, and escorted to the Kimball house, where he will be entertained until Saturday following, when he will return to New York.

The programme for the day will be as follows:

At 9 o'clock a. m., the members of the

The programme for the day will be as follows:

At 9 o'clock a. m., the members of the Irish societies will meet in the hall of the Hibernian Society, where they will form in procession, and preceding to the Church of the Immaculate Conception, they will attend a solemn high mass, celebrated by Rev. Fatchr Hennessey, of Brunswick, and listen to a panegyric on the life of St. Patrick. After the celebration of mass, organizations will form on Loyd street in the following order: Hibernian Benevolent Association, Emmet Club, Ancient Order of Hibernians, Catholic Knights, Hibernian Rifles Association carriages with invited guests.

Hibernians, Catholic Knights, Hibernian Rifles Association carriages with invited guests.

The line of march will be as follows:
Loyd to Mitchell, Mitchell to Whitehall, Whitehal to Alabama, Alabama to Broad, Broad to Marietta, Marietta and Decatur to Pryor, Pryor to junction of Forsyth, Forsyth to Marietta, thence to opera house, where the oration of the day will be delivered by Hon. T. F. Grady, of New York.

Captain A. B. Connolly will be marshal of the day; Messrs. Thomas N. Scales and H. G. Keeny are the assistant marshals, and will aid in the formation of the procession.

At night a grand banquet will be held in the hall of the Hibernians, on Hunter street. Tickets can be procured from any member of the committee. The banquet will be elegantly served, and will be sure to be an occasion of great interest. The place of toastmaster will be filled by Mr. P. J. Moran, and the toasts and responses will be as follows:

1. "The Day We Celebrate," Rev. Father Shadewell.

Shadewell.

2. "The United States," Hon. E. P. Howell.

3. "Our Invited Guests," Hon Thomas

Grady. "The South," Mr. Gordon Noel Hur-"Ireland." Mr. James F. O'Neill.
"Georgia," Mr. Charles D. Hill.
"The Press," Mr. F. H. Richardson.
"Atlanta," Hon. John .B. Goodwin.
"Our Ulster Brethren," Dr. Henry

Quigg. 10. "The Bench and Bar," Mr. J. J. Spalding. 11. "Home Rule," Mr. T. F. Corrigan. Siberia in Tennesse

From The Memphis Appeal-Avalanche.

The report of the legislative committee on our penitentiary system reads like a chapter from Siberia. It has often been said that no matter how blameless and well-intentioned might be the person who entered the Tennessee penitentiary, and no matter how venial might be the offense, he would come out of it a full-fledged graduate in crime. The report of the legislative committee makes it apparent that this is a fact. The great trouble with most of our penitentiaries is that in a majority of cases the persons who manage them are worse than the criminals whom they are called upon to restrain. Keepers and guards are usually birds of prey, who thrive on the misfortunes of the wretches constituent to their care.

There can be no two opinions on the proposition that our penitentiary system is a disgrace to the state. The central penitentiary is totally inadequate and totally vile. It is a school for crime, prostitution and disease. It repeats, in many respects, the horrors of the Russian etapes and prisons. It is unsanitary, it contains no room for the reformation of the criminal. It is so arranged as to exclude all that and to encourage only vice and crime.

BIG BARGAINS

THE COMING WEEK. We have just placed on our floors FIVE CARLOADS of elegant

Furniture, in Chamber, Parlor and Dining Room Suits, in the very latest

designs, in bird's-eye maple, solid St. Domingo and white mahogany and quartered antique oak. These goods must be seen to be appreciated. The handsomest solid mahogany Sideboards and Chairs, birds-eye maple Folding Beds and Chamber Suits ever shown in the south. The

Parlor Suits and Gold Pieces,

50 leather Chairs and Couches at actual factory cost. These goods must be sold. Big bargains for the entire week. Gate City Bank de-

P.H. Snook & Son.

OBITUARY. ARRIS.—Died in Bestonville, Ark., March 9, 1803, of paralysis, at the residence of her sou-in-law, Dr. T. A. Watson, Mrs. Rachel Harris, in her nineticth year. Sae was the eldest sister of Colonel Joseph C. Calhoun, of Mobile, Aia.; of Dr. E. N. Calhoun and Colonel James M. Calhoun, deceased, late of Atlanta, and of Mrs. Mary E. Massey, of this city. Mrs. Harris was strictly plous, having joined the Presbyterian church in early youth, while a resident of Abbeville. S. C. She adorned the profession she had, made by good works and charitable deeds. She was ready when her Lord called her to her "immortal home." "Precious in the sight of the Lord is the deatl of His saints."

MEETINGS. Notice.

A special meeting of the stockholders of the Seaboard Air-Line Belt Railroad Com-puny is hereby called to be held in the city of Baitimore, Md., at the Seaboard Air-Line offices on the twenty-fifth (25th) day of March, 1863, at 12 o'clock m. JOHN H. WINDER, feb23-30t President S. A.-L. B. R. R. Co.

FINANCE AND TRADE

Atlanta Clearing Association Statement.

[2.50 premium, The following are bid and asked quotat

The following are bid and asked quotation:

Sew Ga. 3/4s 27
to 30 years. 97
New Ga. 3/4s, 35
to vears. 97
New Ga. 3/4s, 35
to vears. 97
1916. 114
Georgia 7s. 1236 119
Savannah 5s. 104½
Atlanta 4s. 1092 121
Atlanta 7s. 1991 105
Atlanta 7s. 1991 105
Rome graded. 105
Waterworks 8s. 100
Rome graded. 105
Waterworks 8s. 100
Rome graded. 105
Atlanta 7s. 1999 105
Rome 6s. 102
Waterworks 8s. 100
Rome 6s. 102
Waterworks 8s. 100
Rome 6s. 103
Rome 6s. 103 Atlanta 7a, 1999. 108

Atlanta Nat'l....350

Atlanta B. Co... 122\(\) 198

Ger L'n & B. Co.. 120

Merch, Bank ... 199

Gate City Nat...

Capital City ... 114

Atlanta Trust & Banking Co... 109

Banking Co... 109

Banking Co... 100

The Day on the Floor of the New York Stock

Exchange.

NEW YORK, March 11.—Speculation on the stock exchange was rather quiet. At the opening the market was inclined to weakness, Reading, however, was an exception and moved up about a point on London buying. General Electric was again attacked and forced down to 98, the lowest point reached during the present bear campaign. After the early break an attempt was made to cover. The supply of stock proved smaller than anticipated and a sharp rally to 100 1-4° 101 1-4 ensued. The bears also made a raid on St. Paul, Burlington and Quincy and Lackawanna, depressing these stocks 3-4 to 11-2 points. Western shares were adversely influenced by reports of railway strikes. American Sugar sold down to 117-8 at one time and later railidl to 110 1-4. After the publication of the bank statement, which was more favorable than expected, the market enjoyed a rally of 1-4 to 3-4 per cent. With the exception of Missouri Pacific, which ran off to 53 1-4, the market closed tolerably firm. Sales of listed, 130,000; unlisted, 21,000.

Money on call easy, ranging from 3 to 5; The Day on the Floor of the New York Stock

21,000.
Money on call easy, ranging from 3 to 5; losing offered at 3; prime mercantile paper 607 per cent.
Sterling exchange dull and weaker—Posted rates, 480,488; commercial bills, 483,1-20,480.

Railroad bonds lower.

The following are closing olds:
Atch., T. & Santa Fa. 31.5 Pacific Mail...
Railtimore & Ohio. 32.5 Reading...
Canada Pac. 45.4 Rock Island...
C., B. & Q. 53% S. Paul...
Chicago & Alton. 141 do. pref...
do. pref. 78 Sugar Redner do. pref...
Go. pref. 77 C. C. Sugar Redner do. pref...
To C. Sugar Redner do. pref...
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J. S. Hache & Co.'s Stock Lat

J. S. Hache & Co.'s Stock Letter.

By Private Wire to B. W. Martin. Manager.

NEW YORK, March 11.—The most important factor this week was the advance in money rates. The highest rate paid was 50 per cent. This shook out some stock, but considering everything, it must be said that prices held reharkably well. The sentiment has been uniformly bearish and brokers were reluctant to advise purchasers in view of the high money rates. The most favorable feature has been the banks throughout the country are willing to assist the government very materially and Chicago banks have been the worst liberal, as they could best afford to be. Their proposition to give the treasury at Washington three millions gold helps the department materially. The exchange market is at a point where further exports of gold are not to be looked for. Nothing new has come out about the Reading-New England entanglement, but we hear that the Reading receivers will issue a statement Tuesday showing that the foating debt is only \$3,000,000, which is much less than expected. The trouble with the railroad switchmen at Chicago has caused considerable talk and the bears are beginning to lay special stress on this menace to he stock market. The railroads have seen the trouble coming for six months and have so fortified their position that they can successfully combat any organized attack. Public sentiment against it.

The market today was somewhat lower, the Grangers being the weakest, on account of the labor troubles. The bank statement was somewhat better than expected, and if the least but of good news comes out next week the market will rally sharply.

in Louis XIV-XV-XVI style, ever shown in Atlanta. Don't fail to see these goods. Elegant Parlor Suits, \$35, \$45, \$55 and \$75. Beautiful oak Chamber Suits, \$15, \$18 and \$20; cut from \$20, \$25 and \$30. Don't buy before seeing these styles. 100 Office Desks, Bookcases, Hat Racks, Folding Beds, Chiffoniers, Sideboards, glass-door Wardrobes, China Closets, Pier and Mantel Glasses. 500 rattan and fancy Chairs.

1853 | 1808 | 1805 | 1893 | 1893 | 1892

THE COTTON MARKETS.

Lehman Bros,' Cotton Letter.

I.ehman Bros. Cotton Letter.

By Private Wire to B. W. Martin, Manager.

NEW YORK, March 11—Liverpool was 163-54d higher under the confiction that the strike was over. The advance, however, was apparently negatived by the extraordinarily small spot sales reported, and which seem surprising in view othe fact fof the adjustment of the labor troubles. Here our market opened nominally 253 points higher, but shortly sold off to last night's prices, at which the tone was neavy very nearly throughout the whole seasion. Towards the close we and others received cables speaking of an expectation that the same price of the large export houses mad engaged fleight for three or four thousand bales, and these several factors served to induce some little local covering. The market closed about as it opened. The interest in the market seems gradually to have been dissipated by the recent extraordinary disappointments, and it looks today as if we shall see little activity until fresh developments arrive. Port receipts for next week are estimated at about 50,000 bales, against \$1,000 bales last year. The influence which this light movement ought to bear is nullified by the near approach of the planting season, leaving people undecided as lo what course to pursue.

NEW YORK. March 11—The total visible supply of sotton for the world is 4,48,006 bales, of which 3,568,306 bales are American, against 4,535,641 and 4,121,741 bales respectively last year. Receipts at all interior downs 35,145 bales. Receipts from plantations 41,835 bales. Crop in aight 5,837,653 bales.

By Telegraph.

GALVESTON. March 11—Cotton steady; middling 9 net receipts 500 bales; gross 580; sales 1,084; stock 70,486. MORFOLK, March 11—Cotton quiet; middling 9 1 16; led receipts 187 bales; gross 187; sales 269; stock 47,642

ICAGO, March 11-If there was any doubt abo

ST. LOUIS, March II. Provisions and old \$15.75; new \$18.75. Eard, primarily Dry salt meats, loose shouldess \$15.5 clear ribs \$10.35; abort clear life street boxed shoulders \$10.45; long clear his 13.75; short clear \$1.475; street his 13.875; abort clear \$1.475; street his 13.875; abort clear \$1.475; street his 13.875; boxed shoulders 10,61%; long class 11,47%; short clear 13,51%; strips B hams 13,50@614,50.

NEW YORK, March 11—Portless meas new \$15,50@61,75; eld \$15,55; and the meas the \$15,50@61,75; eld \$15,55; and \$15,55;

Great sab baoon ifc. Lard-Les OHICAGO, March 11-Cush u lows Mess port 87.50617.81; Beers ribs, locs. 30.15580.17. bored 6.7685.67%; there is an dis-CINCINNATE, March 11-Fork dull at 12.00. Bulk means Brag oun sleady; short clear 11.78, WILMINGTON, March 17 mile roster firm: swained \$1.10, the season at \$1.00, the season at \$1.0

Fruits and Confection
ATLANTA, March 11—Apples—
bbl. Lemons 83,996409. Orages—
\$\frac{1}{2}\$ box. Cocoanuts 34,646. Pinespie
Bananas—Selected \$1,59,52,07. Pinespie
New California 21.25; \$\frac{1}{2}\$ box \$1.55\$,
rants 708-bc. Leghorn effrom 20226.
pecans 12.4140. Brazil 11.41236. Pinest 124,6416c. Pennits—Virgina,
646: fanoy handpicked 45,656. Notice

Country Prod ATLANTA March 11- Kep 15

Monday Morning 7

Everything will be sold to this week to make room a car loads of Goods coming. Polished Roll Top Oak De

\$19 up to \$50. Standing Desks \$6 up to \$15 Flat Top Oak Desk, B Oak, \$11 up to \$25 Chevaloe French Bev Oak Suites, \$21 up to \$19 Dresser French Beve Oak Suits \$17 up to \$12500 Sideboards, Hat Racks

all at Cut Prices.

We also pack and ship Fi

"RECEIVER'S SAL

Show Cases, full Candy Jars, Bread O Partitions with Glass Gas and Water Pipe Fixtures for four Water Closets, etc. Johnson & Co., An

ett Lays Dow

to Going On at That

GOSSIP

Ga, March 11.—(8 well known barke il liquor any more o time ago Quinn was true bills found a whisky on Sunday This morning in

For selling on Suimposed a fine of an the chaingang.

In the chaingang.

In excessive. He money and his play in the hands of a set and liabilities are place of business with a courthouse and in the leading churches, and the leading churches, and he leading churches, would have to Quinn promised they would have to Quinn promised they would have to Quinn promised they would never again a Sunday in Macon. Glass, who had altree weeks, was arraptett for assisting hones. Considering pical condition, the juconfinement in the cays, and after that a hospital.

[Fuweral of Mrs. Primeral services of Mr

iFuneral of Mrs. Primeral services of Mrs. It is afternoon as from St. Paul's chung by many sorrowing were impressively Judd. The pallib E. J. Willingham, R. S. Collins, We man, and J. T. Onains were contained casket, which was ral offerings of love at ice had been sick que her denth is a grier hnew her, it occasis he was a lady of it casing all the traits. As Miss Carrie I belle of southwest Catty admired for her the married Mr. Pre was in the thirty-then death called her, two children and of the circle of friends to the service of friends to the service of friends to the services of friends to the services

Newsy Notes. ads of south ch they hastened up a grown of emig the hegross were in Louisiana that three years by rea. They have been will not soon for Sparks and Gene the Georgia Souther from a visit to Be

C. M. Wiley, of regiment, has received ers from Atlanta in examining boards for

netlett Lays Down the Law to the Saloon Men.

MAN HE MEANS BUSINESS the Saloonist. Gets a Cool are Hundred Dollar Fine.

AND GOSSIP OF MERCER

is Going On at That Prominent In-tion—The Day in Macon—Funer-al of Mrs. George Price.

Ga, March 11.—(Special.)—Frank well known barkeeper of Macon, all liquor any more on Sunday soon. time are Quinn was put in jail before bulled the barrier before Judge Bartlett, Quinn pleaded the harge of selling to minors, manded trial by jury on the latter For elling on Sunday, Judge imposed a fine of \$500 or six as the chaingang. Quinn consideration of the selling on sunday. Imposed a fine of \$500 or six on the chaingang. Quinn consider the excessive. He said he had be money and his place of business in the hands of a receiver and stand liabilities are about equal. at and liabilities are about equal.

I slace of business was under The
sh at the corner of Second and Multrest, immediately under the shadthe courthouse and in sight of sevthe leading churches. For months
ands his place has done a thriving
on Sanday, a steady stream of
pouring through the back door of
pouring through the back door of
pouring through the back door of
no in Macou had to stop and when
it were brought before him on this
they would have to pay a heavy
uninn promised repentance and
would never again sell a drop of
a Sunday in Macon.
Glass, who had already been in
the weeks, was arraigned before
Britett for assisting in running a
house. Considering Glass in a very
pucial condition, the judge sentenced
confinement in the county jail for
ays, and after that time he will
the hospital.

[Funeral of Mrs. Price.

hospital.
||Funeral of Mrs. Price.

pysters \$2.00; L. W.

No. 6 4 3-1604 W:1 standard A 4 8-1 4 4 9-1602 4 W: cutjon

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up to \$125.00. Hat Racks

and ship Fur

TER'S SAL

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Water Pir for four osets, etc.

Co., A

meral services of Mrs. G. C. Price bid this afternoon at half past 4 from St. Paul's church and were this afternoon at half past 4 to thom St. Paul's church and were the by many sorrowing people. The series were impressively conducted by Judal. The pallbearers were f. E. J. Willingham, Washington R. S. Collins, W. J. Juhan, freeman, and J. T. Callaway, Jr. kemals were contained in a very at casket, which was covered with first offerings of love and friendship. The had been sick quite a while, will her death is a grievous blow to the knew her, it occasioned no sursesing all the traits of true would. As Miss Carrie Hill she was a lady of lovely characteristics and the series of the would be for southwest Georgia. She many admired for her beauty and She married Mr. Price April 13. She was in the thirty-third year of the wasten death called her. She leaves that, two children and other relatives three circle of friends to mourn her

Newsy Notes.

It the negroes who recently emiharkansas are finding their way
to lands of southwest Georgia,
with they hastened under the soft,
the special of emigrant, agents,
the negroes were dumped out
is in Louisians that had not been
harve years by reason of swamp.
They have been taught a
try will not soon forget.
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try to the opening of the picnic

C. M. Wiley, of the Second regiment, has received the neces-ers from Atlanta in reference to examining boards for the state

silas Howes, who has been proof on The Macon Telegraph for some two temerrow for Houston, Tex., h. L. P. Hillyer, with her son. Han-to Atlanta today to visit rela-

to Atlanta today to visit relations to Atlanta today to visit relations to the property of the

At Mercer University.

In a been a shadow of doubt about als for the junior and senior classes time, as Mr. L. W. Hunt, a promotion of Macon, had withdrawn the be had given so long for the best composition, and ex-Congressman E. Watson had withdrawn his for sriginal speech in the junior class. Step after these gentlemen had not sident Willett, he wrote to Colonel Freeman, of Newnan, to see what do in the way of securing these ty other parties. A few days ago Freeman wrote that Mr. E. W. of Atlanta, would give the senior and that he himself would get the seal. Mr. Freeman already gives to the sub-freshman class, but Mercer and the sub-freshman class, but Mercer Duits Society had a very inter-At Mercer University.

To the sub-reshman class, but y liberal man and a very warm decrer

Delta Society had a very intersale today on the subject that be wise for the United annex Hawaii. After a very hats it was decided in favor of the President Willett, who was all Delta forty years ago, met to the subject of the boys by an inta Mercer's five representations and encouraged the boys by an that Mercer's five representations in college than many of the manners last year were no better then in college than many of the manners. Professor J. S. Murray, at member of the society, met also and complimented the boys by on their able discussion of the saing that he had received much on the subject himself. Such the very gratifying and encouragin add much interest to the declessor Murray was a student in miverities six years ago, and is anot scho'rly men, in the south-he is a member of the Americal Association, and soveral attors abroad. Mercer is very line.

SUNDAY SELLING.

Delta and Cleerordan Societies at an early day. It will not be the annual champion debate but rather an impromptu debate for the entertainment of the boys and the benefit of both societies.

DOWN IN WAYCROSS.

News and Gossip from the County Seat of

Waycross, Ga., March 11.—(Special.)—
There is an old mulatto woman in this place who is eighty years of age and tells fortunes, Almost any day she may be seen on the streets with a large willow basket on her arm. What that basket contains no one has yet been able to discover. This old woman has a remarkable influence over some of the negroes on account of her wonderful power as a fortune teller. They regard her as having power with the devil to bring bad luck to those who do not treat her right. It is said that if any one attempts to ridicule the old hag she mutters something weird and unintelligible to herself and then curses you with some bad misfortune.

The victim of her curses always finds the

self and then curses you with some bad misfortune.

The victim of her curse always finds the fulfillment of the misfortune foretold by her sooner or later. One superstitious old negro says that he believes there are strange herbs in the old woman's basket and that when she gets mad she shakes the basket which stirs up the herbs and then the work of evil fulfillment bogins. It is said that at one time a negro man made her mad and she shook the basket at him and told him that he would hang on the gallows in less than two years. The story goes that in nine months from that day the negro was hauged for a horrible murder and the old woman had gone there to see him hang.

There is no negro who knows her who will dare insult the old hag.

A few days ago she was missed from the streets and it is supposed that she is sick. However strange may be her influence for evil misfortunes toward her enemies, it is nevertheless true that she foretells good fortune in most cases.

tells good fortune in most cases.

An Elepement.

Willie Johnson, a nephew of J. W. Johnson, of this place, eloped last Wednesday with Miss Laura Barber, a young woman living in the country near here. It appears that the young man's uncle and the young woman's mother were both bitterly opposed to the marriage and would not permit them to get a marriage certificate in this county. On Wednesday the couple eloped to Blackshear, Ga., where the marriage certificate was issued and they were married at once.

Turpentine Operators' Association

Turpentine Operators.

The Turpentine Operators' Association met at the Phoenix hotel. The following gentlemen were prominent among the delegates: Graham McKinnon, Statesboro, Ga.; R. W. Hammond, Josselyn, Ga.; Leonard Carter, Odum, Ga.; J. B. Fraser, MaIntosh, Ga.; T. and J. K. Bunn, Elsie, Ga.; A. H. Chancey, Dales Mill, Ga.; S. F. Ellis, Jesup, Ga.; F. Lang, Uptonville, Ga.; W. G. Burney, Folkston, Ga.; M. S. Patten, Adel, Ga.; W. W. Beach, Bickley, Ga.; George W. Deen, Nichols, Ga.; W. C. Swain, Nichols, Ga.; R. M. Patterson, Archie, Ga.; H. Bridges, Pitts, Ga.; F. M., Stokes, Stokesville, Ga.; C. Huxford, Huxford, Ga.; A. Sessoms, Sessoms, Ga.; J. A. Cranford, Alachaway, Fla.; O. L. Bass, Adel, Ga.; J. N. Blitch, Willacoochee, Ga.; A. Gordon Cassels, McIntosh, Ga.; O. M. Gordon, Baker's Mill, Fla.

What of the Board of Trade?

What of the Board of Trade?

What of the Board of Trade?

"What has become of the board of trade?" That question was asked of a business man today. The reply was that for several months the members have taken but little interest in the board and it has no meetings now.

Waycross is growing in commercial importance and has a population of over five thousand people and it is important that the city has a live board of trade. The business men of this place should not be willing to let the board go down, as it would if properly managed result in great good to the interests of the business concerns of the place. Let the wide-awake business men of the city take hold of the matter and reorganize the board of trade and work for the advancement of the commercial interests of the place. A meeting should be held at once to place the board of trade on a sound business basis.

News Notes and Personals.

News Notes and Personals.

News Notes and Personals.

The county commissioners have, at the request of the city council, granted to the city of Waycross the privilege of using as many of the county's convicts as may be needed, free of charge.

The city is extending the electric light system in different parts of the place. No town in the state of the size of Waycross has a better electric light system.

A banquet was given last night in honor of James Knox, Jr., and bride at the armory of the Waycross Rifles.

Judge Joel L. Sweat, who has been holding court at Irwinville, Ga., returned to the city Wednesday afternoon.

Rev. Herbert Myers is spending a few days in fle city with friends.

Hon. Leon A. Wilson, who has been attending court at Homerville, Ga., returned Wednesday morning to the city.

W. M. Toomer, court stenographer, has returned to the city.

Professor C. J. Jenkińs, of this city.

returned to the city.

Professor C. J. Jenkins, of this city, has been appointed to the position of school enumerator for Ware county by the board

of education.

Judge Warren Lott will, in a few days, begin the erection of a handsome brick block near the Johnson building on Plant

block near the Johnson building on Plant avenue.

The Waycross Daily Advocate announces that it is probable that it will suspend publication in a few days.

The following ministers are assisting Dr. Pierson in the revival: Revs. W. H. Scruggs, George W. Mathews, W. S. Porter, T. F. Allison, J. W. Quarterman, Mr. Bell and M. C. Austin.

There have been twenty-one converts so far during the revival.

Mr. A. K. Hall is building a handsome residence on South Brunel street.

Miss Blanche Sessous of Sessoms, Ga., is visiting friends in the city.

Mr. Carmon, of Waltertown, Ga., is spending a few days with her brother, Mr. R. B. Keene on Alhanv avenue.

Mr. Aaron Herschkovitz, who has been on a visit to New York, has returned to this city.

Mr. Graham McKinnon, of Statesboro, Ga., is in the city.

J. W. Davidson of Waresboro, Ga., was Ga., is in the city.
J. W. Davidson, of Waresboro, Ga., was in the city yesterday.

THE DAY IN ALBANY.

A Big Attraction for Chautauqua-A Bold

Albany, Ga., March 11.—(Special.)—Albany will be invaded during chautanqua week by the entire faculty and pupilage of the grand old institution Andrew Female college of Cuthbert. The membership of the school will come in a body and will spend the greater portion of the week here. This will undoubtedly be the fairest of all chautauqua attractions and it is presumed that the magnetism of their presence on that occasion will prove a lode star that will draw the membership of the Agricultural college here also. The open arms of a royal wecome awaits the coming of the college girls.

The grandfather of wild turkey gobblers was killed near here today by a negronamed Henry Hall. The bird was brought to the city and tipped the scales at thirty-two pounds.

A hold attempt at highway robbery was

A bold attempt at highway robbery wa A bold attempt at highway robbery was committed by two unknown negroes just outside the city limits today. They pursued for some distance a little son of Mr. James Camp, who only escaped their designs by the assistance of some other. negroes, who took the boy under their protection. These same negroes perpetrated a robbery on an old negro last Saturday afternoon whom they overpowered as he was leaving the city and relieved him of the proceeds of a load of cotton seed.

Heavy Rains in Pennsylvania, Heavy Rains in Pennsylvania.

Philadelphia, Pa., March 11.—Rain has fallen steadily all day all over this state, and reports rederved tonight indicate that serious floods are imminent. There are ice gorges of great magnitude at several points on the Susquehanna and floods have reached the danger point at all of them. Great damage has already been done. The river is shallow at the ordinary stage of water, and is said to be frozen to the bottom, so that the present flood is on top of the ice. The Delaware, Lehigh and Schupikili rivers are all at flood and full of ice. The great gorge in the Delaware below. Trenton is still firm.

A Desperate Negro Inflicts a Probably Fatal Wound

ON HIS THREE-YEAR OLD CHILD Detective Bill Jones Returned Yesterday

from the Trial of the Famous Arson Case at Union, S. C. Jasper Green, a desperate negro, is locked up at police headquarters on the charge of disorderly conduct, but a few hours may change the charge into one more serious.

In a row with his wife at his home on

Ellis street yesterday afternoon, he threw a heavy smoothing iron at his wife. The deadly missile missed Green's wife but struck his three-year-old child on the head and knocked it senseless.

The blow was a terrible one, and it is thought will prove fatal. After striking the child Green did not stop but proceeded to do up his wife and mother-in-law. He raised a racket which disturbed the entire neighborhood and as an officer could not be

found in the vicinity police headquarters was telephoned and Call Officer Beavers was sent out. When the officer reached the place, Green came running out of the house armed with a hatchet and showing fight. The officer commanded him to halt, which he did without further trouble. Green was taken to police headquarters and locked up, the statoin house keeper being instructed not to re-

lease him without a strong bond, as the wound which he had inflicted upon the child was likely to prove fatal in its effect. Last night the child was reported as being in a dangerous condtion,

Partolman Harper yesterday morning arrested Oscar Young and Henry Wilson, both draymen for the commission firm of J. W. Phillips & Co., on the charge of lar-It appears that the firm has been suffering losses for some time, but only discovered the guilty parties yesterday. One of the negroes was given some cabbages to deliver to a customer of the firm, but instead of de-livering the goods as he received them from the firm he carried a part of them to a restaurant on Decatur street. Patrolman Harper caught on to his game and placed him and another drayman under arrest.

This Negro Will Hang.

Detective Bill Jones, the swamp fox, returned last night from Union, S. C., where he has been for the past week attending the trial of the two negroes under arrest there charged with destroying by fire over \$150,000 worth of property. The case was one of the most celebrated cases of arson ever known, and involved heavy losses. For a long time destructive fires occurred near Union, and everything indicated that they were of incendiary origin. But no clue to the incendiary was found until Colonel Richards, a wealthy planter, was made to lose several thousand dollars' worth of property by a big fire. He then employed Detective Jones, of this city, to go to Union and work up the case. The detective was singularly successful and arrested Charner and Ned Thomas, charged with wholesale burning. After the arrests the fires ceased. Monday the two negroes were placed on trial, and the trial continued until Friday. It was sensational from start to finish. This Negro Will Hang. It was sensational from start to finish. When first arrested Charner Thomas had made a confession in which he implicated his brother. For nine months Ned Thomas was kept in jail awaiting trial. On Friday the conference Thomas total was kept in jail awaiting trial. On I riday on the witness stand Charner Thomas told another story in which he denied that his brother was connected with the waitin at all. He was convicted and sentenced to death. Ned Thomas was acquitted. Detective Jones made a good sum out of his work on the case.

been acquainted with him for seventeen years and knew him out in Kansas. Colonel Dyer says Mr. Camp is an indefatigable worker and the greatest hustler on earth, and that he has done more than any man or combination of men to build up the great west. It was he who turned the tide of immigration to that section of country. Mr. Camp has come here to work to build up and develop Augusta and Georgia and will by personal efforts bring newcomers to this city and state.

Paper Mill in a Receiver's Hands.

Paper Mill in a Receiver's Hands. Paper Mill in a Receiver's Hands.

Hill & Johnson's paper mill at Bath, S. C., is in the hands of a receiver. It has been known for some time that the company has been in a bad fix and the news of embarrassment was no surprise. The firm owes about \$20,000 and they were trying to issue and float \$25,000 bonds to pay indebtedness and make necessary improvements. The creditors objected to bonds being issued against the mill, so they got together and decided to make application to the courts to appoint a received for the mills. The matter was heard by Judge Frosier at Hampton, S. C., resterday and an order was granted for appointing B. F. Turner, of Alken, S. C., receiver. The Atlanta Paper Company was principal creditor.

A South Carolina Gold Mine

A gold mine has been discovered on Mr. W. B. Lowry's place at Velma, Edgefield county, South Carolina Mr. Lowry has struck two rich veins and he intends having the gold mined. A sample of the quartz gold was exhibited here today and experts who examined it say Mr. Lowry has got a fortune in his gold mine.

RECEIVERS NAMED.

Two Business Moves of Importance to South

Americus, Ga., March 11.—(Special.)—
Upon petition of creditors Judge Fish today appointed J. B. Fitzgerald temporary receiver to take charge of the stock of D. B. Hill. Mr. Hill has been in business here many years and carried a large stock of furniture and house furnishing goods. His closing up was especially regretted in as much as Mr. Hill is critically ill at his home and his death momentarily expected. His gister, Mrs. George Price, died in Macon on yesterday.

Today Judge Fish appointed Mr. J. W. Whatley permanent receiver of the Americus Investment Company. There were a number of applicants for this plum, but Mr. Whatley was the choice of a large number of creditors. His appointment gives satisfaction to all concerned.

Hon. Robert Berner, of Forsyth, Judge Miller and Dupont Guerry, of Macon, are in the city on important legal business.

Notes from Griffin.

Griffin, Ga., March 11.—(Special.)—Little Legic Filmiter.

Notes from Griffin.

Griffin, Ga., March 11.—(Special.)—Little Lewis Flemister, the only son of Mr. E. C. Flemister, one of Griffin's most popular and prominent merchants, swallowed a quarter a few days ago. The little fellow is in a very precarious condition. He cannot eat anything at all and the sight of food nauseates him. While his condition is very serious it is hoped that medical science will soon relieve him.

Later reports from the fruit crops say that it is not so seriously damaged. Dr. McDonald had a twig several inches long from his fruit trees on the streets today and every bud on it was killed. However this was taken from the top of the tree, a very exposed place. Another fruit man said his crop was not much damaged. The change was so sudden that it was calculated

were shown teday.

Mr. J. J. Rawis, from near Mt. Olive church, Pike county, was in Griffin today soliciting aid for the storm sufferers. He says the people in the towns have been very well cared for, but those in the mountainous and more remote districts were suffering for want of food and clothes. He met with gratifying success. Griffin has already sent aid to Greenville and Molena.

Mrs. Mamie Seals McReyvoids, of Fort Smith, Ark., is visiting Mrs. W. J. Kincaid.

IT IS A "HUMMER." A Much Discussed Book Has Made Its

"Atlanta's Black Week." a book whose appearance has been looked forward to with great interest because of the matter which it was understood to contain, was placed on sale yesterday.

The book treats of the scries of tragedies which were crowded into one week of Atlanta's history, and is the work of Mr. Lee Langley, The Constitution's able representative at Athens.

The story is one of absorbing interest. In a book of one hundred pages has been crowded a graphic, yet succinct sketch of those thrilling events which have been the talk not only of Atlanta but of the entire country. It is a book which can be preserved—a book that will sell. In fact it is understood that the sale has already been very heavy.

MOTZ AND DIXON

The Advance Guard of the Atlanta Team Is on Hand.

From now until September, baseball talk, baseball news and baseball itself will be fast and furious.

President Charley Hart returned from New York last night, very well satisfied with the treatment the Southern League received and with the outlook.

Yesterday afternoon Eirstbaseman Motz and Catcher Dickson reached the city. They, with the other members of the home team, will be quartered at the Ardmore.

Both men seem to be in fine condition and both are enthusiastic over the makeup of the Atlanta team.

Others of the team will arrive today. It is expected that the first game of the season will be played on Wednesday with the Deppens, that strong Louisville club, which is composed of professionals.

THE DUMB SPOKE. Bold Ruse of an Atlanta Boy in Savannah to

Obtain Money. James Husketh, an Atlanta boy, who was known as one of the worst boys in the third ward, got himself into some very serious trouble in Savanuah yesterday on account of

his proneness to do wrong.
Young Husketh lived with his parents at 301

Young Husketh lived with his parents at 301 East Fair street until last Sunday, with his father sent him to Savannah, as he was so bad that nothing could be done with him. His father is a well-known enginger, and he and his family are highly respected by all who know them.

The Savannah dispatch tells the story.

"Savannah, Ga., March 11.—(Special.)—A young man giving his name as James L. Husketh and who claims that he was from Atlanta, was arrested here this morning and inside of one hour had been tried, found guilty of vagrancy and obtaining money under false pretenses and had been sentenced and sent to the chaingang for one year. Husketh tried to play the deaf and dumb racket on the streets this morning to get money, he claims, streets this morning to get money, he claims, to get back to Atlanta on. He caught one man and then forgetting his role steepped up to another one and said Tm deaf and dumb, please give me a quarter,' and was promptly arrested by his first victim."

HOW ABOUT THISP

What's the Matter with Giving Manager B W. Kleibacker a Benefit?

It has been suggested on all sides by the many admirers and personal friends of genial Barney Kielbacker, that he be given a grand benefit performance.

Next Thursday night, the 18th of the present mouth, has been named as the date for the occasion and it is intended that the affair shall the an elaborate and befitting demonstration of how the Atlanta theatersoine montantic of how the Atlanta theatersoine montantic of how the Atlanta theatersoine montantic of how the Atlanta theatersoine.

stration of how the Atlanta theatergoing pub-lic appreciates Mr. Kleibacker's efforts in bringing first-class theatrical attractions to this city.

this city.

Nothing could be more appropriate than a public response of this kind, so let's go to work and do the thing up brown.

The Ricketts: Mathews company will do its part toward making the benefit a grand success, and why shouldn't the public?

Mr. Kleibacker, always a true-hearted and thindly disposed regulators. kindly disposed gentleman, is entitled to something of this kind, and, no doubt, this suggestion will surprise him greatly when he reads this article this morning.

Mr. Kleibacker is worthy of this consideration. Now what's the matter with carrying the scheme through?

hrough?

THE SCOTCH-IRISH. Combination of Two Societies About t

Be Made, Steps have been taken looking towards a consolidation of the Atlanta and the Georgia Scottch-Irish societies, with the view of having all members of the one state society to become at the same time full members of the National Scotch-Irish Congress of America. It is proposed to complete this consolidation of the Atlanta and the state societies at some early day, and then to have idation of the Atlanta and the state societies at some early day, and then to have a social entertainment. In view of these steps a full meeting of the Atlanta society is requested at the office of Colonel W. L. Calhoun at the courthouse Monday, March 20th, at 8 o'clock p. m. Delegates to the next annual congress to be held in Springfield. O., May 11th to 14th, will be appointed.

T. H. BLOODWORTH, Sec.

THE FIRST NUMBER

Of the New Local Weekly Came Out Yester day and Took Well.

day and Took Well.

The Snapping Turtle, the new local weekly paper which has been promised to the public for a fortnight, made its first appearance yesterday.

The paper was four pages in size, and made up in originality of contents.

There was nothing of a scurrilous nature in its columns. It is not announced who is the backers of the new weekly. Messrs. Walter Howard and Smith Clayton, two newspaper men of ideas, are contributors to its columns. It is promised that the paper will be enlarged as it grows older. It will appear every Saturday.

AT THE EDGEWOOD.

For nine weeks the Ricketts Mathews Dramatic Company has delighted the theatergoing people of Atlanta in no small way.

The repertoire of this company is a varied and entertaining one, and not without cause, for among the plays presented at the Edgewood by the combination, some of the best known to the modern stage have been given.

Among the works played here are: "Duvar,"

"A Legal Document," "Monte Cristo," "The Galley Slave," "A Celebrated Caye," "A Gay City," and others as equally interesting "A Gay City" closed the ninth week last night. This comedy, due much to the ingenuity o Mr. Ricketts, has drawn well the entire week For nine weeks the Ricketts Mathews Dra-The Repertoire This Week

In order to give the members & his com-pany a well-deserved rest, Manager Herbert Mathews has decided to make the tenth week of his engagement here a repertoire one.

Beginning on tomorrow night, that highly enjoyable drama, "Duvar" will be played for three nights and at the regular Wednesday matinee. Mr. Thomas Ricketts assumes the titte role, and in this he stands distinctly by himself.

himself.

Mr. Herbert Mathews will also play in "Duvar," and the "hoopskirt-crinoline" burlesque dance he intends doing will be an excruciatingly funny as well as ludicrously spectacle. This dance will be strictly original, find it will be strictly original, find it will be strictly original.

This dance will be strictly original, and it will be a go from the jump.

"A Legal Document" including one or two other comedies yet to be decided upon, will hold the boards from Thursday evening to the balance of the week, with the Friday and Saturday matinee performances.

Look for the "real" hoopskirt terpsichorean feat by Mr. Mathews.

Accused of Luring Away Mrs. Guild's

Mrs. Corliss Has Her Own Sister Arrested for Harboring Her Daughter-Pive Warrants Sworn Out.

MUCHLY MIXED UP AFFAIR

A picturesque young woman of the brunette type, with dark hair, dark eyes and dark face took the leading role in a police drama of more than ordinary interest yesterday morning.

A young female better suited to the

part she took of a self-willed, defiant, wayward girl, who had thrown aside parental authority and gone adrift with no guide but her own judgment, could hardly be found. She took her arrest with the careless indifference which was not so much the result of hard experience as of a natural recklessness. She did not falter at a single point, and the nerve which she displayed was exasperating to those who were trying to bring her back into the way she should go.

She was under arrest at police Headquarters, but she did not betray any evidence of that feeling of disgrace common to females who find themselves in the limits of a police station as prisoners. She gave her name to the officers as Mollie Corliss, one not unfamiliar to them, and went back to her cell with an air of defiance about her.

Miss Corliss is only eighteen years old,

Miss Corliss is only eighteen years old, but in that short time she had more than once been before the public in a bad light. The last time she was heard of she was sent to the Catholic reformatory, in Brocklyn, N. Y., by Mrs. Brittain, but leaving that place she returned to her home here, and her latest appearance has involved either respirators. involved other members of the family and

Yesterday morning a lady called at po-lice headquarters and asked that Mollie Corliss and Will Guild, the latter a conductor on an electric car, be arrested. She stated that Guild was her husband but had left her for the little brunette of

Brooklyn fame.

After hearing the lady's story Captain
Moss sent Callman Abbott to search for
the couple. Guild was at his work and
could not be found. Miss Corliss was could not be found. Miss Coriss was found, however, and placed under arrest. She accompanied Officer Abbott to head-quarters, where she was held. She refused to return home, saying she would die first. The determined expression on her face was good enough evidence that she meant what she said. She was kept a prisoner at police headquarters until the afternoon, but the sight of prison bars did not cause her to relent.

Later in the day Guild was found and

placed under arrest. His wife went be-fore Justice Bloodworth and swore out

fore Justice Bloodworth and swore out warrants against him and Miss Corliss on the charge of fornication. The warrants were turned over to Bailiff Ray.

In the afternoon the case took another turn. The mother of Miss Corliss came into the place. She went before Justice Bloodworth and swore out two warrants. One was a joint warrant against William and Belle Thomas, charging them with misdemeanor in that they harbored her daughter, Mollie Corliss, and William The other warrant was against Guild for seduction.

Guild for seduction.

To make the story doubly interesting, Mrs. Thomas is a sister of Mrs. Corliss and an aunt of the wayward young girl, who she was accused of harboring. The warrants were placed in the hands of the authorities and the parties named in them were arrested, with the exception of William Thomas.

Mrs. Thomas, a young woman of about twenty-eight, was arrested and taken to

twenty-eight, was arrested and taken to the office of Justice Bloodworth, where she saw Guild and Mise Corliss. The three talked together in a very friendly way for some time. They seemed dis-posed to treat the whole matter lightly, posed to treat the whole matter ngaty, and laughed over it. Mrs. Thomas deallowing her sister's child to spend the night with her, and said that she would come out all right. She was released on clared that she had vio her own recognizance to appear at court tomorrow morning, at which time she will be tried.

She declared her intention of carrying the young girl home last night, and added:

"My sister can take out another warrant if she wants to." Justice Bloodworth could not hear the cases yesterday afternoon and postponed all of them until tomorrow. Miss Corliss's bond was fixed at \$100 and was

given. Guild also arranged bail until to-

morrow. The case promises to be one of unusual The case promises to be one of unusual interest, having unusual features about it. On the one hand is the heart-broken mother of the girl pushing the case against her own sister and the man whom she says has ruined her daughter, and on the other is the wretched wife pushing the case against her husband and the case against her husband and the young woman who she says lured

him away. THE SHOCK KILLED HIM.

Death of Mr. D. B. Hill, of Americus-His Sister's Death and Business the Cause. Americus, Ga., March 11 .- (Special.)-Americus, Ga., March II.—(Special.)—
Mr. D. B. Hill, one of the most prominent business men in Americus, died at 6 o'clock. The business trouble of today and his sister's sad death completely shocked him. At 9 o'clock this morning your correspondent chatted pleasantly with him in his store. He suffered a stroke of appolexy when notified by the sheriff that his doors would be closed. He leaves a wife and six children.

Exchange Pulpits. Rev. Dr. Hawthorne is in Selma, Ala., and his pulpit will be occupied at 11 a. m. today by Rev. Dr. McDonald, pastor Second Baptist church. Dr. McDonald's pulpit will be occupied at 11 a. m. by Rev. Dr. J. W. Jones, and at 8 p. m. by the pastor. The ordinance of baptism will be administered at the night

Auction Sale Wednesday, 15th.

3:30 p. m., of two Pine street lots, near Emmett street. Plats at our office.

GOODE & BECK.

261 Courtland Street, at Auction.
Tuesday, March 14th, 3:30 p. m. This is neat, new central home.

GOODE & BECK.

Neat New Courtland Cottage.

Between E. Cain and Harris streets, six rooms, at auction Tuesday, the 14th, 3:30 p. m. This is a nice central home.

GOODE & BECK. GOODE & BECK.

We have accepted the agency for the P. H.
Postell Milling Co., and will carry a full time
of the following brands of flour in stock:
Postell's Elegant.
Postell's Elegant.
Postell's Eagle.
LANGSTON & WOODER.

LANGSTON & WOODSON. I will in the future be with Messra. Lang-ston & Woodson, and will be glad to serve my former customers.

J. K. BRUNNER. mar12-sun tués thur Near Emmett on Pine St. We sell two lots at auction next V the 15th, at 3:30 p. m. Go to the



YOUR TIME

HAS COME

To learn something much to your financial advantage. It's a fact that I can save time for you by giving you a better way to keep it, and save money for you too, in a similar way. I can convince you that it will be very advantageous to buy Jewelry of BLUE, The People's Jeweler, 73 Whitehall St.

Cheapest Clocks in the world.

CITY NOTES.

Three unimportant cases were filed in the office of the clerk of the United States court yesterday. There were also six removals as follows: Garwood Bros., Quillian vs. The Actua Insurance Company, the Pennsylvania Fire Insurance Company, the Norwich Union Fire Insurance Company, the Greenwich Insurance Company, of New York, and the Hartford Fire Insurance Company. The amount is \$14,000.

John Bryan and John Carr, two Heard coun-John Bryan and John Carr, two Heard county moonshiners, who were arrested by Deputy Marshals Abercromble and Johnson, were bound over yesterday by United States Commissioner Gaston. The amount of their bonds was \$300; they went to jail in default of the sum mentioned. Their cases were made returnable to the Columbus court, June 10th.

C. W. Fields, a negro man, was arrested vesterday by Bailiff Boyles, of Judge Orr's court. Fields is charged with assault and battery. He had a little scrapping match with a friend, and in the fracas became excited and struck his adversary a number of times with a stick of wood. The injuries are not permanent.

Inspector Sharpe, who is at the bead of this division was in the city yesterday and remained in consultation several hours with Postoffice Inspector Baird in regard to a case. He comes from Chattanooga.

Harvey Lochaby, a Forsyth county moon shiner, was temporarily committed to jak yesterday in default of a bond of \$200. His case will come before the United States com-missioner next week. The Hibernian society, of Savannah, will

give its eighty-first annual banquet on the night of St. Patrick's day. "The Fress" will be responded to by Mr. Lucien L. Knight, of The Constitution. Mr. Knight is a fine orna-tor and will be sure to do justice to his sub-Bishop Attions G. Haygood, of the Methodisi Episcopal church, south, has resumed his residence in Georgia. He has come to the conclusion that there is no place like Georgia, and, therefore, gives up California.

The Southern Educational Journal, the The Southern Educational Journal, the educial organ of the department of education of Georgia, of the Southern Educational Association, and the Peabody Institute of Georgia, makes its first appearance before the public this week, with R. J. Guinn as managing editor, E. C. Merry, associate editor, and Mr. George W. Harrison, as business manager. The Journal will be devoted to the interest of schools and teachers, and its first issue indicates a high and useful standard. It fills an important want, and will doubtless gain wide popularity among the class which it intends to reach. It is filled with papers and suggestions of great value to teachers, and its suggestions of the school and academy are timely and pointed. The form of the periodical will be a large size, twenty page magazine, and, judging from the first issue, nothing will be lacking in its style and make up. It is commended to the teachers of the state as a publication of marked medit.

marked merit. Mr. W. A. Hemphill offers the corner of Alabama and Loyd streets for sale, fronting 50 feet on Alabama street. See advertisement.

Among the well known citizens of Gainesville who came down on the Air Line Belle yesterday morning were Dr. J. W. Bailey, Z. T. Castelberry and clever Joe Boon. The passengers on the Belle are always glad to see these three genial travelers board the train.

To Represent Georgia.

Savannali, Ga., March 11.—(Special.)—Dr. Brunner, Savannalis health officer, this moraling received notice of his appointment as Georgia's representative on the national commission, which is to meet at Washington on March 16th and 17th to draft rules and regulations for the national oparantine system. Dr. Brunner will leave for Washington on Tuesday.

WEATHER SYNOPSIS AND FOREGAST.

WEATHER SYNOPSIS AND FORECAST.

Scattered rains were reported yesterday in all sections of the country cast of the Mississippi valley. All rains were light with the exception of the moderately heavy falls at Knoxville and Atiants. Fair weather prevailed, generally, in the Mississippi valley and westward. Last night it had cleared up over much of the country east of the Mississippi. On and near the Atlantic coast and in the lake regions unsettled weather still continued from the effects of a storm then passing off over the New England states. Temperatures fell somewhat yesterday and last night in the middle and southern states, but the change to cooler was not sufficiently so but what the now prevailing temperatures are yet generally as high or higher than the average for March.

Today will probably be fair throughout pretty much of the whole country. Warmer west of the Mississippi and no decided change east. east.

For Georgia today—Fair; no decided change in temperature.

Weather Bulletins.

STATIONS.	Barometrie pressure	Temperature.	Wind-Velocity of	Wisd Direction.	State of Weather.	Mainfall in past 34 beure.	Maximum Year.
EOUTHEAST. Allanta. Ga. Charlotte, N. C. Jacksonville, Fis. Knoxville, Tan. Mobile, Ais. Montgomery, Als. Pensacola, Fis. Savannah, Ga. Trampa, Fis. Wilmington, N. C. SOUTHWEST.	29.94 29.94 20.06 19.88 30.06 20.04 30.06 38.06 19.98	44 70 84 68 68	14. 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	WE SWW WWW WW SE	Clear Clear Clear Clear Clear Clear Clear Rain Cl'dy Rain	*****************	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
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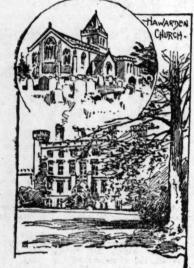
WITH GLADSTONE.

A Day with the Present Premier of Great Britain.

HOW HE MAKES USE OF HIS TIME.

From the Morning at Hawarden to the Evening at the House of Commons. Other Foreign News Items.

London, Februrary ...—I am often asked what is the secret of Mr. Gladstone's ex-traordinary length of days and of the perfection of his unvarying health. The answer eno doubt is largely to be found in the remarkable longevity of the Gladstone family, a hardy Scotch stock with fewer weak oots and branches than perhaps any of the ruling families of England, But it has depended mainly on Mr. Gladstone himself and on the undeviating regularity of his habits. Most English statesmen have been either free livers or with a touch of the bon vivant in them. Pitt and Fox were men of the first character; Melbourne, Palmerston and Lord Beaconsfield were of the last. But Mr. Gladstone is a man who has been guilty of no excesses, save perhaps in work, He rises at the same hour every day, uses the same fairly generous but always carefully regulated diet, goes to bed about the same hour, pursues the same round of work and intellectual and social pleasures. An extraordinarily varied life is accom-panied by a certain rigidity of personal habit I have never seen surpassed. The only change old age has witnessed has been that the house of commons work has been curtailed, and that Mr. Gladstone has not of late years been seen in the house, except on nights when crucial divisions are expected, after the dinner hour, which lasts from 8 till 10. With the approach of winter and its accompanying chills to which he is extremely liable, he seeks the blue skies and dry air of the Mediterranean coasts and of his beloved Italy. With this excep-



HAWARDEN CASTLE AND CHURCH.

tion his life goes on in its pleasant monot-ony. At Hawarden, of course, it is simpler, and more private than in London. In town today Mr. Gladstone avoids all large parties and great crushes and gatherings where he may be expected to be either mobbed or bored or detained beyond his usual bed-time.

Personally Mr. Gladstone is an example of the most winning, the most delicate and the most minute courtesy. He is a gentleman of the elder English school and his manners are grand and urbane, always stately, never condescending, and genuinely modest. He affects even the dress of the old school, and I have seen him in the morning wearing an old black evening coat, such as Professor Jowett still affects. The humblest passerby in Piccadilly raising his hat to Mr. Gladstone is sure to get a sweeping salute in return. This courtliness is all the more remarkable because it accompanies and remarkable because it accompanies and adorns a very strong temper, a will of iron

fond, and he has more than one favorite among his grandchildren.

Mr. Gladstone's Moraing.

Mr. Gladstone's Moraing.

Mr. Gladstone's Moraing.

Mr. Gladstone's day begins about 7:30 o'clock, after seven hours and a haif of sound, dreamless sleep, which no disturbing crisis in public affairs was ever known to spoil. At Hawarden it usually opens with a morning walk to church, with which no kind of weather, hail, rain snow or frost, is ever allowed to interfere. In hisrough slouch hat and gray Inverness care, the old man plods sturdily to his levotiona. To the rain, the danger of sitting un wet clothes, and small troubles of this kind he is absolutely impervious, and Mrs. Gladstone's solicitude has never availed to change his lifelong custom in this respect. Breakfast over, working time commences. I am often astonished at the manner in which Mr. Gladstone manages to crowd his almost endlessly varied occupations into the forenoon, for when he is in the country he has practically no other continuous and regular work time. Yet, into this space he has to condense his enormous correspondence, for which, when no private secretary is available, he seeks the help of his sons and daughters in his political work and his varied literary pursuits. The explanation of this extreme orderliness of mind is probably to be found in his unequalled habit of concentration on the business before lum. As in matters of policy, so in all his private habits, Mr. Gladstone thinks of one thing and of one thing only at a time. When home rule was unhe had no eves or arrs for any political subject but Ireland, of course excepting his favorite excursions into the twin subjects of Homer and Christian theology. Enter the room when Mr. Gladstone is reading a book, you may move noisily about the chamber, ransack the books on the shelves, stir the furniture but never, for one moment will the reader be conscious of your presence. At Downing street during his earlier ministries these hours of study were often, I might say usually, preceeded by the famou His Afternoon.

His Afternoon.

Lunch with Mr. Gladstone is a very simple meal which neither at Hrwarden nor Downing street admits of much form or publicity. The afternoon which follows is a very much broken and less regular period. At Hawarden a portion of it is usually spent out of doors. In the old days it was devoted to the felling of some giant of the woods. Within the last few years, however, Sir Andrew Clark, Mr. Gladstone's favorite physician and intimate friend, has recommended that tree-felling be given over and now Mr. Gladstone's recreation, in addition to long walks, in which he still delights is that of lopping branches off veterans whose trunks have fallen to younger arms. As a Reader.

Between the afternoon tea and dinner the statesman usually retires again and gets through some of the lighter and more agreeable of his intellectual tasks. He reads rapidly and I think I should say that especially of late years he does a good deal of skipping. If a book does not interest him he does not trouble to read it through. He uses a rough kind of memoria technica to enable him to mark passages with which he agrees, from which he dissents, which he desires to qualify or which he reserves for future reference. I should say the books he reads most of are those dealing with theology, always the first and favorite topic and the history of Ireland before and after the act of union. Indeed, everything dealing with that memorable period is greatly treasured. I remember one hasty glance over Mr. Gladstone's book table in this town house. In addition to the liberal weekly, treasured. I remember one hasty glance over Mr. Gladstone's book table in this town house. In addition to the liberal weekly, The Speaker, and a few political pamphlets, there were. I should say, fifteen or twenty works on theology, none of them as far as I should say of first rate importance. Of science Mr. Gladstone knows little and it cannot be said that his interest in it is keen. He belongs, in a word, to the old-fashioned Oxford ecclesiastical school, using the controversial weapons which are to be found in the works of Pusey and of Hurrell Froude. In his reading, when a question of more minute and out-of-the-way scholarship arises, he appeals to his constant friend and assistant, Lord Acton, to whose profound learning he bows with a deference which is very touching to note.

Mr. Gladstone's library is not what can be called a select or really first-rate collection. It comprises an undue proportion of theological literature, of which he is a large and not over discriminating buyer. I doubt indeed whether there is any larger publichook buyer in England. All the book sellers send him their catalogues, especially

THE GLADSTONE FAMILY.

SONS AND DAUGHTERS—Mr. W. H. Gladstone, M. P., for East Worcestersnire, to the premier's left; Mrs. Wickham (nee Gladstone), it distely below the latter; Rev. E. C. Wickham, to Mrs. Wickham's left; Mr. Herbert Gladstone, M. P. for Leeds, in the center; Miss Helen Gladstone s at the back facing her father; Ray. Stephen E. Gladstone, Rector of Hawarden, and the Hon. Mrs. W. H. Gladstone, below Miss Helen; Miss Gladston Mr. H. G. Gladstone, to our left.

The Premier stands with his back to the window, Mrs. Gladstone sits to his right

house, to which I have referred, and the Hawarden people. Curiously enough Lir. Gladstone is not a worshipp in of books for the sake of their outer adormacus. Lite loves them for what is insade rather than outside. He even occusionally sells extremely rare add costly editions for which he has no special use. In all money matters, indeed, he is a thrifty, orderly Sostchman. He has never been rich though his affaits have greatly improved sing the through his affaits have greatly improved sing the the time when in his first premiership he had to sell all his valuable collection of china.

his valuable collection of china.

At the Dinner Table.

Dinner with Mr. Gladstone is the stately ceremonial meal which it has become to the upper and upper middle-class Englishman. Mr. Gladstone invariably dresses for it, wearing the high crest collar which Harry Furness has immortalized and cutaway coat which strikes one as of a slightly old-fashioned pattern. His digestion never fails him, and he eats and drinks with the healthy appetite of a man of thirty. A glass of champagne is agreeable to him, and if he does not take his glass or two of port at dinner he makes it up by two or three glasses of claret, which he considers an equivalent. Oyster he never could endure, but like Schopenhauer and Goethe and

both for his own health and the smooth manipulation of the great machine which, as was once remarked, creaks and moves rather lumberingly under his masterful but over-minute guidance. During the last two or three years it has been customary for the whigs to arrange that Mr. Gladstone speak early in the evening. He will, no doubt, not always be able to do this while the home rule bill is under discussion, but I do not think he will ever again find it necessary to follow the entire course of a parliamentary debate. He never needed to do much listening from the treasury bench, as he was wont to do in his first and second ministries. I do not think that any prime minister ever spent half as much time in the house of commons as did Mr. Gladstone; certainly nobody ever made one-tenth as many speeches. Indeed, it requires all of Mrs. Gladstone's vigilance to avert the physical strain consequent upon overwork. Mrs. Gladstone's vigilance to avert the physical strain consequent upon overwork. With this purpose she invariably watches him in the house of commons from a corner seat in the right hand of the ladies' gallery, which is always reserved for her, and which I have never known her to miss occupying on any occasion of the slightest importance. I have before me two or three examples



GLADSTONE IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, AND CARICATURES BY JOHN TENNIEL HARRY FURNISS AND OTHERS.

adstone, with Hon. Mrs. Gladstone; Miss Catherine

dinner party at which he can meet an old friend or two and see a young face which he may be interested in seeing. One habit of his is quite unvarying. He likes to walk home and to walk home alone. He declines escort and slips away for his quiet stroll under the stars or even through the fog and mist on a London winter's night. Midnight usually brings his busy, happy day to a close. Sleeplessness never has and never does trouble him and at eighty-three his nights are as drenmless and untroubled as those of a boy of ten.

In the House.

many other great men, he is a consistently hearty and unfastidious eater. He talks much in an animated monologue, though the common complaint that he monopolizes the conversation is not a just one. You cannot easily turn Mr. Gladstone into a train of ideas which does not interest him, but he is a courteous and even eager listener and if the subject is of general interest he does not bear in it any more in it than the commanding part, which the rest of the company invariably allows him. His speaking voice is a little gruffer and less musical than his oratorical notes, which, in spite of the invading hoarseness, still at times ring out with their old clearness. As a rule he does not talk on politics. On ecclesiastical matters he is a never wearied disputant. Poetry has also a singular charm for him and no modern topic has interested him more keenly than the discussion as to Tennyson's successor to the laureateship. I remember that at a small dinner at which I recently met him, the conversation ran almost entirely on the two subjects of old English hymns and young English poets. His favorite religious poet is, I should say, Cardinal Newman and his favorite hymn Toplady's "Rock of Ages," of which his Latin rendering is to my mind far stronger and purer than the original English. When he is in town he dines out almost overy day, though, as I have said, he eschews formal and mixed gatherings and affects the small and early more extensive than this, but as a rue they are extremely brief. When Mr. Gladstone addresses a great public meeting, the most elaborate pains are taken to insure his comfort. He can now only read the very largest print, and careful and delicate arrangements are made to provide him with lamps throwing the light on the desk or table near which he stands. Sir Andrew Clark observes the most jealous watchfulneses over his patient. A curious instance of this occurred at Newcastle, when Mr. Gladstone was delivering his address to the great liberal caucus which assembles at the annual meeting of the national liberal federation. Sir Andrew had insisted that the orator should confine himself to a speech lasting only an hour. Fearing that his charge would forget all about his promise in the excitement of speaking, the physician slipped on to the platform and timed Mr. Gladstone, watch in hand. The hour passed, but there was no pause in the torrent of words. Sir Andrew was in despair. At least he procalidal a pata to Mr. Morley, be Gladstone, watch in hand. The nour passed, but there was no pause in the torrent of words. Sir Andrew was in despair. At last he penciled a note to Mr. Morley, be seeching him to msist upon the speech coming to an end. But Mr. Morley would not take the responsibility of cutting a great oration, and the result was that Mr. Gladstone stole another half hour from time and his physician. The next day a friend of mine went breathlessly up to Sir Andrew and asked how the statesman had borne the additional strain. "He did not turn a hair," was the reply. Practically the only sign of physical failure which is apparent in recent speeches has been that the voice tends to break and die away after about an hour's exercise, and for a moment the sound of the curiously veiled notes and a glance at the marble pallor of the face gives one the impression that after all Mr. Gladstone is a very, very old man. But there is never anything like a total break down. And no one ig aware of the enormous stores of physical energy on which the prime minister can like a total break down. And no one ig aware of the enormous stores of physical energy on which the prime minister can draw, who has not sat quite close to him and measured the wouderful breadth of nis shoulders and heard his voice coming straight from his chest in great volumes of sound. Then you forget all about the heavy wrinkles in the white face, the scanty silver hair and the patriarchal look of the figure before you. scanty silver hair and look of the figure before you.

M. W. MASSENGHAM.

BOSTON'S CONFLAGRATION. The Loss Was \$4.500,000-The Flames

Elsewhere. Boston, March 11.—There is no change in the estimated loss and insurance by yesterthe estimated loss and insurance by yester-day's fire of the property loss of \$4,500,000. A little over one million is on buildings and the remainder on stock. This is covered by insurance within \$400,000 of the total loss.
Only three persons are known to have lost their lives. The injured will number more than a scoré.

Knocks Out the Fusionists

Topeka, Kans., March 11.—Representative Greenlee, republican, yesterday introduced in the house an amendment to the Australian ballot bill, which prohibits the appointment as the election judges of mem-bers of a party which had "fused" with another party at the last election. The another party at the list election. The opposition was carried by a vote of 88 to 6 and the senate concurred. The populists supported the measure. The object of the endment was aimed at the democracy.

The Nashville Fire.

Nashville, Tenn., March 11.—A fire started in the wholeshle warehouse of Orr, Scroggins & Hume on Market street at 12:30 o'clock dis morning. The stock and building were damaged over fifty thousand dollars. The origin is unknown. The loss is fully covered by insurance. His Lordship Was Left.

His Lordship, Was Left.

London, March 11.—In the Howard de Walden suits the jury have arrived at the verdict the Lady Blanche Howard de Walden is not guilty of adultery and that Lord Frederick de Kalden was guilty of crueity. Judge Jeune, in pursuance of this verdict, therefore pronounced his decision granting judicial separation to Lady Blanche from her husband, Lord Frederick and also granting the cost to her ladyship and also awarding to her ladyship the custody of their son, Thomas Evelyn, born May 9, 1880. His lordship's suit was dismissed in accordance with the verdict.

Thirteen of Them Get Away from a Ten Nashville, Tenn., March 11.—Tracy City and other portions of the town adjacent to the city prison were somewhat excited yesterday over the escape of thirteen convicts from No. 13 mine. There were fwelve negroes and one white man in the party. Some of them were desperate characters and in for long terms. There were fifty-seven more who had the same chance to escape, but did not leave.

Warden Burton was soon on the trail with bloodhounds, but has not yet captured any of them.

College Theatricals in Athens Athens, Ga., March 11.—(Special.)—The performance of the Thalians at the opera house, last night, surpassed the expectations of the most sanguine. There has never been any amateur performance given in Athens that has even approached any way near it, and this is saying a great deal, because the Classic City is noted for its entertainments. The substrates were impropose, and kept the audithis is saying a great deal, because the Classic City is noted for its entertainments. The minstrels were immense and kept the audience convulsed with laughter for one solid hour. The end man, Mr. W. B. Armstrong, of Atlanta, was particularly fine and brought down the house at every turn. Than Lamar Lyndon there could be no better, and Bob Gantt and Gerry Cabaniss would tickle a stoic. The local hits were all good and thoroughly appealed to the humor of the crowd. Deserving also of mention are songs given by the quartet composed of Messrs. Nesbit, Beckett, Merron and Brooks, of Atlanta. The solos of Messrs. Nesbit and Morton were encored and the audience evinced a keen sense of appreciation.

"Billy" Armstrong quite upset the house when he appeared as a Sweet Girl Graduate, and recited, in his inimitable way a plece called: "Bessie and I." He was encored again and again.

The skirt dancing of Mr. Henry Banks would arouse envy in Carmencita herself. He certainly is an artist.

After the fun and laughter from the minstrels the club produced that captivating little farce, "A Regular Fix."

The principal part was taken by Mr. Paul Fleming, of Atlanta, and that he did it well goes without saying.

As Surplus, Mr. Holcomb Bacon could not be improved on.

The young ladles assisting in the play were, as is always true, the chief attraction. Misses Mamie Lou Hinton and Sarah Stern, as

As Surpus, Mr. Holcomb Bacon could not be improved on.

The young ladles assisting in the play were, as is always true, the chief attraction. Misses Mamie Lou Hinton and Sarah Stern, as Emily and Matilda Jane, were paragons of beauty as they appeared in the play, and were the recipients of many and profuse congratulations.

were the recipients of many and profuse congratulations.

Mr. Geo. Hillyer, the manager, claims that the Athletic Association has realized enough to enable the University of Georgia to get up a ball team that whis maintain the reputation that the old college now holds in that department. If this is true, the object for which the Thalians have labored so kindly, is accomplished.

That Dance at Lithonia.

Lithonia, Ga., March 11.—(Special.)—"On with the ball!" This order of Judge Clark's was obeyed to the delight of a very large majority of the best social element of Li-

majority of the best social element of Lithonia.

The reading public is familiar with the legal details of this most peculiar case, and how Judge Clark ruled in behalf of the Granite City Guards and allowed them to hold their first annual ball in the college hall.

In spite of the united opposition of a few who had determined, after all the arrangements had been made, to spoil the boy's fun. They objected to the ball being held in the college hall although that building is a public institute, built by the city for the accommodation of the people. And they thought they had won a complete victory when Sheriff Austin, of Decatur, stepped off the train in Lithonia late in the afternoon with copies of the injunction for the mayor, general council and invitation committee. But the boys were not willing to put that construction upon the paper, remembering what Judge Clark had said to them the day before at the hearing, and so refused to obey. But Sheriff Austin had a second interview with Mayor Phillips and insisted that the court's orders should be carried out. Then the mayor said: "Boys, although I agree with you, I cannot permit this ball to be held until you get a telegram over Judge Clark's signature, saying this paper is not an injunction."

Then excitement ran high. Telegrams were sent to Judge Clark at Jonesboro, and the telephone connecting the two places, was kept in constant use until after dark, when the desired message was received. It consisted of about one hundred and eighty words and insisted that the did not intend to interfere with the young people's pleasures.

This excitement and opposition had only increased the desire in the hearts of all to make the beau a grand success.

So, on the evening of March 7th, the hall was filled with the beauty and chivality of Lithonia and its surrounding towns. The boys, elated with their success, were in their brightest, happlest moods, while the girls, as if to repay them for all their worry, looked more beautiful and were more charming than ever before. And all thonia.

The reading public is familiar with the

per cent of the success of the occasion is justly due to the determined and untiring efforts of Mr. J. W. Caldwell.

The visitors were Misses Dora Albright, Birdle Scott, Katle Latham and Miss Harris, Messrs. Cheshrill, Flake, Ed Missick of Atlanta, Misses Gertrude Brown, and Willie Pounds, Messrs. Ansley. Crocket and Hariston, Jr., of Decatur, Misses McCurdle, Humphries and Haynie of Stone Mountain, Misses Neal, Perry and Mrs. McNeal of Covington, Misses Stephens of Conyers.

Marine Casualties.

Marine Casualties.

New York, March 11.—The British steamer Wells City, Captain Savage, of the Bristol City line, which sailed from Bristol February 21st, and Swansea, the 23d, went ashore in a dense fog, broadside on at Seabright, N. J., at 7 o'clock this evening. Both life-saving crews of Monmouth beach and Seabright are at work on her and the rescue of passengers and crew is being made by means of a breaches buoy. A heavy sea is running with a wind from the southeast.

About 2:20 o'clock this morning the schooner Roger Drury was discovered ashore near the inner point of Sandy Hook. She is lumber laden from Satilla river bound for Fail River. She lies broadside on the beach and has about six feet of water in her hold. Captain Hart states that he thought he was clear of the point, which is continually extending out.

The entire crew of the vessel, twenty-nin persons, and two passengers, were rescued by means of the breeches buoy. The vessel will probably go to pleces.

Thomasville's Contribution of News.

Thomasville, Ga., March 11.—(Special.)—
Mr. James F. Pittman died near Ochloknee last night and was interred here this afternoon. He was born in Jackson county, but moved to Thomas in 1856. The deceased was eighty-seven years of age.

Messrs. Joseph and John Beaverly today purchased a two-thirds interest in the Thomasville variety works. The works are probably the largest in south Georgia.

Fire this morning destroyed the old Stephens house on Stivens street. It was owned by the M. Goldback estate and occupied by S. Louis. The house was insured in the Southern Mutual for \$750 and in the Hamburg Bremen for \$600. The furniture was also insured for a small amount. The house was built thirty-two years ago. Thomasville's Contribution of News

Dawson, Ga., March 11.—(Special.)—The correspondent from Athens is seriously mistaken if he supposes that the correspondent of Dawson desires to injure Professor Frank M. Harper. He left here amid the regretif of every class of people, and the tears of his pupils, and is well worthy and eminently fitted for the position which he now occupies and will be found worthy of all the consideration and favors the people of Athens can show him. He left voluntarily, the superintendent says.

Patal Stabbing Affray.

Anniston, Ala., March 11.—(Special.)—John Berry Hill died in Alexandria Valley this morning from knife wounds inflicted yesterday by William McMurray. The two men are farmers and near neighbors, and until yesterday had been on the best of terms. A quarrel started yesterday, however, over some trivial matter and when Hill started to hit McMurray with a stick the latter stabbed him. McMurray escaped.

Died at Goldsbero.

Raleigh, N. C., March 11.—(Special.)—
A telegram from Goldsboro states that Mrs.
A. C. Whitfield, matron of the Odd Fellows' orphanage, died today. Her husband, Dr. Whitfield, is superintendent of the orphanage.

Affluence and Distinction

OCCUPATION THAT

College Tells How to Get To

The question is frequently asked it pay to learn a profession?" The opinion, is no longer a debat for it has been demonstrate ago that a young person start the voyage of life without me cupation, stood a very poor shows accumulate a very great amount a world's goods, and it is especially to the present time. On the other hyoung man with a collegiate edges or with some good profession or can rise to both fame and fortune is is made of the right kind of materials. His services are always in densue the salary he requires is the salary he requires in the salary he requires in the salary he requires is the salary he requires in the salary he r of any consequence to his employer it is competent, industrious and honest. Mr. Arnold, one of the managers of Southern Shorthand and Business of this city, speaks very interestingly this subject. Said he: "I have with profound interest for the last with profound interest for the last years the progress and success of most of young men who began their caree nothing more than a good education knowledge of law, medicine, booking shorthand or some other one of the upprofessions which, perhaps, he had with his own earnings, which he had aside from day to day. Some at young men are today leading mere bankers, railroad officials, adilled accians and able lawyers. It is a medicated to the competence of the profession to me when I think that it may boyhood chums are now professions. Emory college; that ten or twelve aluta's able and gifted lawyers were years ago my colleagues or opposite the old Jeffersonian Debating Society some of our most prosperous members working for salaries; that only a far years ago a certain friend of mine will limited means, is now the largest working for salaries; that only a far years ago and who was at that a young man with whom I sour years ago and who was at that a young man with whom I sour years ago and who was at that a young man with whom I sour years ago and who was at the engaged as an amanuensis at the engaged as an amanu

"We feel much gratified to kee that people of the south are appreciated business college work, and an age a such encouragement by their season and support. We shall alway he stitution up to the highest much reciency, and to this end all, from the time, add to and enlarge or the times advance. Very short whave associated with us a business man of wide reputation, baving he would be a support of the work of the connected with season having been connected with season for about twenty years practical expenses the for about twenty years."

THEY SHOT HIM DOWN

But He Fired at Thom First-A Day

Fort Valley, Ga., March 11. A negro, supposed to be Lon who shot a policeman i nights ago, was caught by Marshal Cope, of this place, this afternoon near Posse

Marshal Cooper was informed gineer on the Southwestern railro negro filling Stevens's description gineer on the Southwestern rain negro filling Stevens's description as at a crossing two miles above her data. Winchester rifle. The marshal got a fine to join him and they went in pursue he did not overtake him for six miss. In negro was armed to the teeth and two by a nice piece of strategy that are soon as the negro fired on them, at me, the same time. They told him to they his hands and before either Cooper and the same time. They told him to they his hands and before either Cooper and the negro file shot twice. They and the negro file shot twice. They and disarrmed him. He was a desperate man and the fact of listing so quick convinced the marshal talk was guilty of some heinous offer. They brought their catch here and fined him in the lockup where his were dressed. They are not at all the shots taking effect in his hips and the high and the shots taking effect in his hips and the shots taking effect in his h

mitted some crime. Thomson, Ga., March 11.—(Special Emily E Hardaway, a lady well be this section, a member of the Baptat for many years, and a fine Caristia acter, is dead. Her health has been acter, is dead. Her health has been for several months. She was the Hon. C. H. Ellington, a sister of lar. Stockton, of McDuffie county, and L. Stockton, deceased, so long connect the old Augusta Conctitutionalist, aunt of Rev. Clement C. Cary, of She was a woman of some literary ments, often writing for the press, one time a contributor for The Carse dex. She was a Christian woman of fluences, highly esteemed for her qualities.

Prankfort, Ky., March 11.—Colone University of the Western Union omce is disanct the oldest telegrapher of Kentastia and the oldest telegrapher in the at his home this morning after a summittee of several weeks. Colone 11 per born in Frankfort in May. 1834, served forty-four years in the present telegraphy. He was a military magnin the confederacy.

Death of Leopold Wellh The many friends of Mr. Leopold well will be pained to hear of his death occurred at his residence, No. 62 Heat 11:30 o'clock p. III., March 11th. The serial notice in tomorrow's paper.

"RECEIVER'S SALE"

Monday morning, 10 o'clook, March 13th, on large Fire and Burghs Proof Safe, two fine Office Desks, one Letter Press
two Office chairs, Etc.
68 and 70 East Ala St

e story of his

d weltering in shock to his affection from ember of years gown, he wrote life in verse an nock called "An I was widely read now lives in on an energetic me, time contril to the leading p

southwestern thern country i life of the part of the a few days mos in. Still I am y on the march tile lands a the younger ge y to make far idea of cottons long been re

pear trees make

GRANDCHILDREN.—Miss E. C. Gladstow Wickham, Master William Wickham, Master Chris and a habit of being regarded for the greater part of his lifetime as a personal force of unequaled magnitude. Yet the most foolish and perhaps, one may add, the most impertinent of Mr. Gladstone's dinner table questioners is sure of an elaborate reply, delivered with the air of a student in differential talk with his master. To the cloth Mr. Gladstone shows a reverence that occasionally wooes the observer to a smile. The callowest curate is sure of a respectful listener in the foremost Englishman of the day. On the other hand, in private conversation, the premier does not often brook contradiction. His temper is high and though, as George Russell has said, it is under vigilant control, there are subjects on which it is easy to arouse the old lion. Then the grand eyes flash, the torrent of brilliant monologue flows with more rapid sweep, and the dinner table is breathless at the spectacle of Mr. Gladstone angry. As to his relations with his family, they are very charming. It is a pleasure to hear Herbert Gladstone—his youngest and possibly his favorite son—speak of 'my father.' All of them, sons and daughters, are absolutely devoted to his cause, wrapped up in his personality and enthusiastic as to every side of his character. Of children Mr. Gladstone has always been seen many of these lists with a brief order, in Mr. Gladstone's own handwriting on the fly leaf with his tick against twenty or thirty volumes which he desires to buy. These usually range round classical works, archaeology, special periods of English history, and above all works reconciling the Biblical record with science. Of late, as is fairly well known, Mr. Gladstone has built himself an octagona; iron house in Hawarden village, a mile and a half fr. in the castle for the sto.age of his specially valuable books and a roll with of private papers which traverse a good many of the state secrets of the greater part of the contury. The importance of these is great, and the chances are that before Mr. Gladstone dies they will be all grouped and indexed in his upright, a little crabbad, lut perfectly plain handwriting. By the way a great many stateme uts have been made about Mr. Gladstone's ilbrary, and I may as well give the facts which have never before been made nublic. His original library consisted of about twenty-four that and volumes. In the seventies, how we helitical works, amounting to some cight thousadn volumes, to the late Lord Wolvaston. The remaining fifteen thousand or so are now distributed between the little Iron In the House.

His afternoon when in town and during ing the season are, of course, given up pretty exclusively to public business and the house of commons, which he usually reaches about 4 o'clock. He goes by a side door straight to his private room, where he receives his colleagues and hears of endless questions and motions, which fall like leaves in Vallambrosa around the head of a prime minister. Probably when the house reassembles, steps will be taken to remove much of this irksome and somewhat petty burden from the shoulders of the aged minister. But leader Mr. Gladstone must and will be at eighty-three quite as fully as he was at sixty. Indeed, the complaint of him always has been that he does too much, orphanage. End of the Beusse Commitment.

Athens, Ga., March 11.—(Special.)—The
Beusse trial ended today. Alie Beusse
was committed to jail on the charge of
murder, and Henry Beusses was set at like Jack's Steam Bakery. L. R. ALLEN, Receive

TALKS ON VARIOUS TOPICS. In Quiet This Lenten Sen

Passing Events.

sciety people whose observance of sch season is based simply on socis. There has been a dearth of of any size and as this Lenten is observed more strictly than any my recollection, a dearth of what openly be termed society news. Of mines and goings of Atlanta people of friends, there is but little to say very good reason that there have few of those changes to chronicle. perip—well, of course, there is algood deal of gossip; most of that have heard the past week const-Lenten marriages, which I have ninted at, so there is nothing par-new in that line. It seems the ring the storm of a week ago.

heresting and tragical story is told childhood of Ringold Mackay, a nown poet and playwright. Mr. rka Georgian boy by birth, and as a had Georgian boy by birth, and as a lived on a plantation in the southmaper of the state. When he was a most eight years old, he became very attracted to a Polish exile, who had the home near his father's plantation, and and the boy became inseparable, the foreigner adored the child with all itemsity of his romantic nature. One had the little boy to come to his and closing and locking the door, he is the child were closeted for hours. that time the unhappy man was rethe story of his life to the boy. A
med tale of romance, injustice and
it was; and when the rarrator finthe took a pistol and blew his brains

the door was burst open the man band weltering in his own blood and by lay unconscious beside him. The shock to his nerves gave him a affection from which he has never

umber of years after, when he was gown, he wrote the story of the life in verse and published it in a cock called "An Exile from Poland," was widely read at the time. Mr. my now lives in Brooklyn where he so an energetic business life, and at ane time contributes many clever to the leading publications.

are many romantic tales connected

oil southwestern Georgia. It is an southern country and will always sugthe life of the old south more than the part of the state. I have been the a few days most charmingly drink-tial in. Still I am glad to see that it adly on the march of progress and he fertile lands are now being cultiby the younger generation of planters ar to make farming a sure profit. It idea of cotton and nothing but has long been resigned by the farm-na here, and in its place they are the food crops so much surer and in every way. Just what can be farm in southwest Georgia has wen by the steadfast work and with which Mr. Meriwether Baran a number of other planters in the work. I wish that some of the rearmers who have such poor ideas the farmers could go over with me readid place of Mr. Bacon's, where res have been given ten years' care attentive caltivation at the hands and who has worked with the part of Job and the wisdom of Solomon. In the has splendid peach and pear the has splendid peach and pear the how in full bloom. Two thousand a free are planted on the place and rights their first con last year. ed their first crop last year. The te finer than any grown in the west lred and fifty acres are planted in melous and this crop and the other crops are shipped to Atlanta every mer. Then, in the autumn, comes the ling and the green cane and sorthe are unfailing crops. Besides this, in cats, rye and rice sufficient to supply plantation are planted, and peanuts potatoes—these great southern musts all receive their share of cultivation. This of a soil that will grow successfully melous, grapes, berries, peaches, can apples, sugar cane, corn, rye, cats, and peas, potatoes, pecans and cotton!
doen't seem that any one should want tach a land.

on is certainly impressive.

working men and women are governable a code as strict and unswering are ary laws. When a new hand is emhe is to be governed are read out to and any departure from these rules is and with a fine or dismissal. aked if there wasn't a great deal of

om stealing in watermelon time?
Indeed," replied my informant.
Bacon is a regular detection. If
a track in his watermelon patch had seen him at the time. For evtolen melon there is a fine of five

Bacon's handsome house stands in middle of a beautiful park where flow-tud pear trees make a fair and fra-picture. On the right is Mr. D. Accurate On the right is and accurate picturesque shooting box and left Mrs. Holcombe's cottage. The a kept in the most exquisite order

the settlement makes a family life is simply charming.

The Knot, as Mr. and Mrs. Clinton is home is appropriately named, is quaintest and most elegantly simple.

The cottage is entirely covered cottage is entirely covere

me shingles and an airy veranda around two sides of the house.

woodwork is all of polished Georgia and every room is full of cozy commud suggestive of that delicious outlife which people lead in this climate. and restful about 1 lovely turkrestful chairs and lounges. irch bark box filled with white is adds to the picturesqueness of diamond-paned window. The is colonial in its style and finished

anding with a lattice work of the pine, while the posts are orname, while the posts are orna-ith lovely jars of jasmine in Bookcases made into the als rackets, dumb beels, piazza-lings, magazines scattered upon and tables and last but a big open fireplace, with its high intel all go to make up the cozy as of this charming gathering the the pine knots give out their ames at twilight. The open fire-innes at twilight. The open fire-tused in every room and to my soil us fame is so healthy, so cheer-to cordial as that which arises with sous and exultant spontaneousness fragrant pine knot. all in blue and white. The walls are hung with pale blue cheese cloth and the fringe is formed of decorative creations in a conventional flower design. The carpet is gray blue scattered with white rugs. The chairs, tables and dressing tables are white and blue and the dainty bed is white with brass finishings.

FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN.

tables and dressing tables are white and blue and the dainty bed is white with brass finishings.

Mr. and Mrs. John Gill have a lovely country place some four miles away. The house is an airy white and green villa that stands on a knoll surrounded by a beautiful garden. The wide entrance hallway is used as a sort of study and living room and it is a very pictuesque place, with its walls and cellings of oiled pine, its splendid rugs, its handsome books and pictures. The brick chimney is built into the room and the great, tall mantel upholds the proud beauty of a stuffed peacock with tail full spread.

A number of artistic trophies of the hunt adorn the walls and the whole place is rich and simply delicious in color tones and arrangement.

This country is certainly a glorious one for a winter home and people are realizing

GEORGIA'S BELLES AND BEAUTIES.

GEORGIA'S BELLES AND BEAUTIES.



MISS HATTIE ECHOLS.

the fact more and more every year. Mr. Clinton Bacon has invested heavily in land adjoining his brother's plantation and he has taken up farming life with the energy and enthusiasm of a boy. Certainly no life could be sweeter for a man who had made his fortune in the city and wanted a splendid outdoor existence free from heavy cares. All during the winter here the weather is so perfect that parties frequently take long his fortune in the city and wauted a splendid outdoor, existence free from heavy cares. All during the winter here the weather is so perfect that parties frequently take long trips through the country by private conveyance. A few weeks ago a party of six went this way to Thomasville, a distance of fifty-eight miles. The journey was perfect from hegining to end and no near could fect from beginning to end and no pen could picture the scenery or the soft, divinely sweet weather that they enjoyed.

What in Georgia going to do about the confederate museum, I wonder? Up to this time the Empire State has sent only \$22. time the Empire State has sent only \$22, while the contributions from many towns and cities in other southern states have ranged from \$100 to \$700. I suppose everybody knows about this museum, which is to be arranged in the old house in Richmond occupied by Jeff Davis during the war. This house was given for the purpose of collecting relics and history re-lating to the confederate war. A confederate bazaar willbe held at this house upon the 11th of April, and any contributions sent there will be most gratefully received.

Mrs. Georgia Ball Burton is the chairman for the Georgia booth, and anything sent to her will receive prompt attention. Of course it is natural to suppose that a state which rejected a home for her old sol-diers after it was built, would not care much about reverencing and perpetuating the struggles of her forefathers, still it may be that there are individuals, if not a body of men, who will give to such a worthy cause.

A very well known and popular society girl who visits Atlanta quite often has girl who visits Atlanta quite of the has grown deliciously plump by means of a certain prepared "baby food," and it seems to me that if the invincible advertisers of that nourishing article knew who she was they would besiege her for a photograph and certificate. It would be a rather unique and pleasing change from the babies that go with these advartisements to see instead with these advertisements to see instead the pleasing and pretty visage of the dainty maid from M.——, who could honestly assert the benefits of the above mentioned

One of the cleverest young artists in Georgia is Miss Mamie Crowe, and her pictures, in their peaceful conception and finish bespeak a rare talent which needs only a little study under fine masters to be perfected. Miss Crowes's pastels and water colors are particularly meritorious and water colors are particularly meritorious and I belive that it will be in these two lines of art that she will make her future success. She makes original compositions and does a great deal of outdoor sketching, two things that always argue well in a young artist. A pastel of a bunch of yellow chry-

santhenums in a glass of water is worthy to be hung in the academy.

The background to this study is a soft shaded gray green and the flowers are treated with that feathery distinctness which makes them opetically realistic. Miss Crowe is the sweetest and most refined to the state of the same young creature with clear gray eyes and a complexion like a meadow lily. Her mother complexion like a meadow lily. Her mother has been her teacher and her life has been spent on an old southern plantation where her talents were nurtured by a nature broad and loving. She is equally gifted in mu-sic and certainly if the fates are good to her, there is something really great for her

one of the most beautiful of the younger set of Atlanta's society women is Miss Hattle Echols, whose picture adorns this page today. It may be a trite expression, but it is a fact nevertheless that no description of her youthful beauty could do her justice. It is the beauty of the highbred southern girl reared under the most refining influences. Miss Echols is a brilliant girl whose education has been carefully conducted under the direction of a most devoted and brilliant mother, and who in every way proves herself worthy of the admiration and adoration which is hers.

MAUDE ANIMALWA.

When Mrs. Mackay first went to Londons she hired the spacious house No. 7 Bucking-ham Gate, next to the Buckingham Palace hotel and opposite to the palace itself. Here hotel and opposite to the palace itself. Here Mrs. Mackay established herself, and with the help first of Mr. Fitz Henry, the Ward McAllister of London, she made her social headway. It is said that through the influence of Fitz Henry the duchess of Manchester and Mrs. Rodalds took Mrs. Mackay under their wing and caused her early parties to be successes.

Mrs. Mackay's eldest son is in New York, where he is in charge of his father's cable properties. The other son is in college in England.

A pretty story comes from London about the pictures of Burne-Jones, about which the art world is talking so much. Some critic has been trying to account for the similarity between Burne-Jones's women and those of Rossetti. The writer who explains this re-samblance save: "The explanation is very-Rossetti. The writer who explains this re-semblance says: "The explanation is very-simple. In their early days they both painted from the same model. The long oval faces, with the sweeping curve of the cheek, the full-bowed mouth, the large, languorous eyes, and the thick Tuscan hair, which crop up eternally in the canvas of both artists, were painted from Elizabeth Eleanor Siddall, aftereternally in the canvas of both artists, were painted from Elizabeth Eleanor Siddall, afterward Mrs. Rossetti, who was referred to in Pictures and Painters' recently. She was the daughter of a Sheffield tradesman, and came to London as a milliner's assistant. She was discovered by another pre-Raphaelite brother, Walter Deverell, from whom Rosetti stole her. Under his tuition she became a clever artist herself, and Rossetti wrote of her that her fecundity of invention and facility are quite wonderful; much greater than mine.' Her portrait appears in nearly every picture of his, but I am told by one who saw her before her marriage that 'Fazio's Mistress,' which was at the Gulldhall in the spring, is the truest to nature, though Rossetti preferred the 'Rosa Triplex,' in which she is shown once full-faced and twice in profile. 'Beata Beatrix,' with its sad inscription, 'Quo modo sedet sola civitas!' in the National gallery, was painted after her death."

The thin girl has the chance of her life The thin girl has the chance of her life with the prevailing styles. This the fashion monarchs tell us is the era of the well-developed woman and that being the case the thin girl has the right to dress to the style of course. If she has angularities that distress her, she is now given the right to conceal them to ner heart's content. In all but extremely warm weather she may wear a thick jacket of wool, felt or some equally porous material and have her dresses fitted over this. In summer, shirred waists, folded belts and tremery warm weather sne may wear a thick jacket of wool, felt or some equally porous material and have her dresses fitted over this. In summer, shirred waists, folded belts and soft, loose sashes are quite the thing, and will fill out and round out even the most angular figure. There was never a time when the slender woman has such possibilities, provided she uses her opportunities judiciously. Puffed shoulders hide all abrupt angles, neck ruchings fill out unoccupied spaces, short jacket fronts and draperies of all sorts make full, round outlines where there is a lamentable lack in nature's provision, and so, while the plump and well-developed girl flourishes, her thin and slender sister has all of the possibilities at her command and, if she understands the inspired art of putting on clothes to the best advantage, can revel in daintiness that the other must handle with the utmost caution or gaze longingly upon from afar.

The milliners are overwhelming the shopping public with the variety of new notions. It would require pages to do the work of the milliners full justice. One oddity has the crown, or the crown space, fenced off, as a garden, with brown fancy straw, like the narrow, round brim, in an outward-flaring ruffle, five inches high. Within the garden is planted a little apple tree bearing small green apples. This legitimately follows the apple lace of the winter and the shaded velvet snow apples that made an important wrap a delight to the eye.

Large flats, with billows and waves of lace ruffling or flounces of accordion and knifepialted lace that fall over the brim edge in Spanish fashion are ready to accompany the flaring parasols, the lace scarfs, and the flounced skirts of the coming summer. Big black hats are in similar style. Four-cornered hats come in at least three different shapes,

founced skirts of the coming summer. Big black hats are in similar style. Four-cornered hats come in at least three different shapes, but these, with the great company of others, must wait their turn.

A hat that will not be put aside, because ft is so altogether delightful, has a brim of white lace with a crown of white straw. The trim-

the brim in front, close against the crown.

Mrs. Cleveland is again the first lady of the land, and her fancies will make fashlons. Her taste in table lamps and candelabra runs to white trimmings. The former are shaded with white globes mottled with patches of gold, or with silk parasols fringed and frilled, rulled and draped with lace, chiffon and embroidered net. Her candlesticks, candelabra and soonces hold white wax candles, and the shades are white paper or silk.

Nearly all of Baby Ruth's overcokts are white bengaline silk with shoulder capes and a bonnet to match, trimmed with minks' talls. A New York lady who has in her possession perhaps twenty letters from the mistress of the white, house has this to say about the author:

"Mrs. Cleveland writes a pleasing letter, remarkable only for its brevity and legibility. She signs herself Frances Cleveland, omitting her maiden name for two reasons—economy and pertinence. She shares with many sensibles women the opinion that marriage changes the name, and she signs it so many times that she often wishes it was monosylabic."

In business transactions when she orders

sensibles women the opinion that marriage changes the name, and she signs it so many times that she often wishes it was monosyliable."

In business transactions when she orders goods for delivery she has them addresses to "Mrs. G. Cleveland."

Duplicate whist is a fashionable Lenten recreation. Clubs are organized with patronesses like the dancing and sewing classes. These clubs are not large as a rule, twenty members being a good number, but they are very jolly, many of them meeting in the mornings. There are mixed clubs for evening play of the for the moment fascinnting phase of the famous game. For the benefit of those who may not yet have been initiated in its mysteries, it may be explained that this form of whist differs from the usual game only in its manner of deciding the winner. Every quartet is provided with stiff, black pasteboards, about ten inches square, on which are fitted four rubber bands. As a hand is played it is retained and slipped under the band in front of the player. Then the board is laid aside and another taken until the number of boards provided, which may be from six to a dozen, or even more, is exhausted. Then the same sets of players begin again with their first board, playing the bands first played by their opponents, the scoring pair being that which makes the most from the same hand. It is a pretty and interesting variation of the plain game, and the blackboards litter many an uptown drawing room these penitential mornings.

town drawing room these penitential mornings.

The spring wrap is the paramount topic of the day. The most popular spring wrap will be the cape, which is so easily adjusted, so daintily dressy, and may be made at comparatively small expense by the home dressmaker. Black satin promises to be the fabric most worn in spring apes, supplanting the costly velvet and yet more costly fur of the winter. And the satin capes may be trimmed with lace and jet, brightened with colored linings of gay figured stuffs, or be made as simply as the velvet capes, plaited to a yoke and lined with a bright plain fabric. Velvet capes of bright colors are shortened to the waist for spring wear, and plaited to the yoke in Watteau effects. Some velvet and satin capes are made up with lace, either jetted or plain, which forms the sleeves or that part which covers the arms and ornaments all the fronts. Another cape, less dressy, is of army blue cloth, edged with three rows of black satin ribbon and lined with black satin, has a fitted shoulder frill, also lined, and smart revers at the front.

Spring jackets are shorter and fuller on account of the change in skirts, and appear in many modifications of two general styles. The Empire coat of satin, cloth, or relvet to the yoke beneath a fall of lace, passarientarie, or ribbons. The butterfly coat is one of the smartest new garments for morning wear, and is of black box cloth, of tan or tabac serges. Increased fullness is added at the back in the flare of the skirt, which hangs

wear, and is of the solution that of that seeges. Increased fullness is added at the back in the flare of the skirt, which hangs almost in pleats. In front the garment is straight, with a notched revers, supplemented by deep pleated shoulder frills, which finish in the armhole at the back and do not cross

in the armhole at the back and do not cross the shoulder.

And besides these coats and capes, all sorts of little collarettes and pleated capes are shown, barely covering the shoulders, finishing in a point at the waist line, and insuring plenty of business for the physicians; for so trim and januty are they, so beautifully do they display a handsome toilet, that no woman will ever realize how little protection they are until she is down with bronchitis.

Capes en suite with the gown promise to be a feature of street and traveling gowns, as they were several years ago, and very saits-factory costumes they prove to be, too; to ladies whose means scarcely admit of buying a new mantle every quarter.

New York is to take the initiative in a

New York is to take the initiative in a much-needed line. A wealthy syndicate has been formed to build an elegant hotel to be exclusively for women. It is to be a swell affair, more of an elegant apartment house where women of means—women who earn good salaries and are otherwise independent—can secure such a home as they desire—something on a par with the accommodations that men similarly situated can get in the metropolia.

rropolio.

Princess Kaiulani has taken to crinoline.

That settles it. She ought to be deposed. NEWS AND GOSSIP OF SOCIETY.

Rarly yesterday afternoon, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock, a very remantic ceremony was performed at the residence of Dr. R. S. Barrett, the dean of St. Luke's cathedral.

It was the happy culmination of a lengthy wooing, and all of the circumstances of the wedding were such as to give it a peculiar flavor.

The contracting parties were Miss Fanny Hanson, of Maton, Ga., and Mr. Ross White, formerly of Macon, but now a resident of this city.

From the period of their earliest childhood they entertained for one another a very tender feeling. This feeling with constant, association soon ripened into matual love and for many years this affection partook of the matrimonial aspect. Ru mor has it that for many years prior to the happy consummation which occurred on yesterday, the parties had actually been engaged. This, however, could not be ascertained with any definite precision and it suffices to say that they were long attached to each other and had no doubt the rospevent in mind.

Miss Hanson is the daughter of Major J. F. Hanson, of Macon, and is a brilliant young lady with many charming qualities of heart and mind. She has frequently visited this city, and while here endeared herself to quite a multitude of friends. Only a few months ago she left school, where she was esteemed as one of the lovellest and brightest young ladies of her class. Although she had many admirers among the young men of Macon she reserved her glances for Mr. White, who was the object of much envy on the part of those who were not so highly favored.

Several days ago Mrs. Hanson and her daughter came to the city for the purpose of making a short visit. They stopped at the residence of Mr. W. D. Palmer on Hunnicutt avenue, and contemplated returning to Macon in about two weeks.

Mr. White, in the meantime, had moved to this city, and thoroughly identified himself with the business men of the city. He bought an interest in he Collins Brick Company, and was elected secretary and treasurer of that establishment.

Immediately upon the a

mony were agreed upon.

Accordingly at noon yesterday they repaired to the residence of Dr. Barrett on Houston atreet, where a few minutes after 12 o'clock the ceremony was performed by

Dr. Tupper, the master of St. Philip's church.

Those present who witnessed the interesting ceremony were Mrs. A. B. Steele. Miss Hunnicutt, Mr. James W. English, Jr., and Dr. and Mrs. R. S. Barrett.

Mr. and Mrs. White will remain in Atlanta and will probably occupy rooms in the Baltimore block. They were the recipients of many hearty congratulations from their friends as soon as the ceremony was announced, and many were the wishes which were showered upon them for a bright and happy career in their new life.

were showered upon them for a bright and happy career in their new life.

An event in which all Georgia society is interested is the marriage of Miss Dunbar, of Augusta, to Mr. William Auchinbreck Campbell, of New York, which will occur on the 16th of May, in Augusta. Speaking of the announcement of the engagement, The Chronicle says: "Not only Augusta but all Georgia is interested in the announcement, for Miss Dunbar is not only the belle of Augusta, but won the title of belle of Georgia the year of her debut. In many southern cities from Richmond to New Orleans, she has been the toast of society. She has been the belle of White Sulphur and Asheville, and possibly more elegant entertainments have been tendered her than any other Georgia girl. Mr. William A. Campbell, her fiance, is a man whose every action bespeaks cultivation, good blood and gentle birth. His father, Douglass Campbell, was an eminent lawyer in New York until he retired some years ago, since which time he has completed the greatest work of his life, the history of the Puritans, in their three homes, Eugland, Holland and America. His grandfather, on his father's side, was Judge Campbell, another prominent lawyer; on his mother's side, of Chancellur Page, of Schenectady. Coming from such an eminent family, it is little wonder that Mr. Campbell is brilliant, cultivated, and, although not out of his twenties, stands high in his chosen profession—law. He is associated with Joseph H. Choate, and is a graduate of Yale and the Harvard law school. He will take his bride-elect into the most select of New York's circles, and no one in this fair land can represent Georgia better or more gracefully than this queenly daughter of Augusta. The marriage will take place on the 16th of May, at St. Paul's, in the evening, by a very small reception, with only the attendants and a few special friends."

a very small reception, with only the tendants and a few special friends."

On Wednesday evening at their home in West End Mr. and Mrs. John H. Akers entertained a number of friends in honor of their guest, Miss Maupin, of Mobile. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. McCool, Miss Hattie Doughetty, Miss Jessie Prior, Miss Alline Zachry, Miss Jessie Prior, Miss Alline Zachry, Miss Dora Venable, Miss Alline Harralson, Miss Estelle Carroll, Miss Nell Loyd, Miss Mattie May Kimball; Messrs. Cliff Hatcher, Gus Mitchell, Frank Threadcraft, William Mann, H. Martin, John Maddox, Will Carroll, Jim Robertson, Walter Glenn, Miles, Cunningham, Caldwell and Gus Akers.

At the regular meeting of the Fortnightly Club, of the Church of Our Father, Thursday night, Mrs. Swift read a very interesting paper on Ireland. This is the second paper Mrs. Swift has read describing her travels on the continent, in both of which she has evidenced much talent as a descriptive writer.

After this reading Mrs. Fisher sang several Irish songs. Her rendition of Kathleen Masourneen was especially enjoyed.

The many friends and admirers of Miss Florence Barnard will be pleased to hear of her marriage to Mr. B. Manley Boykin, which will take place next Thursday, March 16th, at the residence of her father in Marietta, Ga. The young couple will be married at 9 o'clock in the morning and will leave on the limited vestibule for Washington, their future home. Miss Florence Newton will act as maid of honor, and Mr. Boykin Turman, as best man.

Mrs. Ruby Erskine Ward, of New York, Mrs. Huby Erskine Ward, of New York, one of the most notable society women of the metropolis, who has been in the city several weeks with her father, Judge Erskine, has returned to her home. Mrs. Ward is one of the brilliant and attractive women who make New York society the most delightful in the world. She is especially known as a patron of art and letters.

On the evening of March 7th Miss Annie Bussey, of Atlanta, was united in marriage to Mr. Archibald McCaw, of Duluth, Minn. The ceremony was performed at Tampa, Fla., where the bride and groom will remain for several days. Miss Bussey is well known in Atlanta and her friends wish her a life of success and happiness.

A marriage in which a great many Georgia people are interested will occur at Hawkinsville on the 26th of next month, when Mr. John Hynds, of Gainesville, will Mr. and Mrs. Licklider are spending a lead to the altar Miss Annie Florance Will. lead to the altar Miss Annie Florence Willis, one of Hawkinsville's most petite and bewitching maidens. Gainesville claims no more popular son than Mr. Hynds, and he richly deserves the prize he has won.

Miss Berry, of West End, will have as her guests this week Miss Fannie Boake and Miss Speer, both of Pittsburg, Pa. Miss Boake is a tall graceful blonde of the finest type, and Miss Speer is a strikingly handsome brunette. Both are very popular and their stay in Atlanta will no doubt be a pleasant one in every respect.

handsome brunette. Both are very popular and their stay in Atlanta will no doubt be a pleasant one in every respect.

Miss Mariana Rogers, one of the belles of Riehmond, Va., is visiting Mrs. H. C. Dobbs, of Marietta. She is a young lady of brilliant musical attainment, possessed of rare accomplishments, and belonging to one of the oldest Virginia families. Miss Rogers has many friends in Marietta and Atlanta who will be delighted to see her.

The many friends of Judge John Erskine, brilliant jurist and delightful gentleman, were glad to see him on the streets yesterday. The severe weather of the winter, though not impairing his health, has kept the judge indoors. He will leave on Tuesday for a visit of several weeks with Savannah friends.

Mrs. Dora Hopkins returned yesterday from New York where she spent some time after attending a meeting of the Daughters of the American Revolution, at Washington. In both cities she was charmingly entertained, a number of delightful affairs being given in her honor.

Miss Jessie Wilson, of Greenesboro, is stopping with her aunt, Mrs. R. E. Landale. Miss Wilson will make Atlanta her home for a while, pursuing her musical studies. She has wonderful talent and will no doubt prove to be one of Mr. Mayer's brightest pupils.

"The Country Greus" matinees were great times for the little folks, and a number of theater parties were given to delight their youthful souls. The experience of witnessing a genuine circus in a theater is indeed a novel one, and big folks enjoyed it just as much as the little ones.

Miss Eula Ketner is visiting in Thomasville. Miss Ketner is one of the most beautiful and highly accemplished young wemen of Georgia, and if she consents to give some readings in Thomasville, a great treat is in store for the good people there.

Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Imman will sail for New York on April 5th. It is expected that they will reach Atlanta sheet.

Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Inman will sail for New York on April 5th. It is expected that they will reach Atlanta about the 12th. The announcement is made that the marriage of Miss Nellie Inman to Mr. Joseph Walter Cooper, of Philadelphia, will occur April 19th.

The visit of Mrs. Dr. McKinlock, of Chicago, has brought much pleasure to her hosts of Atlanta friends. As Mrs. Knight, she was one of the most popular women Atlanta society has ever known, and hearty indeed has been her reception by her old ALL IN THE SAME AND ADDRESS.

Mr. and Mrs. George E. Skinner, who have been the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Edmund Pratt, left last night for St. Augustine and other Prorida points.

Mrs. E. A. Hill, of Griffin, passed through Atlanta Thursday on her return from Washington, where she attended the con-gress of Daughters of the Revolution, and remained for the inauguration ceremonies last week.

Miss Lucile Barnes, of Florida, will be the guest of her cousin, Miss Mamie Barnes for some weeks. Miss Barnes has visited Atlanta everal times before and she has a host of friends to welcome her back once

Among the visiting young ladies mentioned by The Banner as guests at the O. B. german at Athens Friday evening were Miss Belle Abbott. Miss Mildred Cabaniss, Miss Nannie Sne Hill of Newnan, Miss Marion Hillyer. Miss, Nellie Faver, who has had such a pleasant stay with relatives and friends in this city, has returned to her home in Newman, much to the regret of her many friends and admirers.

Miss Lillian Lochrane is the guest of her uncle in Gordon county, and will be absent from the city until after Easter. Her absence means sadness to her many friends and admirers.

Miss Lora Venable is quite ill at her father's home in West End. Her many friends hope for a speedy recovery for her bright and happy face is sorely missed among them.

Miss Etta Swisley, who has been the charming guest of Mrs. H. D. Hood, has returned to her home much to the regret of her ardent admirers.

Hon. A. S. Rice, of Maine, accompanied by his wife and daughter, is visiting his brother-in-law, Colonel Buck, on Peachtree street.

Mr. Ellis Tolbert and Miss Tolbert, of Richmond, spent yesterday in Atlanta. They are on their way home from a visit in Macon. Major and Mrs. D. N. Speer have been the guests of Mr. and Mrs. George A. Speer, at LaGrange, last week.

Mrs. Louis O. Stephens has returned to the dity after a delightful visit to the Ponce de Leon, and other Florida resorts.

Miss Lena Coleman, in company with Miss May Ryan, spent last night in Washington city, on their way to New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Kuhn, who have been visiting Mrs. Berry, in West End, returned to their home in Pittsburg this week.

Miss Julia McKinley has returned home from a delightful visit of two weeks, spent in Washington city and New York.

Miss Ray Obradonford and Miss Sadie Eiseman, of Charlottesville, Va., are visit-ing friends in Columbus, Ga.

Mrs. A. M. O'Brian, of Indianapolis, Ind., is visiting her sister, Mrs. L. M. Terrell, 151 Crew street. Mr. M. L. Bickart has returned from a two weeks sojourn in Florida, completely restored to health.

Miss Elaine Smith, of Michigan, is visit-ing Mrs. O. E. Moore, at her home on Erwin street.

Miss May Hall has returned to her home in Athens after a visit with Mrs. Hoke Smith.

Mrs. J. H. Porter entertained a number of friends delightfully at cards Friday night.

Miss Rosa Shaffersburg and mother are the guests of Mrs. P. Simmons, 55 Clark street.

Mr. Clarence Angier and Mr. Leonard Kendall are hunting and fishing in Florida. Miss Emma Pope, of this city, is visiting Mrs. H. B. Moss, of Marietta, Ga.

Miss Hannah Cohen, of Petersburg, Va., is visiting friends in the city.

Mr. and Mrs. Licklider are spending a few weeks in Virginia.

A large crowd witnessed the presentation of "En Wason," a daring French comedy, Thursday evening, at the Berlitz school. Mrs. Peel, in the stellar role was charming in her impersonation, and her plaudits were numerous. Miss Nellie Knight prolonged the pleasure of the evening by her. rendition of three beautiful ballads. Miss Knight won the admiration of all present, and for awhile it seemed as though the audience would never get enough of her sweet soprano voice. Professor Collongs. Mr. West and Professor Wellhoff did admirably well and many were the compliments heard praising their spiendid work.

A New Argument Against Coracta.

From The New Orleans Times-Democrata.

This is the shape of a woman's waist, on which a coract tight is laced. The ribs, deformed by being squeezed, press on the lungs, fill they're diseased. The heart is fammed and cannot pump; the liver is fammed and cannot pump; the liver its for pid lump; the stomach, crusted cannot digest; and in a mess are all compressed. Therefore, this silly woman grows to be a fearful mass of woes, but thinks she has a lovely shape, though hideous as a crippied ape.

This is This is
a woman's
natural waist,
which corset saver
yet disgraced. Inside it
is a mine of health. Outside,
of charms it has a wealth,
it is a thing of beauty
troe, and a sweet joy
forever new. It
needs no artful
padding vile
or bustle big to
give it "style."
It's strong and solid,
plump and sound, and
hard to get one arm
around. Alas! if women
only k n e w the e mischief that
these corsets do, they'd let
Dame Nature have her
way, and never try her
waist to "stay."

Hair Goods. Hair Goods.

Hair Goods.

Hair dressing is the business that Louis Mazade, the young Parisian, has made such a reputation. Not only in this is he accomplished. He manufactures hair goods—wiga, bangs, curis, switches, etc.—right here in Atlanta, and persons in the hair-dressing business can do no better than consult him before placing their orders in the east. Mr. Mazade's goods come direct from Paris and are made up into the latest Parisian styles. Bon't forget "The Little Parisian Hair Dresser," establishment 73 1-2 Whitchall st.

Miss Cogswell is handling a beautiful line of goods in the way of Isabell Cassidy's creams, songs and cosmetics. A special feature of her establishment is face massage. Miss Cogswell, as a citropodist, is lawn all over the city. Especial attention is given to the care of lady's feet.

of lady's feet.

Face massage, including the steaming process, for removing and preventing lines in the face and beautitying the complexion, etc. is given at the manicure and chiropodist parlors of Miss. Cogwell, 73 1-2 Whitehall street, every morning between the hours of 10 a.m.

morning, rch 13th, and Burg two fine Off Letter Pre chairs, E East Ala.

m Bakery. LEN. Receiv

ER'S SALE."

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rch 11.—(Special.)—are a lady well known in a r of the Haptist character a fine Christian manipulation of the Haptist character and the Ha

ran Telegrapher, rch 11.—Colonel Units apher of Kentucky, ma-Union office in this sty-apher in the state, de-rning after a protrecto-ks. Colonel Taylor was n May, 1834, see as rs in the protesses a military telegrapher

CONSTITUTION: ATLANTA, GA. SUNDAY: MARCH 12, 1893.

BY L L KNIGHT.

Written for The Constitution. The hill country of Georgia, along the stretch of the Etowah river and among the reposeful scenes of Nacoochee valley, was formerly occupied, as nearly every one knows, by the Cherokee Indians. The Indians-I hesitate to call them savageswere brave, intelligent and, many of them, trustworthy. While other tribes were migratory in their disposition, and wandering about from one valley to another, in search of larger game or more attractive scenery, the Cherokees were devoted to their hill country. Their oldest patriarchs could not recall the time when they were intimate with any other scenes, and all of their traditions were

were far ahead of any of their neighbors if, indeed, they had a rival in the forest There is hardly now a rood of ground in the upper portion of the state that is not associated with the Cherokees. Every rock contains a legend, while

interlaced with their environments. In

many of their traits of character, as, for

example, their lofty sense of honor, and

especially their qualities of mind, they

standing in erect piles or scattered superficially over the ground. It was the custom of the Cherokees, whenever a prominent warrior was killed in battle, to make an opening for his body in the ground, and then cover it hastily with rocks. This, however, was when the nature of the fight was such that the body could not be carried from the scene of the encounter. The heaps of rocks thus formed very often rose into stately thus formed very often rose into stately piles, partially atoning for the lack of ceremony and the want of priestly bene-dictions, in the hasty exercises of the

I shall never forget my first encounter with one of these Indian graves. It was on a holiday excursion, and, in the quest of honeysuckles, I had strolled away from the other members of the party. I could scarcely have been more than seven years old at the time of the accident. The tales of the nursery had not prepared me for the spectacle, and my behavior for the spectacle, and my on that occasion was not characterized by its gallantry. I no sooner caught a glimpse of the pile of rocks than immediately my fears began to play the artist. I saw the old Indian with his war paint and feathers, and thought he was moving towards me. Without imi-



MARCH OF DE SOTO.

gnarled and ancient tree that apparently stood for half a century is invested with its peculiar story. These legends multiply in number and degree of interest as they near the cataracts, and there it is difficult to find a spot that is not associated with their deeds. If romance would only take a holiday excursion into these parts, no doubt a chain of novels could be written as delightfully refreshing as any of the "Tales of Leather Stocking."

The highway has now invaded, in many places, the former home of these Indians, while the screech of the locomotive has startled that wide frea which was formerly ignorant of any sound except the war whoop. In spite of this invasion, however, the northern portion of the state is still a picturesque and lovely region, being penetrated by the lower peaks of the Blue Ridge mountains and watered by the upper tributaries of the Chattahoochee and the Savannan rivers. There are still, however, many places, beyond the excursions of the plowshare and scarcely acquainted with even the buckskins of the hunter, in which the repose of nature is undisturbed; and these, with only such variations as are wrought by the winds, preserve that riginal aspect of wild, unsubjugated beauty which was formerly known to the Cherokees.

It requires no little stretch of the imagination—so busy has civilization been at work in this locality—to realize that here, not many years ago, the red man drew his bow and arrow, and that, possibly, in the shadow of the same trees which spread their branches over our homes, the Indian lover piled his courtship in the simple, yet beautiful, langauge of the forest. If these silent witnesses could only speak, they could tell of many stirring episodes, adventures and the like which happened in these parts before At-lanta was ever dreamed of, and when the for miles and miles around, was region, for miles and miles around, was lorded over by the arrow and the toma-

The Cherokees were in possession of this country when the daring young De-Soto began his march through the interior. This hardy adventurer was, in all probability, the first white man the Cherokees ever saw, and, being clad in the rich panoply of the Spanish knighthood, they supposed him, in their superstitious ignorance, to be an emissary of the Great Spirit. It was well they did; for otherspirit. It was well they did; for otherwise, instead of exploring the interior of the country, he might have explored the interior of the red men. The march of the adventurer, being thus permixed by the Cherokees, extended through the heart of their dominions, and he was everywhere saluted with their savage tokens of respect and worship. Being flattered by these recognitions of his spiritual importance, as the harbinger of great blessings to their nation, he abused the homage thus accorded him, and proved a veritable Nero to the poor misguided savages who trusted him in their simplicity. When death, however, overtook him along the banks of the Mississippi river, the cruel treatment which he had visited upon the Indians returned to magnify his own sufferings; and, had his magnify his own sufferings; and, had his followers, by any lack of caution, allowed followers, by any lack of caution, allowed the savages to catch a glimpse of his body after death, they might every one of them have been destroyed. They wisely lowered him, therefore, into the bosom of the Mississippi, and circulated the report that he had vanished from the camp. From the very earliest period, the Cherokees were the only occupants of this country, and, if their own accounts may be accredited, they were either be-

cherokees were the omy occupants of this country, and, if their own accounts may be accredited, they were either begotten of the soil or dropped from the clouds upon the surrounding peaks. Their claim to remote antiquity is well authenticated by the presence of enormous mounds or tumuli, on top of which the oldest settlers noted the growth of gnarled and ancient trees. These mounds, which are full of pipes and arrow heads, were constructed, according to the best researches, for monumental purposes. The largest of these mounds is located in Bartow county, near the banks of the Etowah river, and from it many valuable relics have been obtained.

So much for the antiquity of the Cherokees. The proof of their simple residence, as a matter of recent history, is far more satisfactory, and may be very easily observed. For example, parties on a hunting expedition in the upper portion of the state have frequently observed large quantities of rock, either

tating the example of Lot's wife, I re tired from the scene, and, in doing so, I made a record that quite astonished young trousers, and one that would, no doubt, have baffled the fleetest runner of

The Cherokees, when not engaged in the occupation of war, were fond of burying their dead with elaborate ceremony. Prior to the funeral, the body of the dead Indian was solemnly annointed, and clothed in the best apparel to be found among his effects. He was then seated, life-like, in a rude chair and carried to the front of the hut in which his remains were to be enclosed. Here, in the presence of his friends and relatives, and surrounded by a congregation of the tribe, an orator, selected for the purpose, would pronounce his eulogy, and give an account of his exploits, as if flattery after death could "soothe the dull, cold ear" of shrouded vanity. After the Indian was stored away with his bow and arrow, the females of the tribe would frequently in the early morning and afternoon resor to the tomb, and there indulge in violent lamentations. The warriors, however, never betrayed their emotions, and no one ever saw a tear in the eves of a

In person, the Cherokees were tall and erect, not a few of them attaining the height of seven feet. Their skin was copper-colored, and their prominent cheek bones, rising immediately below the eye, gave to the warriors especially a menacing and solemn aspect. Their were small and dark, yet full of a latent fire, which at times would twinkle in the amity of kind relationship, and then, again, would flash in the sullen anger of defiance. They were seldom guilty

succeeded. Before the Cherokees left this country, under the cruel mandate of the government, and while negotiations were still pending, as to whether they should go or stay, many brilliant orators were developed in their councils who thoroughly mastered the English language for the purpose of insisting upon their rights. With the heritage of such a beautiful country as the one over which for so many years they exercised an undisputed possession, it is then no wonder they were brave and loyal in defending it. They were all lovers of their mountain home, no river was so picturesque or musical as the winding Etowah, no valley so green and beautiful as the vale of Nacoochee, no cataracts more prodigal in their wild careers than the mighty torrents of Tallulah. Every child was taught to love and venerate the soil from which his fathers sprang, and in which many of his sires were sleeping. Thus the reluctance of the Cherokees in giving up their beautiful domain is easily explained, and no one who has ever felt the instincts of a patriot can wholly displse the heroism of these noble savages in forming among themselves the resolution to fight for their wigwams and their sepulchers until the last warrior should fall unburied with his bow.

The story behind the going out of the Cherokees from Georgia is entirely too

The story behind the going out of the Cherokees from Georgia is entirely too long to be inserted in this chapter. Many of the oldest settlers will recall the time with a painful interest, and, even after the lapse of more than half a century, will find it impossible to suppress their sympathy in behalf of the poor unfortunate Cherokees. They were actually driven from their home, and lashed into that strange and unknown reservation that strange and unknown reservation beyond the "father of waters." The government had long delayed this cruel necessity. Finally, the uprising was so great, and the dangers along the frontier so frightfully increased, that no alterna-tive seal of the ted size the Indians into tive was left but to drive the Indians into their new home. It was a sad journey to the poor Cherokees. With no power to resist, as nearly all of their warriors were dead, they traveled along in gloomy silence, turning their faces every now and then towards the Georgia hills, and every night, as they slept in the open fields, they would wander back in their dreams to the grand and beautiful mountains and foncy themselves again in their tains, and fancy themselves again in their old home, where, undisturbed and happy, they had lit their fires and dreamed in the murmur of their cataracts.

No relics of the Cherokees are more abundant at this time than arrow heads. These may be found with very little difficulty, and nearly always lying upon the ground. I have frequently heard it remarked by the older settlers that no tribe of Indians surpassed the Cherokees in the savage art of making arrow heads, and, speaking from my own knowledge, I have rarely seen a piece of handiwork superior in artistic finish to these beautiful embassadors of death. They were likewise skillful in the exercises of the bow, and the accurate precision with which they drew the arrow was only exceeded by the skill with which they embellished its point. Their superiority was also evinced in the manufacture of pottery, and especially of ornamental pipes. Their skill in this particular was due to their fondness for the luxury of smoking, and, also, to a superstitious idea that its aroma was pleasing to the Great Spirit.

It has now been nearly sixty years since the Cherokees went out from Georgia. Only a few of those who undertook gia. Only a few of those who undertook that journey are now living who can tell their offspring in the far west the story of their younger days among the Blue Ridge mountains. Time has reconciled them to their new lot, and many of them the bassed by frequent intercourse to have learned by frequent intercourse to love and admire their new territory, but this attachment will never be so strong as lasting as when they lived in Georgia Here it was the growth of centuries, and their sires, to quote their own belief, had issued from the recesses of the hills. Every field was to them a chapter and every oak a paragraph in the history of their nation. For ages beyond their ken, no other tribe had chased the wild deer, or legiting as when they lived in Coowie. no other tribe had chased the wild seer, or lasting as when they lived in Georgia. mountains. The area was sacred to the Cherokees; to them it was enchanted ground. It was the Eden of their race and the Canterbury of their dead. For ations, within their knowledge sky had arched their cemeteries, and every year the spring, with its unnumber-ed violets, had written its silent elegy upon their warriors. No wonder they loved their country; no wonder, in the far west, they fretted themselves into the fever, and, dreaming of the hills



INDIAN LIFE.

levity, and were usually quiet and tacitum in their demeanor. Their plans were all deep and carefully conceived, and, when it came to strategem, they rarely failed to whip their enemies. Honor was cultivated to a marked degree, and if a Cherokee was sentenced to be executed, there was never any need of his imprison-When the day arrived for the sentence to be executed, he would march into the council house, and there, without a murmur, surrender himself to the authorities, who waited in the confidence of his arrival. It was not until the Chero-kees had made the acquaintance of the Europeans that much of the virtue which had characterized them in the forest was nad characterized them in the forest was yielded up a sacrifice to the invader. The American, however tender-hearted, will never be able to fully sympathize with the Indians in being deprived of their country, or fully appreciate their true nobility of character as, unmolested by the white man they dwelt seems by

true nobility of character as, unmolested by the white man, they dwelt secure in their own beautiful Arcadia.

For the greater part, the Cherokees resided in comfortable huts, though at an earlier period they lived in rude tents. Their chief or king was called the mico. They had, also, a war chief, a priest and conjurer. The principal food of these indians was corn and other products of the field and forest. The women tilled the ground, while the warriors brought home the game.

The Cherokees, beyond a doubt, were, of all the Indians in this country, the most intelligent. No other tribe possessed a written language, or could have boasted of an alphabet. The latter was the product of an Indian named Sequola, who applied himself, without assistance, to the task, and labored until he finally.

from which they sprang, continued to gaze upon their ancient seats, until they faded in the shadowy silence of the bleak faded in the shadowy silence of the bleak unknown. The graves of the old Indians are now rapidly disappearing, and even their pipes and arrow heads are fast becoming the property of the museum. Happily, however, the musical names which they have imparted to their old haunts will prove more faithful monuments. Yonah, Etowah, Nacoochee, Amicolola—these are only mere fragments of their language—yet mingling with the roar of waterfalls and the ripples of music-haunted rivers, they will chant unceasingly the praises of the Indians, and thus serve to vividly recall the time when all this area of country was the undisputed home of the Cherokees.

For Rent. The second story of The Constitution building. Would prefer tenant to occupy whole fioor without partitioning into rooms. Electric lights and heating complete. Peculiarly well adapted for manufacturing plant, centrally located, bridge on Forsyth street nearing completion. Call upon W. A. Hemphill, Business Manager.

Parties who wish to dispose of their claims against the Gate City National bank will communicate with T. J. Kelly, Constitution office.

of this city, but recently largely in Florida and Wisconsin re-t, is now proprietor of the Victo-Chicago. The Victoria is n

A Hunter Tells How He Lost His Dog and Got Clawed.

THE ANIMAL CARRIED OFF A GIRL

ragedy That Was Witnessed While Too Far Off to Render Aid to the Helpless Victim.

"Arter all, the wust sort o' critter out in this Montana kentry." said the old man as we jogged along together over the trail out of Missouia, "is one which the papers don't seem to hear of yery often. They print a heap o' stuff about grizzly b'anter print a heap o' stuff about grizzly b'anter and rattle-snakes, but this here critter I's speakin' of is wuss'n b'ars and sknakes rolled together." "What animal do you refer to," I asked. "The hain't no lion. He's half lion and haif panther, with a big sprinkle of general cussedness thrown in to make him slyer than a injun and uglier than a ned word. Cum around on the other side of the knytse and notice that claw mark. Look at the scars on his rump! Them was made by a mountain lion, and at the same time he bit threw to the bone of my right shoulder and clawed most of the clothes and hide off'n me. It jest starts the sweat when I think of it."

"Go on, I'm interested."
"I had some hoss stock in a valley along the Hellgate river, a hundred miles to the south of this, with a partner named Jim Hope. One night while I was lyin' in the tent and Jim was readin' a novel by the fire outside, our dog began to growl. He hadn't got his growl out afore somethin' cum out of the darkness with a screech to raise yer ha'r, lit down on the ground between Jim and the dog, and next minute both war gone. I don't mean Jim, but the dog and the somethin', and I can tell you that somethin' was 'a thumpin' big mountain lion. He was atter that dog, and he got him, and he was that clus to Jim that he knocked his hat off as he switched his tail around. It was dun so quick that we couldn't realise what had happened. Jim picks up his hat and looks all around and says:

"Tom, did somethin' happen jist now, or was I asleep and dreamin' that a critter screeched out?

"Bust me if I can tell!"

"But we fitgered it out arter awhile, and we didn'

uncommon hungry fur breakfast."

"Were you able to return to camp?" I inquired.

"I walked some and crawled some, and finally got thar to be laid up for a month," he replied. "We thought the hoss would die, fur sure, but he somehow pulled along. It was six or seven months before the claw marks on him healed up, and he won't never be the hoss he was before that. You might want to know how we come out with that lion? Wall, it was a bit curus. I'd just got so that I could sit up, and I was sixtin' in the doornway one evenin', with sun about half an hourhigh, and Jim was slight bacon fur supper on a flat stun over to the right, when I happened to look at a bunch of grass about fifty feet beyond him. It was a bunch about as big as a barrel and was dead grass. Thar's alius bunches like it in the valleys, and the boys say it is the pizen from ratifesnakes as makes 'em.

"When Jim cum to know what had took place he jest sot down and got as white as a woman and shook all over, and I don't thin he's quite got over it yit. If the beast had a-lit on him it would hev fastened its teeth in his neck, given him a shake or two as a dog shakes a rat, nd he'd never hev known what sort of a critter picked the meat on his it over the law with my own eyes." "I'll tell ye what I saw with my own eyes."

dog shakes a rat, nd he'd never hev known what sort of a critter picked the meat ou his bones.

"I'll tell ye what I saw with my own eyes down in Cold Spring valley, beyond immettaburg," he continued, as I pressed him for another incident. "Thar was a party campin out thar—a party of about twenty men and women. I can't jist remember whar 'they was from, but back in the states sumwhar.' They was huntin' and fishin' and havin' a happy time, and had bin thar' ten days when I went up into the hills west of 'em to look fur an old claim I had got track of.

"Bimeby I eum out on a spot whar' I could look down and see four or five of the campers fishin' in a creek fur trout. The nighest ones to me was two gals. I could see 'em, plain as day, though I guess they was a good two miles off. I sot down on a stun to rest and was kinder wonderin' if gals had any luck in fishin', when I suddenly seen a sight which made my ha'r curl. It was one o' them mountain lions stalkin' the gal nighest to me. He'd crept out of a thicket and was skulkin' for'd jest like you've seen a cat do. He'd twist and dodge and shelter himself behind every, stone and bush, and she was a fishin' away and perhaps singin' to her-self."

"And yon were helpless?"

hind every stone and ousn, and sane was a-fishin' away and perhaps singin' to herself."

"And you were helpless?"

"I was, and you don't know what an awful feelin' it gin me. I fired my Winchester as fast as I could pull trigger, hopin' the reports might be heard down thar and skeer the varmint off or bring one of the men to the rescue, but the wind was agin me. I also yelled at the top of my voice and waved my hat, but it was no good. I jist had to stand thar' and see that critier creepin nigher and nigher, and know that the gall hadn't a chance in a hundred. Mebbe, if she'd hev turned her face, or started and walked off, or dun sumthin' sort o' suddenlike, the lion would hev been skeered off, but she didn't.

"I saw the beast make two jumps from behind a rock and selze her. I don't think she even cried out, because none of the rest of 'em heard a sound. I watched and saw him drag the body off into a thicket, and then I started down. You kin bet thar' was an awful time when I got to them and told what I had seen. We went to the thicket and routed out the lion and got the poor gal's body. He hadn't started in to eat it yit, perhaps not being very hunsry; but he'd mighty night torn the head off in dragrin' it along. He got away afore we could git a shot at him, and though the men gave my \$100 to hunt him down. I never got sight of him again. The tennin' critier probably 'spected what was up and made tracks for a safer locality."

WIFT'S SPECIFIC . .

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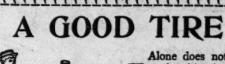
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perfect bicycle, though it goes a long way in the right direction. But a poor, ill-devised

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the cheerfulness filled the store all last week. The great display of Silks and Dress was the center of interest, and will continue to be for days to come. The show is colorate could be entirely changed daily without exhausting the immense variety. There is a pressure of various sorts of groods for exhibition, but the Silks and Woolens will hold the precedence for some time. Too many coming to see them to vacate just now.

tractive Items of Silk Bargains

who give their lives up to the study. The regular price in any market is	39c
continent of elegant figured China Silks. This lot is the residue of those imported stuffs which sold so generously at \$1. Your choice of them tomor-	49c
China Silks in all the new and popular colors. These goods were sent from China to Lyons to be dyed, thence to New York to be sold. Are worth Your choice tomorrow at	50c
Silks. The dantiest stripes conceivable. The coolest, freshest, airiest the weak ever seen for shirt waists and like uses. They are worth 75c.	59c

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Armure, Glace, St	lowflake, Dama and Iridescent stripes, plaids, checks and
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1.33. \$1.30, \$1.73.	Tour choice tomorrow at

We have merely indulged in a limited enumeration of the medium-priced grades. In finer se our stock is equally complete and superior. Selections are now being rapidly made, ricularly by those of our patrons who desire to secure exclusiveness.

ditional Truths About Dress Goods

therning our Woolens. Overstatement is heinous, whether laudation, absurd and sensatificated understatement of sham conservatism. They are of a piece insincere. We be there, and write for criticism, front and rear. The gathering of Dress Goods deeply he passing crowds. It gladdens and saddens our Dress Goods men. Gladdens bey can show so much that is rare, beautiful. Saddens because with all the display it mate. But that is the penalty which comes from having the biggest stock in the

pecial Quotation for Your Enjoyment

Cashmere. This fabric will be a feature in tomorrow's trading. Discrim-	25c
Twills. A successful rival of the top-lofty styles. A stuff that has never,	25c
Novelties. They glint and shimmer and blend into eight of the choicest	_40c
Henriettas. A dress cloth that is being called for more and more. Sedate and modest purses value highly its worth and grace. This number is the every detail and is a great bargain at	50c
Challis. Colors and designs that are curios of fine art. Softest, fluffiest and our price is a third under the usual retail charge	59c
Crepon. An ideal stuff for evening wear. The colors are clear and exact;	65c
The prettiest Challis sublimated with delicate silk stripes. The pro-	85c

Among the Novelty Suits

wide trading has been needed to collect the stock for this week's offerings. There Figured Wool Cords, Two-toned Silk-and-Wcol Stripes, Basket Matlesse, Mosaic Cloth, Velour Russe, Epingle, Dotted Wool Crepes, Plaides, Stripes, Melanges and Fan-beolored Jacquards, French Poplins -- everything that is choice and charming \$5.00 to

Black Dress Goods urning and

d in this department are the latest styles and materials: Plain words and cold types this stock justice. However, they may inspire you to visit and inspect, then you will comprehend the scope and volume of the varieties and the pleasing reasonableness of

Gems in Cotton Dress Stuffs

Prints. Yes, Prints! You need to be a connoiseur if you would be sure that some inted pictures are not water color paintings. Chromos are regnant. Prints no longer licos. Scan the names lightly. Your sparkling eyes shall describe:

gandies. A variety eminent for originality, beauty and extraordinary ed Crinkled Ginghams. The most beautiful goods ever shown in any

ed Silk-warped Ginghams. We confirm the universal verdict that they are

thet-weave Ginghams. They are the heralds of a long line that are

EELY COMPANY

THE FAIR

Important!

We desire to make a quick and decisive sale of

Dress Goods and Silks

For this week. Therefore our sweeping discount of 25 per cent continues. 25 per cent straght off on all Woolen Dress

Goods and Silks. Do not expect all the good pieces of Dress Goods and Silks to wait for you. First comers will receive preference. We have an additional force of clerks for Monday to aid you at the Dress Goods counters. 25 per cent discount without any exception or reservation.

THE FAIR'S BARGAINS.

(Tomorrow.)

Cotton Checks 4c.

New French Percale 10c.

New dress Ginghams 8c per yard.

New Greylock Ginghams, equal to French
abrics, 12 1-2c.

New Cheviots for shirt waists, 12 1-2c.

New Nainsooks, White Checks, Apron

Apron Ginghams 5c. Extra heavy feather ticking 18c, worth New Silkoline for curtains and drapery at 15c. New dotted Mulls for ourtains at 19c. Curtain Poles, with brass fixtures, at 25c. Fine white all wool Flannel, worth 50c,

t 33c.

Breakfast napkins at 25c per des.

Red table Damask at 25c.

Table Oil Cloth at 25c yard, best grade

Large 25c all linen Towels at 15c.

New Crash for towels at 5c yard.

Fine linen German Damask, very wide, t 89c yard. New linens at far less than regular prices.

11-4 bed spreads at 88c, worth \$1.

Drawn work linen Lunch Squares at 89c

each.
Splashers, buffet Scarfs and Tidies in stamped linen.

25° DISCOUNT ON ALL DRESS GOODS AND SILKS.

New Bastien la Force Perfumes at 48c. Ask for these perfumes. Regular price \$1

Grocery Specials at The Fair.

Bixby Shoe Dressing 10c. Pound package Soda 5c. Pearline 4c. 12 bars laundry Soap for 25c. Sandile Sc.

Camphor balls, worth 25c, 15c box-Sulphur complexion Soap 9c. Tetlow Swansdown Face Powder 13c. Ink 4c. Mucilage 4c. Gold paint 10c bottle.

Millinery Department at The Fair:

New caps for babies from 25c to \$5, larest stock.

Gauze Vests at 10c, special for Monday.
New Shirt Waists in sateen at 75c, others
sk \$1. Gauze Vests at 10c, special for Monday. New Shirt Waists in sateen at 75c, others ask \$1.

Roses are the most prominent flowers for this season's millinery. We at the Fair have imported a variety of cloth and silk

New Glassware at The Fair.

New glass Salt and Pepper sets at 33c. Glass Vinegar Cruets at 15c. Glass Violet Bowls at 9c.
Large glass Fruit Bowls, Dorflinger patterns at 48c.
Glass Fruit Saucers at 74c doz.
Pickle and Olive Dishes at 7c.
New tin Water Sets, three pieces and hand painted, at 48c.
Glass Rolling Pins at 48c.
Wall Splashers, Japanese, at 10c.
Machine Oil Cans at 9c.
Clothes Pins three dozen for 5c.
Clothes Lines twenty-one yards long at 14c.

Brass Match Boxes at 5c.
Potato Mashers at 10c.
Dust pans at 10c.
Large size tin Foot Bath at 48c.
Double Porcelain Boilers at 98c.
Porcelain covered Dishes at 74c.
Porcelain Cups and Saucers at 74c set.
Mustard stands at 10c.
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All \$1 Kid Gloves now 75c

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LOWRY HARDWARE COMPANY.
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WANTED

"RECEIVER'S SALE." The entire plant, Jack's Steam Bakery. Engine, Boiler, Shafting, Belting, Pulleys, etc. Monday 10 o'clock, morning March 13th. L. R. Allen Receiver for Jack's Steam Bakery.

FOR ONE MATINEE AND NIGHT ONLY, MONDAY, MARCH 18TH,

WEBSTER & BRADY'S

The Bottom of The Sea.

ROBIN HOOD OPERA COMPANY,

Burnabee, Karl and MacDonald , of the "Bostonians," Props. and Mgrs. nting the Greatest of all English Light Operas by Reginald DeKoven and Harry B. Smith.

Tenth Week! Tenth Week! - CONTINUED SUCCESS OF -

THE RICKETTS-MATHEWS CO.

BICYCLES

buy until you see what we have to offer LOWRY HARDWARE COMPANY.

GASOLINE.

Five Gallons 55c. H. J. SWARTS 78 North Broad St.

Paving Contracts.

THE MODEL CLOTHING

No. 14 Marietta St., Is Now Open and Ready to Show You

A COMPLETE LINE OF MEN, BOYS AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHIN

Also the newest and most stylish line of HATS AND FURNISHINGS in the City at Popular Prices.

MONDAY, MARCH 13, 189

We will begin by offering you a few special bargains: 50 styles of Men's Suits at \$10, worth \$15. 25 styles of Men's Hats, such as Al and Derby, all colors, also latest shapes, at \$1. Men and Boys' Fur Crush Hats, 50c; worth 75c. 200 patterns of Neckwear at 200 patterns of Neckwear at 50c. ONE PRICE ONLY. To the Ladies, we will say that we have the ONLY EXCLUSIVE CHILDRE CLOTHING DEPARTMENT in the city of Atlanta. Everything new! No last season's goods! We are new, but mean busin Give us a call and be convinced. THE MODEL CLOTHING CO., 14 Marietta Street, Atlanta, Ga.

Horses Are Surprisingly Like Men and Boys, and with a Little Pains Will Learn Fast.

Most people look upon a horse as a piece of machinery. Others believe he possesses a certain degree of intelligence. My own experience, ranging over many years with almost every variety of the species, has taught me that the horse is gifted with an amount of intelligence far beyond what he is credited with by his very best friends.

rse of any breed can be trained on the rinciple that uncultivated persons can cated and attain a comparatively high

egree of intelligence.

Some people think that the Arabian horse may is used for exhibition purposes, but in may opinion the Arabian horse has no may opinion the Arabian horse has no more parties breeds. my opinion the Arabian horse has no more natural ability than any of our native breeds. I have trained an Arabian horse and he showed considerable intelligence, but I have trained American horses that could lay no claim to pedigree and they showed just as much intelligence as the Arabian.

A horse to be susceptible to training must be spirited full of sensibility, quick to under stand and to put his conceptions into action. The fact that a horse is appreciated is one indication that he is possessed of force and intelligence.

What I Always Do First.



TURNING THE HANDS OF THE CLOCK. situation as soon as he finds himself able to do so. But remember that though at the outset a horse will naturally try to free himself from work that is strange and disagreeable, a hu-man being will do the same thing.

work that is strange and disagreeable, a human being will do the same thing.

The Beginning of Training.

First of all, the horse trainer, if he understands his business, tries to make a favorable aquaintance with the arimal. He introduces himself in an agreeable way as you would dif going to see some man upon whom you wanted to create a good impression.

For some time I don't request the horse to do anything. I pursue this course until the horse feels at home with me and looks apon me as his friend.

I do not use force in training—nothing but kindness. I give the newcomer a lump of sugar or a handful of grain; Then he will come to me of his own accord for these things. That I have got him to come to me is a point gained. I have taken the most vicious horses, rinaways, "man-eaters," and by my methods trained them so that they could be driven with perfect safety. Kindness and firmness will accomplish wonders in training horses. There is a great difference between firmness and crustity I do not believe in being cruel but I do in being firm. I nave to have my "system," but it can be carried out without the use of physical force. I will now explain how I train horses to perform some of the tricks which meet with popular favor. I tell what is done under ordinary circumstances; of course the method might vary slightly under peculiar conditions.

of soft pine wood, about half an inch thick, in his mouth, or, rather, between his front teeth.

At first he will spit it out, I put it back again, carefully, without burting him, holding him by the halter with one hand and gently pressing the bit of wood against his teeth. Finally he will relax his grip to allow the stick to pass in easily between his teeth. After awhile he will shut his teeth and hold on to it. Then I let go of it. If he drops it I pick it up and gently replace it.

As soon as he shuts his teeth down I pat him approvingly on the neck and, in the course of time, he finds that I wish him to hold the stick between his teth. When he has learned that you wish him to do this and discovers that it does not hurt him to do it, he is willing to do it.

The next step is to hold the stick down below his head; make him lower his head allittle and then put the stick in his mouth. That drill is followed until the stick is placed on the ground and he consents to take hold of it and pick it up with his teeth. You can finally throw the stick on the ground, say "pick that up: give it to me," and he will obey. He will turn his head towards you and allow you to take it out of his mouth. I now take a strap of leather and so arrange a pistol that it can be fired off by pulling the strap. The pistol is not londed when the horse is first taken up to begin his resume in regard to the strap. This is a



"PLAYING SCHOOL" AND THE BELL RINGERS.

Sometimes I have to add a stranger to the group. By talking and pantomine I give the others to understand that the new comes is to be a member of the class. And in this as in other respects, the borner had in this



The Most Dimoult Lesson.

you're all right."

After such acts a horse, just like a gymnast or an acrobat, will draw a long breath and seemingly say, "Well. I got through that without making a break."

If I see the horse is in trouble or he has hurt himself by a silp or a fall in some difficult act, I let him off easy and do not insist that he shall go through the act again. While you must be firm with a horse and not allow him to "play off sick," as a boy will sometimes do to escape going to school, you must examplese consideration; by so doing you will

THE INAUGURAL BALL,

Washington, March 11.—The inaugural balf, just past, is said to have been the finest ever yet given.

The beauty of floral decorations, the ra-diance of thousands of electric lights, the delicate harmony of green, and gold and white, sparkling fountains of tinted water, the martial music of a military band and the sweet strains of a mammoth stringed orchestra, all combined and did their part toward making this ball the most splendid and enjoyable of the long series. No one

who was there will ever foget the sight. On going into the vast hall, one felt as though they had passed from the cold, calcu-lating world without, and by a breath of air, been wafted into fairyland—where there was only light, warmth, beauty.

The first thing that greeted the eye, was the immense fountain in the center of the

the immense rountain in the center of the hall. The water shot up many feet in the air, and returning, fell upon palms, violets, ferns and mosses, growing picturesquely at its base. On the outer edge was a circle of water, probably a hundred or more feet in circumference, in which grew, apparently the mean beautiful plants comstream far away from the din and roar of a city. The reeds which grew around the edges of this miniature lake bent as naturally and gracefully as though placed there by nature. On the outer edge of the foun-tain was still another circle of flowers, but this time they were roses, palma violets, carnations, calla lilies and the like. All was beautiful, and one could but believe that a lovely lake and grotto had dropped in the midst of the gayety—so soothing beauty of the flow

White, gold, and red were the colors used in the decorations. Wherever the eye wandered these three colors predominated, bunting of both colors draped artistically across—a magnificent piece of workmanship that elicited admiration from all. The

that elicited admiration from all. The splendid white pillars were covered in a feathery net of green smilax, flags and designs, such as stars, anchors, bow and arrow, in vari-colored incandescent lights, each a different color to harmonize with the other decorations.

The magnificent galleries which sweep round the building were dressed in bunting and flowers. Twelve thousand incandescent lights were used, and such a scene of beauty they presented! The rising sun was there in all his glory. This was stationed just above the hall, and was a wontioned just above the hall, and was a won-der in itself. The center was an immense ball of light that flashed each moment only

der in itself. The center was an immense ball of light that flashed each moment only to grow dim the next. The rays were of different colors, graduating from the center into nothingness. Just above and in front of this representation, was a spider and his web,—s gruesome accompaniment to this grand king of day.

The names of all the presidents were written in letters of light, placed at regular intervals round the hall. The reception rooms up stairs were no less beautiful. Thousands upon thousands of violets were banked against mirrors, on mantels, or in corners of apartments. Indeed, an ordor of flowers pervaded the whole building. There was every variety of flowers from the tiniest of them up to the largest. It is a conspicuous fact that the wall of the hall, stairways, galleries or apartments, were hidden either by flowers, flags, banner or the plain draping.

The most unique thing in the way of floral decoration was "the white house." This was a good representation of that abode made entirely of immortelles. The most graceful stairs and archways were all composed of the same flower. This lights, just as they are placed at the bona fide white house, were stationed in the grounds and along the enclosure. Verily, it was an attractive spot, with both house and surroundings lit up.

A stand for the orchestra was at one side

and surroundings lit up.

A stand for the orchestra was at one side of the hall, and just opposite that of the presidential party. The Marine band played throughout the evening, though there was no dancing, owing to the great crowd. It is estimated that 12,000 people attended the ball.

were present
At 12 o'clock, it being Saturday night,

IN MEMORIAM.

The pearly portals swing ajar,

The white-robed throng in silence wait

The messenger from earth afar,

And thy timid knock at the gate,

In accents tender, gentle, mild,

The Lord skys: 'Enter in, my child.'"

No. 281 Courtland at auction next Tuesday, ...
No. 282 Courtland at auction next Tuesday, ...
GOODE & BECK,

S10.25 from Harmony Grove.

Harmony Grove. Ga., March 11.—1900tor Constitution: Enclosed please find check for \$10.25 raised by the citizens of this place for the Pike county sufferers caused by the recent cyclone.

D. U. CARSUN & CO.

\$10 from Waynesboro. Waynesboro, Ga., March II.—Beiter Consti-tution: Englosed find check for \$10 for the cyclone sufferers. I am in sympathy with them and only regret that my finances with allow of no further contribution now. Yours truly,

allow of no further contribution now. Yours truly,

Endersed by Another Cleigyman.

W. W. Houston, Manager, Keeley Institute, Atlanta, My Dear Sir: It gives me great pleasure to say that I have had a number of parishioners treated by your method, and invariably with apparently admirable results. Clergymen see the inner side of family life, and it has not unfrequently been my task to advise those who are enthralled by the power of liquor and opium. In every case I have advised your cure, and in every case the results have proved the wisdom of the course. The Keeley gold cure is one of the greatest medical discoveries of the century. I am, very sincerely yours to command.

Protestant Episcopal archdeacon of Atlanta.

Atlanta. Ga. December 1, 1892

GAS STOVE—Used only a short time, for sale at 88 Richardson street.

\$20 BUXS A NRAT bed room suit, 7 pieces.
Oak, antique or sixteenth century. A nice line new matresses, springs, pillows, etc., cheap for cash. L. M. Ives, 38 South Broad street. cash. L. M. Ives, 38 South Broad street.

STOVES AND RANGES cheap for eash. L.
M. Ives, 38 South Broad street.

CASH PAID for second hand furniture, stoves, carpets, feathers, household and office goods. L. M. Ives, 38 South Broad street.

FURNITURE, new and second hand, bed suits, 310 and up; hall rack a nice line, from 15 to \$35; sideboards, \$11 and up; wardrobes, \$5 and up; bedsteads, \$1.50; mattresses, \$0c; aprings, \$0c and up; other household goods cheap for eash. L. M. Ives, 28 South Broad street.

VERY CHEAP-\$250 walnut suit only \$40. \$35 library table \$10. \$85 suit \$30. Used short time. Snook & Son.

FOR RENT-My completely furnished 8-room modern house, South Side avenue, months of July, August, September. Fair grounds easily reached by steam, elevated or table roads, 15 minutes ride. Rent \$200 per month. Address Owner, room 23, 53 Desir-

Ohiengo.

WE WANT to buy your dd play you cash for it. Julius E man for it. WALKER, Stenographs writer, phone 1457, 402 Qlar and Charles Favor, auditates. respectfully solicited. Jan 1.

YOUR FUTURE revealed of future husband or wife. date of birth to Astrologi Kansas City, Mo. nansas City, Mo.

TONTIO! TONTIO! For many est and most successful derestorer known. Price, \$2. Gamfor circulars. Strictly confidence. All Wabash 8vs., Called 20t sun

SAVE YOUR CLOTHES by dived or cleaned at the Southern De 22 and 24 Walton street; telephones per company of the company of the

WANTED—Some Obristian family a fine boy beby. Address Decter, stitution.

JONES, he pays the freight of seels the Herring-Hall Marva to burgiar proof safes, vauit door depository systems; there are mone on B. F. Smith, 34 West Alance day, and Richmed, Va.

WHEN IN BUFFALO size 44 to the seels th WHEN IN BUFFALO stop at the Miagara Paris, forty miles away.
RHEUMATIC affections, Paris of women, diseases of women, diseases of the principles. Send for "Wonders thome Electric Appliance Co., p. 672, Atlanta, Ga.
SYPHILIS concepts the principles.

STPHILIS, gonorhea, rheun lung and liver troubles cured a. W. Arrowood, No. 145 Peta

WE WANT to buy your old pay you cash for it. Julius E. 57 Whitehall street. MARRIED LADIES send 10c for ruard No drugs; no fraud; every it. Ladies Emperium, St. Lan-feb26sun4t

WANTED-Ladies party the forces and everything in rour list clean at Southern Dye Works, Jan 29 30t sun
WANTED-Byery lady to buy spoons for 25 cents set. Tabs sents set. Porks 25 cents set. Established a set. These goods war years at the Atlants cutlery survivars at the Atlants cutlery services.

anif-addressed stam anager, Lock Drawe D-Resident agent, 1 to solicit orders for amples and all necessi-ing. First-class age to \$1,500 per year, wired. For full p Globe Tailoring Con

MONDAY-Ten

WANTED-Board

office.

TD-Southern people to keep their the south. We clean or dye the standard and fabrics; old clothes Repair to order. No ripping reway expressage both ways. Write and price list. McEwen's Steam cleaning Establishment, Nash-

Ta Crosse, Wis.

D-An energetic man, one that is the machinery preferred, to sell you commission for a large manufacompany; exclusive territory given. the required. F. C. Austin, Manuformany Chicago, Ill.

ED_Four experienced architectual must be of good habits. Address see also state class of work most with George F. Barber & Co., Ar-Knoxville, Tenn. mar7 7t

D-A first-class regular physician by office work. Address Manager, mari 1w

Mrite at Oscillation (Charles) (Char

B. Salesmen and dealers to sell made letters for window signs; also, adde on iron; big profits; send for d srice list. New York and Chicago Ompany, 46 Clark street, Chicago.

FOR TRAVILLING MEN—Salessis rist many towns and villages can
be rist dally expenses in 10 or 15 minsis sales to make; no samples to carry,
trains address "Rowins," Lock box
jan 20-6t, sun.

D-Bookkeepers, clerks to get deed california that will grow granges, is etc., when irrigated; we plant and its land for half what we raise if for irrigation. It should pay you Big profits, quick returns, no change. Dayton, O.

DMAN HUTCHINSON "Library of

EDMAN HUTCHINSON "Library of Exercisive of the control of the cont

SALESMAN can find profitable em-thr applying Monday between 9 and and 2 and 4 p. m. at room 31, Pitten comer Broad and Marietta.

ORAPHERS, bookkeepers, salesmen der desiring positions in Texas, are to address Tho Texas Business to Hudaul manager, Dallas,

intelligence of the second of

a Hout streets, Cheminas, to handle id directory and reference book of the Columbian exposition, profusely illustrated bound, sells at popular ye good commissions. Everybody last at this time and will buy it.

territory given. Send for handson in circular. W. B. Conkey Co. m. Chicago, Ill. mrch 12-2t sun

TAD—A young man to study architect with make himself useful in office. Ad with references, Architect, this office

TO-Resident agent, young men in a te solicit orders for custom tailamples and all necessaries furnished arge. First-class agents can make to the solicit of the solicit o

D-Traveling salesmen, or have fine Standard Cigar Factory, Lynchburg mrch 12—4t

mrch 12—4t

D-First-class advertisement solic
the only inside the world's fair adList of business acquaintanees
ampany the application. Clow Sanmay, Jackson park, room 30, Sermar, Chicago.

MENT office assistant Salary \$780, fire paid nere. Inclose reference addressed stamped envelope. Mana-er F. Chicago.

Two young men for office work select. Address X. Y. Z. care of

PERS WANTED-Must be first ben men preferred. F. A. Hick stor, 189 Mangum street.

MONDAY—Ten live men of can talk and are not afraid to secure profitable employment for calling at 114 Loyd street Morat 11:30. None but real hustled sun mon

eckwear at CHILDRE mean busir anta, Ga.

SALE-Misrellaneone

BOOK STORE is sell books at 20 cents stock of picture day at half price. show case, eses, sewing machine, cols, one wagon, four side saddle, all sex

PERSONAL NTIO-TONTIO-restorer known manently cured

perveyors veddings, sops guarantees

evor, assistant

With Pifteen brickmasons, white men at Langley cotton mill; two million is lay, Apply to Adams & Rounds, dea, Angusta, Ga. mch12-3t

FFALO stop at the G

ES' COLUMN

horse wagon and on and harness, 100 pounds, 550; letta street.

SALE-The best tate, aged seven even weight.

Bookkeepers, clerks to get deed chitornia that will grow oranges, etc., when irrigated; we plant for the land for half of what we help pay for irrigation. It should dery year. Big brofits, quick remains, no assessments. California water Exchange, Dayton, Ohio. ED Rooms, Houses. Etc. House—To buy or rent immedi-house with garden, near Atlanta Give full particulars and low-Dempster, 124 Courtland avenue,

in private family. Apply at sat-sun WANTED-Board.

By a couple, with one child, a well furnished room and firstbet over eight blocks from Kim4ddress P. O. Box 366.

Board in private family, gentleth, south side preferred. Best
Address P. O. Box 252.

WANTED-Half dozen young ladies or married ladies to canvass this city or any other city in the state except Savannah or Brunswick. Something new and easy to sell; every lady is charmed with it, and very few fall to buy it. For further information write S. B. E. M., care Constitution, Atlanta Ga., marchizan mon

I WANT A GOOD white cook without children. R. Q. Douglas with Everette, Huler, WANTED Good experienced pants makers at Wolfe's pants factory, 44 Wall street. WANTED—An active and efficient sales-lady in nice store. Prefer one who writes well and understands stenography. State experience and reference and salary wanted, giving full name. Address Box 653. caperience and reference and safary wanted, giving full name. Address Box 653.

A FIRST-CLASS DRESS MAKER with references. Apply to Mrs. M. R. Matthews & Co., Gadsden, Als. marb-2t-thur-sum \$5 TO \$15 PER DAY at home selling Lightning Plater and plating jewelry, watches, tableware, etc. Plates the finest of jewelry good as new, on all kinds of metal with gold, silver or nickel. No experience. No capital. Every house has goods needing plating. H. K. Delno & Co.. Columbus, O. Dec-23—12t sun

WANTED—Energetic lady for office work; \$80 per month to competent person; references and \$100 cash necessary. Address Box 688, Atlants.

WANTED—A lady in every locality to write for me at home; \$3 a day; no canvassir. Reply with stamp, Miss Verna Langde South Bend, Ind.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

or commission to agents to handle Chemical link Erasing Pencil. The column and novel invention of the age. It has been and novel invention of the age. It has been a column and the column and the column and the column and the column and specimen of the for terms and specimen of the for terms and specimen of Monroe Eraser Manufacturing Co., to Crosse, Wis. Teble 17 SITUATIONS WANTED-Male. WANTED—Three parties desire to secure ositions as pressmen in some first-class and tesirable place; refer to The Constitution. ddress Pressman, care Constitution. A YOUNG MAN who wishes to study law, will assist in the office of a practicing attorney without salary; references. Address Law, this office. I WANT POSITION as engineer or machinist, can do either first-class. Call or address 37 Gresham street.

AN ENERGETIC and reliable shipping clerk, who can furnish Al reference from largest firm in the city, desires similar position. Address C. B. R., Constitution office, march12-3; BUSINESS MAN LOOK—I want office work 2 or 3 hours in evening. Could keep set of books and do corresponding for firm in that time, as I am very rapid. Address "Logan," care Constitution.

care Constitution.

WANTED-Engineer, 20 years' experience, sober, steady habits, wants position in steam, hydraulic or electric plant. Salary no consideration. I want the position, the salary will come. Address Box M., this office. marb office work. Address Manager, marb office work. Address Manager, marb 1w WANTED—Position by steady salesman in furniture or household supply store, 7 years' experience in installment house. Give me the chance I'll sell the goods. Address Box K., this office.

K., this office.

A GENTLEMAN of experience desires position; willing to assist in books and be generally useful. R., care H. L. Schlesinger, 23 East Alabama street.

WANTED—A position to learn some business or to be generally useful in some office; salary no object; references given. Address A. L. D., care Constitution.

WANTED POSITION—By a young man as bookkeeper, salesman or collector. Good all-round office man. Address F., care Con-stitution. WANTED-A few hours work each day copying or correspondence, by stenographer owning machine. Address B. P. R., care this office. marl0-friesat-sun SITUATIONS WANTED-Female.

WANTED—A young lady wishes to teach a summer school in vicinity of Atlanta, be ginning 15th of April. Address Box 197, Atlanta.

WANTED—By a lady who has had experience, a position as housekeeper in a first-class hotel; can give the best of references. Address Wright, care Constitution.

MISSES DENNIS & ROBERTS have two young ladies well "nallified for positions as stenographers and typewriter operators; one in railroad work, one in insurance work, 448 Equitable building.

WANTED—Situntion as stenographer by young lady; three years' experience in office work in northern office; can furnish typewriter; good references. M. A. B.

AGENTS WANTED. AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—For the authentic edition of "Picturesque Chicago and Guide to the World's Fair." 200 maguificent engravings, costing nearly \$10,000, taken especially for this book. The greatest selling book published. Agents wild with success. Special terms. Freight paid. Credit given. Outfits 25 cents. R. H. Weodward & Co., Baltimore, Md. mrch 12—3t sun tues thur WANTED—Agents for our popular book, "How to Keep Healthy." Sells to every family, 150 per cent profit. Sample copy 50 cents, 3 for \$1. by mail postpaid. Specimen pages on receipt of 2-cent stamp. D. S. Brigham, 24 First avenue, Cedar Rapids, lowa.

LADY MADE \$43 last week selling "Long's

LADY MADE \$43 last week selling "Long's Solid Muclage Pencil." Why not you? Ad-dress C. A. Long, manufacturer, 334 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill. street, Chicago, III.

WANTED—Good hustling agent. No books.
With or without small capital. Call Monday and Tuesday between 1 and 3 p. m., 138
Whitehall street. G. D. West. AGENTS WANTED-Outfit free. From \$20 to \$100 weekly regularly earned by our sale men. P. O. Box 1371 New York. mar12-2t

FOR SALE—State agency for quick selling specialty; can give good reason for selling Apply at 19 Decatur street. WANTED—Agents. Sample sashlock, Pat. 1892, free by mail for 2-cent stamp. Immense. Unrivalled. Only good one ever invented. Beats weights. Sales unparalleled. \$12 a day. Brohard, Box 7, Philadelphia, Pa. mrch 12—4t sun

mrch 12—4t sun

AGENTS WANTED to handle the greatest novelty and sight-seller on earth. \$80 to \$100 a week; 13 2-cent stamps will prove it is no lie. Ask the Sunday World's Fair Puzzle should the world's fair close on Sunday? Yes, if the men go to church. No, if they go in the saloons. Solve the question yourself. Will sell territory, og can have employment from us. Address World's Fair Puzzle Co., 113 Broadway, Cincinnati, O.

113 Broadway, Cincinnati, U.

575 TO \$250 CAN BE made monthly working for B. F. Johnson & Co., No. 3, S. 11th
street, Richmond, Va. febilo im su to thu

FIREPROOF ROOF PAINT—One agent
wanted in each county in state of Georgia.
Large profits. Address Roof Paint, P. O.
Box 215, Charleston, S. C.
feb 22—2w wed sun

feb 22—2w wed sun

AGENTS for new sanitary article used in
every home and office; exclusive territory; big
prefits. Columbia Chem. Co., 397 Sedgwick st.,
feb5 8t sun wed

WANTED—General agents selling new articles to dealers; exclusive territory; no competition; no capital required: 200 to 300 per
cent profit. Columbia Chemical Co., 397 Sedgwick street, Chicago, Ill.
mrch 8—8t wed sun

AGENTS for new sanitary article used in every home and office, exclusive territory; big profits. Columbia Chemical Co., 397 Sedgwick street, Chicago. AGENTS—Salary and commission; best fra-ternal order; assets, \$300,000; both life and endowment classes; glit-edged in every respect; some district agents wanted; a rare chance, iddress King & Co., S Union Square, New York. SEND 10 cents for big package of cabinet-size pictures; also full descriptions (including residence) of respectable ladies who want to correspond for fun or matrimony; 5,000 lady members; every age and nationality: living everywhere; many of them beautiful and wealthy. Lock Drawer 697, Chicago, Ill. feb 28—4t sun

WANTED-Miscellaneous.

YOUR CLOTHES—Ladies and men's gar ments of all kinds, kid-gloves, rugs and dra peries at Southern Dye House, 22 and 2 Walton street; telephone 695; goods look lik new. Clean and dye everything.

WANTED—To sell one No. 2 "Rambler" bicycle and one delivery and all-round good horse; cheap for cash, or might trade for good light suddle horse. Bicycle as good as a new one and horse sound and all right. Address at once P. M., Kirkwood, Ga., or call 207 Equitable building.

WANTED—Every one to use Star Brand Laundry Polish. Washerwomen can equal the work of the finest laundry by using this polish on collars, cuffs, shirts, etc. Agents wanted: sent 10 cents for sample. Morgan Bros, Manufacturing Chemists, Atlanta.

MISCELLANEOUS. WANTED-Ladies' kid gloves and white slippers to clean. Gloves 16 to 25 cents per pair, slippers 25 cents per pair, at Excelsion Steam Laundry, 58 Decatur street. Tele-phone, 41

BICYCLES. BIOYCLE—High grade, pneumatic tires, good condition; must not weigh over fo pounds. Address Spot Cash, Constitution.

FOR RENT-A nice new 8-room Inquire. A. B. Caldwell, 21-2 North Street. FOR RENT-New 4-room cottage, 189 Foundry street; blso 4-room cottage 140 Orew st; gas, water bathroom, modern improvements; apply on premises. FOR RENT-4-room dwelling, No. 91 Pied-niont avenue, \$15 per mouth. Apply to No. 21 Washington street.

FOR RUNT-6-room house, 74 Rhodes St., \$12.50; two 4-room houses, 11 and 17 Liberty st., \$9 each; all new houses; good neighbor-hood. Apply to S. S. Moore, 11 W. Mitchell street. AN ELEGANT 5-room cottage with all modera conveniences. Close in. Furnished or unfurnished. Very cheap. Apply to owner, 27 Markham street.

27 Markham street.

FOR RENT—You will find the house you want on my rent list. W. J. Mallard, Jr., room 500 Equitable building.

FOR RENT—A four and five-room house on Kelly street to the right party cheap. Apply 54 Kelly street.

FOR RENT—New, two-story, 9-room house, all modern conveniences, 39 Crew street, two blocks from Capitol. Apply 180 Woodward avenue.

Ward avenue.

KOR RENT—4-room house, with water and gas, garden and stable, at 104 Stonewall.

316. Apply at Candy Klitchen, corner Peachtree and Wall streets.

FOR RENT—A nice 4-room cottage on Chamberlin street, near Edgewood avenue; apply at P. M. Bealer, manager Tea Store, 75 Whitehall street. TO LENT—One hundred feet W. and A. rallroad frontage, suitable for wood, lumber or coal yard; for terms address the Boyd & Baxter Furniture Factory. feb 25, 1m.

FOR RENT-Two large rooms. Apply 52 FOR RENT—Three rooms upstairs over Maddox-Rucker Banking Company; suitable for offices for lawyers, doctors, dentists, etc. R. F. Maddox.

VERY desirable rooms for rent at 56 Garnett street, near Whitehali; good board next door.

ROOMS

Goor.

FOR RENT—A few very desirable rooms in a delightfully located home on Peachtree. Address Mrs. A. B., Constitution. FOR RENT—Front room in Chamberlin-Johnson building. Apply room 1, third floor. FOR RENT—Large and small room, either or both, 1 block from Peachtree, comfortably and well furnished. Address Incog, care Con-stitution.

stitution.

TWO CONNECTING ROOMS to rent at 172
Rawson street; will furnish gas range if desired, also gas and water, bathroom, etc.
Terms reasonable. R. A. Johnson & Co. FOR RENT—A private family with no children will rent or lease a suit of rooms connected by folding doors, and on the first floor. Next block to postoffice and surrounded by hotel, or next door to splendid boarding house. Apply 54 Walton street.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR RENT-Singly or together, two comfortably furnished rooms; bath on same floor; to gentlemen only. Address Private Family, P. O. Box 253, city. mchll-sat-sub-tues

FOR RENT-Nicely furnished room at 20 East Ellis street (25 old number.) FOR SALE—A splendid drug business, in rapidly growing town of 2,500 inhabitants; best of reasons for seiling. Address Box D., Elberton, Ga. sat-sun ROOMS-Furnished or Unfurnished.

FOR RENT-A furnished room on first floor next block to postoffice; 54 Walton street. TWO OT THREE furnished or unfurnished rooms to rent close in. 33 Luckle street

ROOMS—Unfurnished.

FOR RENT—Two unfurnished rooms with large dressing room, 84 Luckie street.

FOR RENT—Three good unfurnished rooms, suitable for light housekeeping, on electric car line; 272 Edgewood avenue. FOR RENT-Two unfurnished rooms for light housekeeping. Water and gas. 64 Fairlie street.

FOR RENT-Miscellaneous

FOR RENT—Miscellaneous.

FIFTEEN-ROOM boarding house, mostly furnished; modern conveniences; 250 yards from Kimball house. Call at 40 Wheat st.

FOR RENT—Fifth floor of the Fitten building, corner Broad and Marletta streets; two magnificently lighted halls; will lease cheap. Apply Room 402, Kiser Building.

march12-2mo-sun

FOR RENT—Desk room in one of the best central offices in the city, with use of telephone. Address Marietta Street, Box 230.

phone. Address Marietta Street, Box 230.

TO RENT—44 South Pryor street, stables, \$1 per month per head; also very cheap plow mule for sale.

FOR RENT—Storeroom, 35 North Broad street, for unexpired lease for same rental as being paid. Good will free. First-class stand for any line. Street cars on all lines meet near place. Possession given at once if desired.

For Rent by J. Henly Smith, No. 12 West

No. 225.

5 rooms on second floor, close in, elegantly finished, suitable for light house keeping; hot and cold water and bath; everything very ulce, furnished or unfurnished. Call.

4 room cottage, Martin street, near Fair; pretty structure, newly repaired and paint-od throughout; \$10.

New 4-room cottage, large lot, garden, shade; Scott street; \$16.

Good 4-room house, barn, stable, fowlhouse, fine lot. East Atlanta; \$12.50.

Pretty 5-room cottage, Forest avenue; \$15.

7-room house, close in, north side, all conveniences; \$25.

Pretty 3-room cottage, Walker street; \$9.

3-room house, mcDaniel street; \$9.

3-room house, mcDaniel street; \$9.

3-room house, mcPaniel street; \$9.

3-room house, mcPaniel street; \$9.

4-room house, mcPaniel street; \$9.

5-room house, mcPaniel street; \$9.

5-room house, mcPaniel street; \$9.

5-room house, mcPaniel street; \$9.

6-room house, mcPaniel street; \$9.

6-room house, mcPaniel street; \$9.

7-room house, mcPaniel street; \$9.

8-room house, mcPaniel stre

CONNECTING FRONT rooms with board suitable for gentleman and wife, light and convenient, good locality; 102 Ivy street.

WANTED BOARDERS-61 N. Forsyth st., pleasant rooms, first-chass table fare and the quiet and home comforts of a refined private family.

family.

PARTIES wishing good board at reasonable rates, call at 114 S. Pryor street; both regular and translent. R. L. Duncan.

BOARDERS WANTED—One nice room, with board, suited for couple or two young men. 73 E. Mitchell street, next door to Girls' High School.

Girls' High School.

WANTED BOARDERS—Two gentlemen or married couple can get board and comfortable room at 131 Washington street. Mrs. A. Morrison.

DELIGHTFUL room, with first-class board, in private family; call at once if you want nice cheap place. 167 Loyd street.

WANTED ROADDERS Two delightful WANTED BOARDERS — Two delightful rooms, with elegant board. House newly papered and furnished with modern conveniences. 239 Courtland, corner Cain. ARE YOU TIRED of hotels and would a refined couple like an elegantly furnished front room and choicest fare with a married couple who are keeping house just for the comforts to be obtained. Address Mrs. A., care Constitution.

TWO DESIRABLE 2001 Sunny rooms, with first-class board, near Peachtree and Aragon. Apply 8 and 10 W. Ellis street. DESIRABLE ROOM on first floor with board, 20 Church street, near new opera house.

THOSE WANTING large front rooms and first-class board at very reasonable prices can get it by applying at 106 ky street.

march11-25t LARGE, handsomely furnished front room, dressing room attached, with board. No. 21 West Baker street, two doors from Peachtree

NICE ROOMS with board, at 161 Whitehall street; also table boarders wanted. BOARDERS WANTED-Parties desiring ac-commodations in rooms and table board to call at 80 1-2 Capitol avenue. Everything first-class. first-class.

LIFE ENDOWMENT and Tontine insurance policies bought; loans negotiated on same. Charles W. Seidell, 31-2 Whitehall street, Atlants, Ga. 20 SHARES of Nantahala stock at 50 cents on the dollar. Mountain & Stair, 41 N. Broad street. FOR SALE-Pet Stock, Chickens, Eggs. LANGSHAN EGGS—From one of the purest breeds south, for hatching at \$1 for 13, Address I and W. Elder, Atlanta, Ga.

FOR SALE—An elegant home of 7 rooms in good locality, with all modern conveniences electric car line. One mile from the center of town, on one of the best streets, with eastront. Let 45x145 on corner; price \$3,500. Terms \$500 cash, balance \$35 per month. Call at room 500 Equitable building.

mrch 8-0t
FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE-40 acres of
and well located for building lots 3 1-2 miles
from the car shed, near Seaboard Air-Line,
or will exchange for a plantation within
asy access of Atlanta. J. T. Goodrich,
worth Decatur, DeKalb county, Georgia,
mar 9, 2w

FOR SALE-Elegant 8-room residence on Forest avenue, all modern conveniences; \$7,000. Easy terms. Apply to owner, 48 Gould building. mchl-two w FOR SALE—7,500 for one of the best built bouses in Atlanta: 217 Jackson: new; eight rooms; all conveniences; easy terms. Owner at house.

FOR SALE—A beautiful new, 9-room house on lot 50x150, on South Pryor street, fine neighborhood, all modern improvements, 77,500; also lot 34x102 on Bierritt's near corner of Venable street; easy terms; Jones 164 Whitehall street;

\$1.500, CHEAF—New 5-room house and two cellars, good barn and other outside improve-ments, in block-2, lot 5, 100 front feet by 190; also vacant corner lot in same block, No. 7, \$450. Property in 100 yards of depot. Cali on or address B. L. Luck, Manchester, Ga. on or address B. L. Luck, Maschester, Ga.

FOR SALE—14 acres between Angier Springs road and Ponce de Leon avenue extension. Pirst-class property, commandingly situated, capable of great enhancement. Cheapest acreage about Atlanta and biggest bargain. W. W. Lambdin, 201-2 East Alabama street. mar 12-4t-sun. tues. fri. sun.

FOR SALE or Exchange—\$10.000 modern morth side residence, on lot 51x162, a beauty. First floor contains parlor, library, dining room, two bedrooms, tollet room, kitchen, and pantry: second floor has four large bedrooms, dressing rooms and closets. Vacant logs in same block selling at \$100 per front floot. House cost \$8,000 to build. Address X., P. O. Box 201, city.

FOR SALE-\$2,700 will buy three 50x100 on E. Fair street; terms easy. dress D. B. H., 21 N. Broad street. HARGAINS, BARGAINS—We have some of the most elegant property on Peachtree; also, special bargains in vacant and unimproved property elsewhere, to offer early this week. Do you want a lot for small payment and have us build a house to suit you on liberal terms? Call and let us show you. R. A. Johnson & Co., No. 6 Wall street, Kimball house.

Johnson & Co., No. 6 Wall street, Rimonihouse.

FOR SALE—The corner of Alabama and Loyd streets, formerly occupied by F. M. Jack as a bakery; it fronts fifty feet on Alabama and runs back to the railroad. This is one of the best pieces of central property in the city. Reasonable terms will be given. W. A. Hemphill. mehl2-3t-sun-tues-thr PROPERTY renting for \$300 per annum.two blocks of center; only \$225 per front foot, adjacent property held at \$300. Address J. A. K., Constitution.

\$40 PER FRONT foot for a beautiful los \$00200 on Wilson avenue, second lot, from Peachtree, worth \$60; must sell. Room 502 Equitable building.

Equitable building.

900 ACRES of land within 3 miles of railroad, 5 houses, 150 acres good bottom, good mill, which will pay 10 per cent on entire investment; fine timber, \$3,200. George Ware, No. 2. South Broad street.

No. 2. South Broad street.

\$200 PER ACRE for 84 acres 3 1-2 miles from city, on high ridge. Call quick at room 500 Equitable building.

\$500 CASH AND \$20 per month will buy 5 room house, lot 100x100 on a corner, car line in front and paved streets. Room 509 Equitable building.

MOORE'S Business College and School of Shorthand, 116 and 118 Peachtree street—Thorough and practical instruction in the commercial branches, shorthand, etc. The best business and shorthand course in existence. Over four thousand students holding responsible and lucrative positions in banks and lending business houses. Circulars free.

SULLIVAN & CRICHTON'S business college and school of shorthand, Kiser building—Bookkeeping, shorthand, Kiser building—Bookkeeping, shorthand, peumanship, telegraphy, and all commercial branches taught by specialists. Never before has a business college met with such marvelous success. Additional rooms have been engaged, and if students continue to come in as they are coming now an additional floor will be required to accommodate them. Nothing succeeds like success. Investigate the other superb methods. Catalogue free.

superb methods. Catalogue free.

SULLIVAN & CRICHTON'S business college has no successful competition in the south. We have many more pupils in daily attendance than any other business college in Atlanta. We have by far the largest, as well as the most elegantly fitted up schoolrooms in the southern states. Visitors will receive a cordial welcome. Catalogue free.

THE SHORTHAND department of Sulfivan & Crichton's business college embraces all the standard Pitmanic systems—Munson, Pitman and Graham. We have doubtless educated and placed in positions more stenographers than all other colleges in this city combined, and still the good work goes on. SOUTHERN Shorthand and Business College, 57 S. Broad street, the leading commercial college of the south; three students enter this institution to every one that enters at any other business college. Four-fifths of Atlanta people who attend commercial schools patronize the S. S. & B. C. The people people of the state of the second state and therefore a complete and the complete a know where to go for a complete and thorough course of instruction.

snow where to go for a complete and thorough course of instruction.

SOUTHERN Shorthand and Business College places more young people in positions than any other similar institution in Georiga, but do not class us with that cheap grade of institutions which granantee positions or offer such flattering inducements as to delude some. Experienced stenographers and bookkeepers laugh at such absurd statements as are made by some of our weaker sisters. Our inducement is our thorough and complete courses of instruction, and that we are regarded as the best commercial and shorthand institution in the south, is evidenced by the fact that we have more than twice the number of students of any other business college in Georgia. Wait for our new catalogue.

MONEY TO LOAN. 6 PER CENT-James T. White, 11 Marietta street, makes time loans on Atlanta real estate promptly and cheap. Money here.

estate promptly and cheap. Money here.

MONEY TO LEND-\$5,000 in one loan or
smaller sums on improved city property. Add.
(ss Capital, care Constitution.

I HAVE \$25,000 to loan on city property for
five years at 6 per cent, including commisslon. Address "Boston," 178 Ivy street, Atlanta, Ga.

\$75,000 TO LOAN on improved real estate
in Atlanta and suburbs. Purchase money notes
wanted Loans made promptly. G. M. McKhonon, No. 2 South Broad street.
thes-thur-sun

WE can procure money on city real estate,

WE can procure money on city real estate, without delay, at reasonable rates. Borrowers will do well to confer with us. Ellis & Gray, 17.12 S. Broad street.

febip-3w-sun wed fri

LOANS—Short loans made upon approved paper at reasonable rates without any delay; established in 1875. J. B. Redwine, 29 East Alabama street.

MONEY TO LOAN on farms and real estate at 6 per cent. Address Box 645, Atlanta, Ga. janl-3m-sun-wed-fri
\$75,000 TO LOAN in any amount, from \$500 to \$50,000 on improved real estate in Atlanta; purchase money notes wanted. G. M. McKinnon, No. 2 S. Broad street.

marchil-tf
FOR IMMEDIATE payment on the build-

march11-tf
FOR IMMEDIATE payment on the building and loan plan. Apply W. C. Hale, secretary and general manager Southern Mutual Building and Loan Association, 21 N. Pryor street. MONEY TO LEND on central business and improved residence property at 6 and 7 per cent. Apply at once to Weyman & Connors, 511 Equitable building. feb 25-1m.

7 PER CENT—Money to lend on improved Atlanta property. No delay. Rosser & Carter, over Merchants' bank.

BARKER & HOLLEMAN negotiate real estate loans at low rates. Room 32 Gould build-MONEY to any amount can always be borrowed on real estate in or near Atlanta, by applying to 8. Barnett, 537 Equitable building nov11-d6m

IF YOU WANT to horrow money on real estate security at reasonable rates apply to John Y. Dixon, 411 Equitable building. 1y INSTRUCTION.

FRENCH and Spanish taught by native teacher; thorough and practical methods. Con-versation lessons. Apply by letter or in per-son to Professor Furco, @ Fairlie street, At-lanta, Ga. BANJO-Do you want to be "in it?" I will teach you in 20 lessons ear or note. Molter, 20 Fowler street.

FOR EXCHANGE. WANTED—To exchange stock in good land company for store fixtures, showcase, scales scoops, shelving, counters, etc.; address, stat-ing where can be seen, No. 22 care ConstituFOR SALE-Real Betate. R. H. Randall, 5 Wall Str.

OME LOOK AT 15 choice lots, West End. 5,000, worth \$7,500. CHOICE LOT 75x275, Mayson's, only \$750

\$7,500, NICE 10-room house, close in, north \$150 PER FRONT foot, two choice Pea I WANT A NICE 5-room house in 6th was for \$3,000 or \$3,500.

IF YOU WANT to buy come let me kn what you want and I will take pleasure IF YOU HAVE a good horse and buggy to trade come and see me. R. H. RANDALL.

Key & Krouse, Real Estate Bargains, No. 20 N. Pryor Street, Kimbali House. Central property 50 feet front at a bargain, call and see us. \$3,750 new 7-room house, modern improvements, north side, \$750 cash, balance \$32.50 monthly without interest. Call. Washington street, corner lot, 50x175 feet, \$2,200.

2,200.
Georgia avenue, corner lot, \$1,250.
Gapitol avenue lot, 50x200, \$1,750.
12 lots near doulevard, north side, \$14,000
Rankin street, lot 50 feet, \$1,250.
Marletta street afore property, \$6,000.
\$2,100 for 90 feet front, Summit avenus orner. \$2,000 corner lot, Pulliam street, 100 feet. \$1,800 Jackson street, lot 50x140. \$2,000 Boulevard lot, 50x200 feet. Peachtree street, new 9-room house, modern

Peachtree street, new 9-room bense, all modern inprovements, fine lot, north side. \$2,500 new 5-room house, Piedmont avenue, modern improvements. Peachtree street 75x200, \$11,500. 200 acres with 9,000 feet railroad front, located on three roads, can be bought at a bargain.

gain. \$100 cash and 65 notes for \$10 each without interest, new 3-room house.

Improved and vacant property in all parts of the city. Call. Money to loan at 6 and '. per cent.

For sale by J. Henly Smith, No. 12 Wes Alabama Street, Hillyer Building, Tele phone 225.

5-room house, gas, water and bath, close in, south side, \$2,300; easy terms.
5-room cottage, gas and water, Forest avenue, street paved, easy terms; \$3,000.
Pretty vacant lot, Washington street, 50x190, to a ten-foot alley; \$2,750.
New 4-room house, servant's house, barn, fowlhouse, garden, lot-75x200, East Atlanta; \$2,250. lanta; \$2,250.
6-room cottage, Martin street, near Fair, large lot. fine location, a bargain; \$3,200.
7-room cottage, large lot, Woodward avenue, near Capitol avenue; very nice; \$5,000.
Pretty 4-room house, South Pryor street, elevated lot, beautiful location; \$2,500.
61-2 acres inside the city, \$16,000.
Beautiful vacant lot, Kimball street, 50x200; \$4,000.

Seautiful vacant lot, Kimball street, 50x20 \$4.000. A beautiful vacant lot, West End, \$1,500. Welch & Turman, No. 8 Kimball House

Phone 164.

\$8,500 FOR BROAD street store, rents for 50 per month.
CENTRAL PROPERTY, two choice pieces at a greatly reduced price, paying 8 per cent in scale reduced proce, paying a per cent in rents.

\$5,000 FOR ACREAGE property at city limits, must be sold: fine for sub-division.

\$14,000 FOR 12 elevated and shady lots, three corners; all street payements laid, one mile from carshed, on leading street, and first-class locality.

WASHINGTON street, two lots at a sacrifice. Come and submit an offer. dec. Come and submit an offer. HOME, choice lot, new house, only \$1,700 500 cash and balance easy. \$1,500 OR \$3,000 to lend on improved or va-

cant property.

RENTS—We are doing an extensive renting business. Call and see our list.

WELCH & TURMAN. T. W. Nealon, Real Estate, Room 307 Equitable Building.

Equitable Building.

WE HAVE a 6-room cottage, close in, on north side of block from Arragon hotel, on a beautiful shaded lot, 50x289, in excellent neighborhood, which we can sell at a bargain, Belongs to non-resident who is offering it at an extremely low figure. T. W. Nealon.

EDGEWOOD—Beautiful vacant lot 100x176, high and pretty location, convenient to two car lines. Will sell for \$650, easy payments. T. W. Nealon.

INMAN PARK—Beautiful 10-room residence on lot 80x200; house cost \$5,500; can sell for \$7,000; \$1,500 cash, \$1,000 in six months, balance in three years at 7 per cent. This is choice. T. W. Nealon.

WOODWARD AVENUE—Nice little home on the best part of the street; call and see us. T. W. Nealon.

SIMPSON ST.—21-2 acres, twenty feet beyond city limits, this side of Ashby street, two blocks from one car line and four blocks from termination of other lines. New line will pass in front. Spiendid renting section. Can be built upon and made to pay 16 per cent rental. Price \$3,000; 1-4 cash, balance easy. T. W. Nealon.

\$600 FOR 2-room house, lot 50x125, on Nor-rell street, two blocks from electric line. T. W. Neslou.

Real Estate Bargains.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

\$4,000 AND SERVICES to invest in first-class business, or will buy business that is strictly all right. Give full particulars by mail. W. B., Constitution.

DRUG STORE for sale. The largest and most profitable retail store in the state. For particulars apply to A. P. Fries, Jackson-ville, Fla.

WANTED—Partner with \$3,000 to assist in developing fine summer resort. On railroad, elevated, centrally located. Mineral and free state springs. Lots platted ready for market. Address Summer Resort, care Constitution office.

WANTED—Partner, either active or stient, with from \$500 to \$1,000. Can make over 50 per cent. Address J. M. J., Constitution.

FOR SALE—A splendid drug business, in rapidly growing town of 2,500 inhabitants; best of reasons for seiling.

Elberton, Ga.

WANTED—Var for the control of the best of the control of th Elberton, Ga.

WANTED—Man to go to the Pacific coast and take charge of permanent branch for large Chicago house; will pay all running expenses and salary of \$250 per month, and allow a percentage on all the business done; five or ten years contract if desired; must invest \$10,000 cash in goods and merchandise carried there in stock, and must give entire attention to business. Henry Vernon, 600 Home Insurance building, Chicago.

\$2,500—For sale absolutely safe business; 45 per cent profit; chance for investment of large amount. Trade, this office. BUSINESS—One of the best paying businesses in the city for sale, or exchange for rent paying city property. L. M. Ives, 38 South Broad street.

FOR SALE-Valuable patent for Fulton county; a money maker without a doubt; call and see it at 204 Whitehall, Monday at 9 o'clock a. m. wanted—Man with capital to take interest is a patent which will pay him. Address Box 107, Atlanta, Ga.

FOR SALE—Interest in good boarding house, large and convenient, good location; full of good boarders. Address W. H. P. O. Box, 604.

\$200 YIELDS \$45 weekly! Unusually profitable investment. Rowe's Infalliable Handl-capping System eastern races. Second successful year. Subscribers all parts United States and Canada. References. Safe conservative, practical. Profits returned each week. For prospectus 1893 address. C. D. Rowe. P. O. Box 127, Brooklyn, N. Y. mrch 12—22 sun

WANTED—Energetic man with \$600 capital o manage branch office for manufacture. Salary \$1.200 and commissions. Must have lox 330, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED-\$400 for six months at 10 per sent; land not for security; address A. B. C., care of Dessersau & Mathews, No. 22 Broad at

FOR SALE-Real Estata. W. M. Scott & Co., Ro al Estate Acuts, No. 14 North Pryor Street, Kimball House Entrance.

EXCHANGE for Delbridge Paper Co. stock, choice vacant property, just off the Boulevard, in splendid neighborhood. W. M. Scott & Co. INMAN PARK—Three of the choicest lota in the park at tempting prices. W. M. Scott & Co. in the park at ten Scott & Co.

GEORGIA AVENUE—New, well built 5-room house on pretty lot, near Capitol avenue; lot 50x140, with stable, coal, wood house, etc., \$2,750; 1-3 cash, balance to sult purchaser. W. M. Scott & Co.

BONNIABRAE—One of the prettiest lots in the plat, 50x150, covered with beautiful oak grove, only \$450 on easy payments. W. M. Scott & Co.

Beott & Co.

HERE'S A PLUM—New 6-room cottage on Forest avenue, has every modern convenience beautifully finished inside in hard oil, lot 50x 150 to an alley, shady side of street, in fact one of the most desirable little homes in the city. \$5,000; \$1,500 cash, balance on long time. W. M. Scott & Co.

CLOSE IN—100x100 on corner with 10-room house, all improvements down on both streets, one block from Capital City Club and the Aragon. Price \$12,000; money in this. W. M. Scott & Co.

SUMMIT AVENUE—250 feet from Highland avenue electric cars, 52 feet front running through to Hilliard street, lies beautifully. \$2,200. W. M. Scott & Co.

\$2,200. W. M. Scott & Co.

CURRAN STREET, Corner of Emmett, 3
lots, the ones with cedar trees on, just opposite Bussey's, highest point on the street.
Only \$1,000 for the three; 1.2 cash, balance to suit. W. M. Scott & Co.

25 ACRES on Howell's Mill road, only short distance from reservoir and belt railroad, pretty front of 600 feet on road. We can sell at a very low price and on liberal terms.

W. M Scott & Co.

BELLWOOD—New 3-room house on pretty level lot, in splendid neighborhood; small cash payment, balance monthly. W. M. Scots & Co. & Co.

EDGEWOOD—5-room house on high and level lot, 102x150 to alley, stables, etc; this is right in the line of improvements and in two years will be worth double the price now asked, \$2,000; \$300 cash, balance easy. W. M. Scott & Co.

\$2,000; \$300 cash, balance casy. W. M. Scott & Co.

WEST END—Choice vacant lots with curbing and sidewalks down in front, only 200 feet from Gordon street and electric cars. \$17.50 per front foot; only small cash payment required, balance within 5 years. W. M. Scott & Co.

ASHBY STREET, next to Bolles's lovely home, 100x250, high and beautiful, cast front, \$37.50 per foot. Will sell half. W. M. Scott & Co.

WEST END—Nice little cottage of 5 rooms, very conveniently arranged and only been built a short time, on very pretty lot 50x210, with stable, carriage house, etc.: nice fruits and flowers; only half block from Gordon street and electric cars. Price \$2,750; \$500 cash, balance to suit purchaser. W. M. Scott & Co.

E. T., V. & G. R. R. ENGINEER, read and

& Co.

E. T., V. & G. R. R. ENGINEER, read and then come and see us; near the shops in choice white neighborhood, new 5-room cottage, which we can sell you at \$100 cash down and the balance \$25 per month. This beats paying rent. W. M. Scott & Co.

paying rent. W. M. Scott & Co.

HILL STREET—Beautiful lot 100x200, well worth \$3,000, running through to Woodson street. Only \$2,000. W. M. Scott & Co.

GEORGIA AVENUE—We have 4 lots to sell for an out-of-town owner at a sacrifice. Come and see us. W. M. Scott & Co.

MYAUGHT LAND CO. lots on Washington and Pulliam streets, at low figures and remarkably easy terms. Come and see us. W. M. Scott & Co.

NEW 5-R. H., east front, on a fine, high lot, in a good neighborhood. This house is nicely finished and the chance of your life to get a home on easy terms viz.; \$100 cash and \$25 per month. Price only \$2,850.

NICE VACANT lot on Jefferson street near Pearl street; half cash, balance easy, only \$450. TUREE LOVELY Jackson street tots 55x176 each, to a 10-foot affey; east front. This week at the low price of \$45 per front foot. A NEW well-built cottage of six rooms besides hall and bathroom, on Houston street,
near Boulevard. This is a nice place, lot
48x153 to a 10-fcot alley. It is high, level and
worth \$4,000, but I will sell it this week on
easy terms for \$3,250.

6-B. H. AND large garden lot 72x165 in the
central part of West End; terms 1-3 cash,
balance easy monthly payments. The price
is away down at \$2,200.

is away down at \$2,200.

21 NICE, HIGH, level lots, each 30 to 40 feet front, will self on easy monthly payments. Price of the lots are from \$450 to \$800 each. Call and see about this.

MONEY TO loan at 6, 7 and 8 per cent.

200-ACRE FARM, between the city and Chattahoochee river, at \$35 per acre. FIVE-ROOM HOUSE, hall and servant's room, barn and stable. This little home is near in on Pulliam street, has east front, gas and water, belgian block and sewer all down and paid for: 1-3 can be paid, \$20 per month, no interest; 1-3 cash, balance easy; only \$3,000.

220-ACRE FARM in Cobb county, for \$8 per acre; has three fine orchards, good new dwelling and tenant's house; must be sold, so now is your chance to buy; terms very easy. 4-ROOM HOUSE and hall, on nice high Kelly street corner, lot 42x100, house nearly new; terms easy; a bargain at \$1,750. MONEY TO loan at 6, 7 and 8 per cent. TOMORROW I can sell you two nice lots, with east front, on Sims street, worth \$500, for the price of \$350.

for the price of \$350.

WEST END is now leading all other parts of Atlanta in the number of stiractive homes now building and soon to be built. If you desire to live in this, the choicest portion of Atlanta, call soon and let me show you some handsome lots from which to choose, for I believe that I have more and better bargains in West End property than any other real estate agent in the city. D. Morrison, 47 East Hunter street.

Hunter street.

5-R. H., Loyd street, gås and water, \$21.

5-R. H., 107 Davis street, \$16.

5-R. H., 107 Davis street, \$16.

5-R. H., 107 Davis street, \$16.

5-R. H., Hood street, \$15.

3-R. H., Hood street, \$15.

3-R. H., Hardin street, \$10.

5-R. H., Hardin street, \$10.

5-R. H., 455 E. Fair st., gas, water, \$16.

5-R. H., 60 Bereau avenue, \$7.

5-R. H., 50 Dereau street, \$14.

Call and see our list. D. Morrison, res' estate and renting agent.

\$500 BUYS 3-r. h., Richmond street, lot 25a, 125. 5.25 cash, uniance \$10 month. This rents for \$72 per year.
\$425 buys lot 25x108, near corner Harris and Butier; this is a bargam for cash. \$500 buys lot 50x100 on £ast Fair near Boulevard. Must be sold at once; owner to leave the city.

Butler; this is a bargam for casa.

\$500 buys lot 50x100 on East Fair near Boulevard. Must be sold at once; owner to leave the city.

\$500 buys lot 50x150 on Helena avenue; easy terms.

\$400 buys a beautiful lot corner Northern avenue and Willow street; terms \$100 cash, baiance \$10 per month; close to car line.

\$500 buys a new 4-room house on Fowers street, iot 53x163, on car line; terms cash, 5700 buys a new 4-room house, lot 50x200, at East Lake; terms monthly payments.

\$500 buys a new 4-room house at East Lake, lot 50x200 feet. Terms monthly payments.

\$5,200 buys a beautiful lot on Wilson avenue, 80x200, just off of Feachtree.

\$2,500 buys a featiful lot on Wilson avenue, 80x200, just off of Feachtree.

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\$2,500 buys a featiful lot on Wilson avenue, 80x200, just off of Feachtree.

\$2,500 buys a for particulars.

\$2,000 buys a featiful lot on Wilson avenue.

Call on us for particulars.

\$2,700 buys lot 75x182 on Oak street between Lee street and Raliroad avenue. Terms very easy.

\$2,600 buys a new 8-room house on Alexander street on easy terms.

\$1,000 for a 3-room house on Longview street. This is a good renter,

\$3,000 will buy a 21-room brick hotel, furnished complete, at Conyers, Ga.; 5 trains daily to the city, or will exchange for Atlanta property; it rents for \$30 per month.

\$4,000 will buy the most beautiful firm in north Georgia, within 2 miles of Clarkes-ville, Ga. This place has 400 acres fine land besides several buildings. Will exchange for Atlanta property.

Call on us for the above and other bargains.

HAMPTON & HEEMAN.

Real Estate and Investment Brokers, 15 Decatur street, Atlanta, Ga.

WANTED-Real Estate. I WANT TO BUY vacant proprety in on near city limits suitable for subdivision. Give price and location. Lenox, care Constitution.

WANTED-40,000 acres of land adapted to fruit and truck farming. Address Syndicate, Constitution, Atlanta.

WANTED-To buy for \$1,000 or less a lot on north side; cash paid. Address Box 13. Postoffice; state locality.

CARNIVAL OF SPORT.

One of the Attractions to Be at the World's Fair This Year.

ATHLETES FROM THE WORLD OVER

Those Who Stand at the Head and Have Made Fine B cords Will Give Ex-hibitions of Their Skill.

Trained athletics in every country on the face of the earth where athletic sports are practiced will meet in friendly rivalry in Chicago on September 14th, 15th and 16th to celebrate in tests of strength, speed, endurance and skill the 400th anniversary of the discovery of America by Columbus. People who may think this an unusual manner of commemorating a great event are reminded that it is a very old-fashioned way—the way in which Homer had swift-footed Achilles observe the funeral of his friend, Patroclus, and Virgil, the pious Aeneas, commemorated the death of his father, Anchises.

Preparations for this carnival of sport have already been under way for months. The Amateur Athletic Union, of the United States, which controls amateur athletics in this country outside the colleges, has appointed a committee of experienced managers to arrange all the details of the tournament. The plan and scope committee, as it is known, consists of Howard C. Perry, of the Columbia Athletic Club, of Washington, D. C.; Frederick K. Stearns, of the Detroit Athletic Club; James E. Sullivan, of the New Jersey Athletic Club; William B. Curtis, "Father of Amateur Athletics" in the United States, and Alexander G. Mills, of the New York Athletic Club, and A. G. Spalding, of the Chicago Athletic Association.

There is no branch of sport whose claims this committee have not considered, excepting, perhaps, skating. Every one has heard of the negotiations under way to induce the well-trained crews of Oxford and Cambridge to meet the eights of Harvard, Yale and Cornell. Lovers of the rough but manly sport of football may see exhibitions of that great game given by the elevens of Princeton, Harvard and Yale, and the nines of the same universities, with those of Cornell and the University of Pennsylvania may cross bats with the representatives of western colleges and universities on the baseball diamond. Of course, lacrosse is not to be forgotten, and the twelves of leading American clubs will have to bow before the superior skill of Canadian teams.

Probably the greatest treat at the world's fair for the lovers of sports, however, will be the "field and track" athetic handicap and championship meetings. The handicap games are to take place on the 14th. The championships will be decided two days later. The original plan of giving the championship meeting the day following the handicaps was abandoned in order to give the con-testants for championship honors time to

On the programme for the 14th are the following events: 75-yard, 150-yard, 300-yard, 600-yard, 1,000-yard, and two mile runs; running high and running broad jumps; pole vaulting, putting 16-pound jumps; pole vaniting, putting 16-pound shot-putter, will be called upon to allow pound weight; 100-yard and 250-yard hurdle races over obstacles 3 feet 6 inches, and 2 feet 6 inches, respectively; three-quarter-mile and two-mile walks; five-mile safety bicycle race, and tug-of-war for teams of four of unlimited weight.

In all of these events champions and holders of records will be put on the "scratch"—that is, they will have to grant allowances to athletics of inferior ability in order to make up for the disparity be-tween them and make the competitions more exciting. Thus George R. Gray, the New York Athletic Club's champion shot-putter, will be called upon o allow athletes of less ability and experience handicaps of from two to a dozen feet. Big "Jim" Mitchell, the Herculean Irishwho smashes records at will with the hammer and 56-pound weight, will have to allow other competitors as much as 40 feet in the former and 10 feet in the latter event. A long distance runner of the known ability of "Tommy" Conneff will concede hundreds or yards to the novices in the two-mile run, while "Harry" Jewett, the sprinting wonder of the Detroit Athletic Club, in the 150yard dash will have to give the sprinters whose names are yet unknown to fame a start in yards equal to a second and a

On September 15th the team contests On September 15th the team contests already referred to will take place. Baseball, lacrosse, running, cricket and baseball, under Rugby and association rules, are on the programme. Invitations have been issued to the Amateur Athletic Association of America, Europe and Ausasociation of America, Europe and Europe and Europe and Europe and Europ

tralia requesting representative entries.

The world's championship in track and field events will be decided on the 16th.

The regular championship events will be decided on that day, including the 100 and 200 yard dashes; the puarter, half one and final mile runs; the 120 and 220yard hurdle races; one and three-mile walks; pole vaulting for height and distance; high and broad jumps with and without run; running hop, step and jump; putting 16-pound shot, throwing 16-pound hammer and slinging 56-pound weight for height and distance.

for heihgt and distance.

In each event the winner will receive the handsome solid old medal of the Amateur Athletic Union struck expressly for the occasion. Second men in each event will receive medals of silver and the third men bronze. Every athlete who competes will receive a silver souvenir. Small teams of athletes have in previous

Small teams of athletes have in previous years frequently visited foreign countries, thus in 1888 a dozen picked athletes representing the New York and the Manhattan Athletic Clubs, of New York city, wisited England and competed in the various handleap and at the national championship meetings in that country. Teams of Englishmen have twice, since then, visited this country, and last year a team of Australian and New Zealand athletes visited England. American athletes have represented in France, and French and competed in France, and French and English crews have met in aquatic con-

But never before has a tournament of the handsome solid gold medal of the Amthe meeting at the world's fair in Chicago next fall been attempted. There was some talk of such a meeting in England last year but it came to nothing, and it remains for American enterprise to find an opportunity for genuine inter-national contests, open to all nations to be held in connection with the Columbian

exposition.

There need be no fear in this country that American athletes will not uphold the honor of their country. Certainly there is an advantage in fighting on one's own grounds; but apart from this, judging the athletes safely on their records, the comparison is altogether in their of the Americans.

the Americans.

Luther Cary, "the Princeton Demos," visited England two years ago with others of the athletes of the Manhattan Athletic Club. Cary won every scratch race in which he contested. Yet Cary has been

beaten in this country by John Owen and Harry Jewett, of the Detroit Athletic Club, and Charles A. Sherrill, of the New York Athletic Club. Mortimer Remington easily out ran the English quarternilers, yet he was beaten on his return by W. C. Downs, of the New York Athletic Club. England's best half-milers have not, since F. J. K. Cross retired five years ago, been able to compare with the fastest Americans at this distance.

In the distance runs, however, it must be admitted that the Englishmen are our superiors. In fact the champion American runners are usually Englishmen or Irishmen by birth.

In hurdling we have three men who can

In hurdling we have three men who can clear the "high sticks" in sixteen sec-onds to England's one. In high jumping

onds to England's one. In high jumping we have four men—Fearing, Nickerson, Goff and Sweeney—who could probably beat England's champion at this game. America's broad jumpers are also distinctly superior to the English.

Our athletes have never been able to reach the figures made by Englishmen in pole vaulting for height. But no Englishmen who ever mounted a wheel has a chance with Zimmermann on the bicycle. In fact, when the American champion visited England last fall, Osmond, the English crack, kept out of the way and refused to meet Zimmermann.

The athletes of Germany, France and Australia are rather an unknown quan-

Australia are rather an unknown quantity: But wonderful reports have reached us of the performance of the athletes of New Zealand. Whether the last mentioned could repeat their alleged reconstitution and approximance in competition and breaking performance in competition, and

or the watches of experienced time-keepers is extremely doubtful.

The big Chicago meeting will be held on the property owned by the Chicago Baseball Club, bounded by Thirty-Third and Thirty-fifth streets and Wentworth avenue. Grand stands with a capacity of 35,000 will be erected, and a new track, three laps to the mile, will be constructed. The track will be of cinders with a shallow topping of brick dust. Inside the track will be the field for the cricket, baseball, football and lacrosse matches. WALTER C. DOHM.

A NEW YESTIBULE.

The Seabord System Will Give Atlanta a High

The Seabord System Will Give Atlanta a High Class Train.

Atlanta will have another vestibule train to the north in the course of a few months. The Constitution published an interview with Superintendent Winder, of the Georgia, Carolina and Northern a few weeks ago stating that his company was arranging to put on a fast, high class service between Atlanta and New York, but at that time he could not tell just when the trains would go on. A little later President Robinson, of the Seaboard system, died and the matter was deferred temporarily. Last week the superintendents of the system met the general superintendent and the general manager at Raleigh, and they took up the question of adding the vestibule service. manager at Haleigh, and they took up the question of adding the vestibule service again. The division superintendents told what time such a train could make over their divisions and it was resolved to get new cars and new engines and start the service during the summer.

The general manager and the new president had considered the matter and left the details of schedule to the superintendents to arrange.

the details of schedule to the superintendents to arrange.

Captain John Winder has not yet returned to the city, but it is learned that the train will leave Atlanta about 6 o'clock p. m. and run through to New York by 6 the next afternoon. Coming south the train will probably leave New York early in the morning and bring the morning papers south, delivering them here at breakfast the next morning, several hours ahead of the present schedule. The route will be from Atlanta to Weldon, N. C., over the Seaboard Air-Line and thence north by the Atlantic Coast line. The distance by this route will be about 900 miles.

New compound engines of the latest type and greatest speed are to be bought for these trains. The superintendents reported that every mile of their devisions is in excellent condition and will allow the very fastest running.

fastest running. This will give Atlanta three vestibule This will give Atlanta three vestibile trains to the north, one leaving at noon by the Richmond and Danville, another leaving at 2 o'clock by the East Tennessee and the Scaboard's departing late in the afternoon or early in the night will be the

In connection with its direct trains to New York the Seaboard will arrange for a vestibule coach to go on through to New Orleans.

The southwestern mail is worth competing for as well as the travel. The southern route has been built up rapidly and is now the favorite between New Orleans and New York.

Each new line that passes through At-lanta is a gain to this city, for each puts new men in the field to work up business and a large percentage of it is bound to

THE DRUMMER'S STORY.

A Business-Like Righwayman He Met in New Mexico.

From the Cincinnati Tribune.

The drummer had heard several very interesting stories, and finally some one suggested that he tell one himself. gested that he tell one himself.

"I'll do it." he said, "and one of my own experience some years ago in New Mexico, and I want to say here that I have an affidavit that goes with this story if anybody disbelieves it. We were going along in the stage one day when all at once out popped two masked men from the chapparral, and in a minute or two we tumbled out of the stage and stood along in a row with our hands up. There's no need to go into particulars, as these fellows went into our pockets; suffice it that in a few minutes, a transfer of property had taken place, we were hustled back into the stage and the driver ordered 10 get along fast. utes, a transfer of property had taken place, we were hustled back into the stage and the driver ordered to get along fast. We were all congratulating ourselves that we had got off with our lives, and it some instances that a few dollars had been overlooked by the highwaymen, when dashing after us came the robbers, and we here stopped again, and this time we were ladly frightened. As soon as the stage stopped one of the men rode up, and, pointing his gun at me, asked me to step outside a minute. To say that I was scared doesn't half express it. I wouldn't have insured my life for \$50,000 for a cent less than \$40,000.75 premium, but I stepped out. I was one in the party to whom a few dollars had been left. In act, there was \$250 there in my sock, and about \$25 in small pocket in the fluing of my coat. The robber was polite.

"I am sorry to trouble you,' he said, 'but I believe I got this paper from you,' and he handed me a note for \$200 at four months, which one of my customers had given me in part payment.

"You.' I said 'you did. Is there anything."

"Yes,' I said, 'you did. Is there anything the matter with it?
"'No,' he replied, 'I think we can collect it, but you will observe that it has four months to run. The interest for that time at 10 to run. The interest for that time at 10 per cent, our usual rate out here, is \$6.66 2-5, and if you can kindly fish out of your clothes, say \$6.65. I don't care about the change, you will do me a favor. I am sure, in the hurry, a few minutes ago we left you something, or, perhaps, you can borrow it from some of your friends who were not thoroughly searched. Be in a hurry, please.

"And wasn't I in a hurry? I went through the crowd myself and gathered together small change enough to make \$6.70, which I handed over, and that evening when we reached curdestination I biew in that \$25 in my inside pocket on the crowd."

destination I blew in that you said goes with pocket on the crowd."

"Let me see the affidavit you said goes with that story," remarked the hotel cierk as the drummer finished, and he brought full a paper that was so solled and worn it exild scarcely hold up its own weight.

PERSONAL

M. M. Mauck, wall paper, paints, shade picture frames. Samples sent. Atlanta. BIG BARGAINS IN econd-hand bicycles.

LOWRY HARDWARE COMPANY.
mar12-8t

ARP'S REGULAR CHAT

He Thinks Everything Is Looking Lovely Now.

WITH POLITICS AND THE WEATHER.

Farmers Have Wearly Quit Talking Pol-tics and Settled Down to Work. Some Needed Reforms.

The spring is fairly upon us, and it is really the birth of a new year. The sweet odor of violets is in the air and the aller tags are blooming in the giades. The robins are bobbing around and the setting hen comes clucking from her nest. Fire is on the mountains, and the busy farmers are burning brush and cleaning up the fence rows or hauling guano to make the biggest crop of cotton the world ever saw. That is what they told me in North Caroll—a, and I reckon it is so all over the cotton belt. The poet says "What-ever is right," and so we will have to be reconciled and let the farmers do just as they please and take the consequences. In fact, it is risky and impertment to In fact, it is risky and impertinent to advise a man about his business. But editors will do it, and I heard a farmer tell one not long ago that he could run a better newspaper if he would give it more attention and give the farmers less advice. Well, it stands to reason that a man who has been farming all his life knows more about it than a town-raised editor who never farmed a day.

The farmers are in earnest now. Politics has settled down in the old ruts. The Ocala platform is dead and buried,

tics has settled down in the old ruts. The Ocala platform is dead and buried, and all the vain hopes that inspired it have vanished away. Just as the "forty acres and a mule" played out with the darkey, so have all the expectations of some big thing from the government played out with the people's party. It was a delusion and a snare, and nobody but a few politiforms profited by it. It. but a few politicians profited by it. It is at last an admitted fact that the farmers must depend on themselves and not on the government. Paternalism is the curse of a state or a nation, and I am glad to see that Mr. Cleveland is going to put his foot down upon it. Protection for protection's sake must go. We want no more infant industries. They must start full grown and compete with the world. This pension outrage must be reformed, for it grows bigger as the years roll on. It is the politician's hobby, and he rides on it into office. Over eight hundred thuosand are now on the rolls, and not one-fourth of them ever saw a battlefield. It is nothing but paternalism, and it has gotten to be an epidemic. Most every-body wants some help from the government, and if they can't get it one they will another. Our revolutionary fathers, who were wounded and disabled, drew pensions, but, in course of time, they died, and the pension stopped, but now the pension keeps running on and spreading out to widows and children and grandchildren, and most of them are to foreigners who fought for the mone that was in it and nothing else. into the national cemetery, at Chatta nooga, and see the names on the head stones, and you can't propounce half of them without a corscrew. For the honest patriotic soldier, we have the profoundest respect, but we rebels know something about the foreign hirelings we had to fight the last two years of the

war.

Paternalism is run mad—one hundred and eighty millions of pensions is morathan the government can stand. This nation has put Mr. Cleveland there to reform, and we bleieve he will fig it. The salaries of the government officals are too large. Millions could be aved by a healthy reduction, and then there would not be so many office seekers. How is it that our governor and our supreme court judges get only about half as much as a United States marshal or a clerk of a United States district court? How is it that a little postoffice like Cartersville that a little postoffice like Cartersville pays \$1,600, when there are ten man and wenty women who would take it for

\$1,000? Let us get back to the economy of our fathers, and then the duties on the necescommon people can get their shoes and blankets cheaper. Washington is called the father of his country, and now we the father of his country, and now we want Mr. Cleveland to father the country some, too, besides nttle Ruth, and take the imrdens off the people. That is all the paternalism we ask for—a clean and honest administration. Kill the monopolies and the trusts. Let Hawaii alone and the Nicaragua canal and every-thing else that calls for more money and more taxes. Don't fret so muck about the money or the scuffle between gold and silver, it is doing very well. I once was young and now I am old, but I have never seen the time that there nave never seen the time that there wasn't enough money in town to pay for everything the people had to sell. I farmed for eleven years, and my corn brought me 50 cents a bushel for every brought me 50 cents a bushel for every crop. It isn't the kind of money, whether gold or silver or paper, that concerns us, but it is the solvency and honesty of the banks, for 95 per cent of all the business is done by checks and deposits. There are enough dollars and dimes to do all the rest. Who ever sees a piece of gold coin? Who ever looks at a national bank bull to go what bank issued it? They bill to see what bank issued it? They are all good, from Maine to California. In my opinion, the world has no better currency, and I dread to see the day when any man or set of men can issue their own bills and foist them upon the their own bills and foist them upon the country—we have tried that and suffered. Let well enough alone. What old Georgian does not recall the failures of Georgia banks in the ante-bellum days—not only the wild-cat banks that were intended to fail, but good banks that failed through great financial revulsions? There were failures at Macon and Columbus and St. Marys and Rome and Ringgold and Atlents and many of us have got and Atlanta, and many of us have got relics hid away that we sometimes look at and lament. I know one man who has a package of \$4,000 of Ringgold money that broke before the war. It is the common people who suffer from spurious money, the smart, shrewd traders get rid of theirs before the colleges comes.

lapse comes.

Now let us all go slow. Mr. Cleveland's election does not mean a bonanza to any-body, but it does mean honesty of administration, if it is possible for him to con-trol it. And I believe he will control it. Mr. Harrison was honest enough but not brond enough. He wanted to jump on Chile with both feet, and nearly the last Chile with both feet, and nearly the last thing he did was to annex Hawaii on paper. But he was a pure man and did the best he could. Let us not idolize any man for we are all men and not gods. When Mr. Hayes died a friend of mine expressed his surprise and said he thought he had died several years ago, but remembered now that it was Arthur. Blaine will soon be forgotten, for such is the nature of political fame. What a troublous life they live! Think of Toombs and Stephens and Gordon and Colquitt and all their heart-burnings, and then turn away and say it is better to live calm and serene under your own vine and fig tree and take comfort with those you love and those who love you. compare with the love of wife and children and the daily intercourse with good nabors. May the good Lord give this blessing to us all and make us content.

BILL ARP.

CHURCH NOTICES.

METHODIST.

First Methodist Church, corner of Paschtres and Houston streets—Rev. J. R. Robins, pastor, Presching at 11 a. m. by the pastor and at 8 p. n. by Rev. J. T. Gibson. Services every night in be week. Class meeting at 3:30 p. m. Sunday chool at 9:30 a. m.

Trinity M. E. church.

school at 9:20 a. m.

Trinity M.E. church, south, corner Trinity avenus
and Whitchall street—Rev. Walker Lewis, pastor.

Preaching at 11 a. m. at 7:50 p. m. by Rev. Dr.
Young J. Allen. Bunday school at 9:30 a. m.

Largest church in the city; inclined floor; free
pews. Everybody welcome here.

Boulevard Methodist, corner Boulevard and
Houston street, Rev. T. R. Kendall, pastor.
Preaching at 11a. m. and at 7:30 p. m. by the pastor.

A cordial invitation extended to all. Sunday.

Merritis Avenue M. E. church, south—Rev.

school at 9:30 a. m.

Merritts Avenue M. E. church, south—Rev. Isaac S. Hopkins, D.D., pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. Payne's chapel, corner of Luckie and Hunnicutt. Rev. J. T. Daves, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.

Marietta Street Methodist Episcopal church—Rev. R. H. Robb, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.

9:30 a.m.
Atoore Memorial Church, Corner West Baker and Luckie streets—Rev. A. R. Holderby, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7:15 p. m. Sunday school at 9:30 a.m. Prayer meeting Wednesday night. Seats free. A cordial welcome to strangers.
Park street Methodist church, West End—Rev. J. W. Lee, D. D., pastor. Preaching today at 11 a.m. and at 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a.m.
Edgewood M. E. church, Rev. John M. White, pastor. Preaching at 11 a.m. and 7 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a.m.
Marietta street mission—J. F. Barclay, superin-

Marietta street mission—J.F. Barciay, superintendent. Sunday school at 9:30. Temperance school at 2:30 p. m. Services Sunday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday nights.

North Avenue mission, corner North avenue and Fowler street. Sunday school every sunday after noon at 3 o'clock. Everybody cordially invited. Walker street mission Sunday school, over Henderson's store, end of Pryor street dummy— Preaching at 7:30 p. m. Trinity Home mission chapel, near Leonard st.—Sunday school at 3:30 p. m. Preaching at 7:30

p. m.

Epworth. Methodist church, Edgewood, J. T.
Daves, Jr., pastor-Preaching morning and
evening by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:20 BAPTIST.

BAPTIST.

First Baptist church. corner Forsyth and Walton streets—Rev. J. B. Hawthorne, D.D., pastor. Freaching at 11 a. m. by Rev. H. McDonald, D. D., pastor of Second Baptist church. No service at night. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. Second Baptist Tabernacie, Mitchell street. near Loyd—Rev. Henry McDonald, D.D., pastor. Freaching at 11 a. m. by Rev. J. Wm. Jones, D. D. and at 8 p. m. by the pastor. Baptism at night. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. Third Baptist church, Jones avenue—Rev. A. H. Mitchell, pastor. Freaching at 11 a. m. and 7:15 p. m. by Rev. H. Hatcher. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. Central (Fourth) Baptist church, corner Peters and Central (Fourth) Baptist church, corner Peters and

p. m. by Rov. H. Hatcher. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.
Central (Fourth) Baptist church, corner Peters and Fair streets—J. M. Brittain, D. D., pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and at 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.
Fifth Baptist church, corner Bell and Fillmore streets—Rev. V. C. Norcross, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. by Rev. Harvey Hatcher, and at 7:30 p. m. conducted by Messrs Megginson and Mays. Sixtii Baptist church, corner Hunter and Mangum streets—Rev. E. L. Sisk, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and at 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.
Seventh Baptist church, corner Bellwood avenue.

gum streets—Rev. E. L. Sisk, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and at 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Seventh Baptist church, corner Beliwood avenue and Jackson street—Rev. T. A. Higdon, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and at 7. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.

West End Baptist church, Lee street, West End Raptist church, Lee street, West End Baptist church, Lee street, West End Raptist church, Lee street, West End Raptist church, Lee street, Seried, at 11 a. m. and at 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and at 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.

Capitol Avenue Baptist Mission, corner Capitol and Georgia avenues—Rev. R. A. Sublett, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. by Dr. I. R. Bradhan, and at 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.

Sinpson street mission of Third Baptist church. Sunday school at 3: p. m.

Decatur Street Mission—328 Decatur street, near corner Hilliard. Sunday school 3:30 p. m. prayer meeting every Thursday and Sunday nights. C. H. Burge, superintendent.

Primitive Baptist church, corner Boulevard and Irwin streets. Preaching at 11 a. m. on the third Sunday and Saturday before in each month.

East Atlanta Baptist Church, Bradley street, between Edgewood avenue and Decatur street.—E. L. Wood, pastor. Services at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by Rev. T. E. McCutchen.

Jackson street mission, Rev. A. T. Spalding pastor—Services at 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 8 p. m., Mr. Alex Bealer, superintendent.

FIERSETTERIAN.

First Presbyterian church, Marfetta street—Rev.

Sp. m., Mr. Alex .Bealer, superintendent.

First Presbyterian and the Marletta street—Rev.
E. H. Barnett, B. D., pastor. Divine services at 11 a. m. and at 2;30 p. m. by the pastor Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.

Central Presbyterian church, Washington street.

Rev. G. B. Strickler D. D., pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and at 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school meets at 9:30 a. m.

The Mission Sunday school will meet at 3 p. m. at the corner of Buena Vista avenue and Fortress street.

street.

Edgewood mission No. 2 will meet at 3 p. m., also religious services at 7:30 p. m. near Hulsey's depot. Wallace Fifth Presbyterian Church, corner Fair and Walnut streets, Rev. R. W. Bowman, pastor—Preaching at 11-a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor—Sunday's chool at 9:30 a. m.

Psalm Singing Presbyterian Church, corner of Whitehall and Humphries attreets—J. R. Johnson Whitehall and Humphries attreets—J. R. Johnson Whitehall and Humphries streets—J. E. Johnson, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. by Rev. Samuel Young. Communion. Sabbath school at 10 a. m. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 7:30. Seats free.

St. Philip's church, Hunter and Washington street, Rev. T. C. Tupper, D.D., rector. Services with holy communion at 11 a. m. Evening prayer and sermon at 7:30 p.m. Sundayschool at 9:45 am. St. Barnabas Mission, corner Decatur and Factory streets—Rev. T. C. Tupper priest in charge. Services and Sunday school at 3:30 p.m.

St. Luke's cathedral, northeast corner Houston and Pryor streets—Rev. R. S. Barrett, dean. Holy communion at 7:30 a. m. Sunday school at :30 a. m. Morning prayer at 11 a. m. Evening prayer at 4 p. m. EPISCOPAL.

congregational.

Church of the Redeemer, West Ellis street, near
Peachtree street.—A. F. Sherrill, D.D. pastor.—
Preaching at 11 a. m. and at 7:30 p. m. by
the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30.

Church of Our Father. Church street, near junction of Peachtree and Forsyth—Rev. William Roswell Cole, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 o'clock a. m. Seats free and all made welcome. CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

CHRISTIAN CRURCH.

Christian church, 44 East Hunter street, Rev. C. P. Williamson, pastor. Sunday school 9:30 a. m., W. S. Bell, Superintendent. Freaching at 11 a. m. and at 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Seats free. Congregational singing. Missions: West End Sunday school at 3:30 p. m., J. L. Shuff, Supt. Decatur and Bell street mission at 3:30 p. m., S. R. Webster, Supt.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

Church of Christ (Scientist) 43½ N. Broad St.—Divine service and Sunday school 10:30 a. m. All invited.

English Lutheran service.
English Lutheran service will be held in the lecture hall of the Y. M. C. A. building at 14 a.m., conducted by Rev. L. K. Probs.

Derangement of the liver, with constipa-tion, injures the complexion, induce pimples sallow skin. Remove the cause by usin Carter's Little Liver Pills. One a dose. Tr.

LESSONS IN FRENCH.

Professor B. Collonge informs the public that new French classes are constantly being formed at the Berlitz School of languages, No. 17 E. Cain street. Especial attention is given to the formation of classes for beginners. Classes in German and Spanish will be formed at any time. C. B. Conyers,

Stenographer and commissioner to take estimony. Telephone, 1567. Jan5-dly

Notice to Goal Dealers

Bids will be received until 11 o'clock a. m. March 15, 1893, for 2,500 tons of steam coal to be delivered at the pumping station of Atlanta waterworks, four miles from the clother coal will be weighed at the pumping station and a ticket given for each load by the engineer in charge, and payment will be made according to the tickets. By the 10th of each month after delivery. The coal must be delivered in quantities of not less than ten tons per day and begin not later than April 1, 1803.

Bidders must specify in their bids the kind and size of coal they propose to furnish and also the name of the mine from which it is taken and will be held to deliver the same kind and grade of coal throughout. Bids to be addressed to board of water commissioners.

A bond will be required to be approved by the board of water commissioners.

A bond will be required to be approved by the board of water commissioners. Rights reserved to reject any or all bids.

W. G. RICHARDS, Superintendent.

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assets of the bank.

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CITY DEPOSITORY. SURPLUS, CAPITAL, \$400,000. \$100,000

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Authorised to do a general banking and exchange business; solicits accounts of bung he flees firms and individuals.

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wer of 8 per cent payable semi-annually. They negotiate 5-year leans on central improved business property at a total to borrower of 7 per cent, payable semi-annually. This advertisement mass

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A. J. Orme, Vice President. SOUTHERN MUTUAL BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION 2! NORTH PRYOR, Corner Decatur Street, ATLANTA, GA.

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DOUBLE DAILY PULLMAN CAS SERVER Leaving Atlanta via Central falled 12 a. m. and 6:55 p. m., and consells a Macon with through trains of the

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-FOR-Jacksonville, Ocala, Tampa and one Points
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The sollowing schedule is cheef Jan. 20.

BOUTH Daily. No. 81. If capes in Lo Atlanta. 4 10 pm ii 15 pm 16 pm Ar Nowman 5 77 pm 12 55 am 64 pm Ar W Polit. 6 25 pm 2 14 am 64 pm Ar Opolita. 7 33 pm 5 % am Ar Columbus _ 9 45 a m Ar Motgorary 9 70 pm 6 06 am Ar Pensacola 5 15 am 1 28 pm Ar Mobile 2 15 am 12 38 pm Ar Moriann 75 am 4 6 pm Ar Honster Tax 9 45 pm 7 07 am

WOOD'S PHOSPHODIN

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ILDING. LEMAN

C. Halo, Soo'y and Gen'l Magr

Southern

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PHOSPHODIN

By W. R. GORMAN.

s ago, that I went over to sist my old friend, Colonel Th

Tex. and I suppose it was the satis-manner in which my work was

used him to employ me again.

California soon after the wild 49. and by good management and eculations made a lot of money. was invested in ranch proper-ne foothells of the Coast range,

quantity of farming and graz and salong the upper waters of the

ared to the country was being rap-led and there was a flood of little

in the courts growing out of the old titles to bonded properties in these I found the old gentleman living of his ranches with plenty of the

ags of life around him, a flock of

thousand Merino sheep and large of cattle to engage his attention.

of cattle to engage his attention, iness for several months demanded ole time, but finally I succeeded in matters in pretty good shape and gan to look around for some diver-

It was a wild country, chock full of
My host was a thorough sportsman,
equipped for every sort of hunting.
had an elegant lot of hounds, about
en, such as you'd occasionally find

a fine country place, anywhere in the in ante-bellum times. There was a

f well-bred grey hounds and a lot of ds. These latter were very intelli-and better adopted for the use made

than any dogs I ever saw. They cross between the Scotch collie and wirey haired Scotch terrier, and

unting coyotes and the common wild-they beat the world. They were the

hen he lived near San An-

sun rise far away amid the spurs of the Rockies in Nevada and at the close of day see him siak to rest in the besom of the Pacific fifty miles away. I found here among the old settlers descendants of Boone, Harrod and Davy Crockett and some who descended from the men who came over with Lewis and Clark about the beginning of the century.

Game was very abundant, especially the big game of the Rockies. I made my first hunt on Syskiou, the twin-sister of Shasta. I secured the services of an old trapper who had spent the best years of his life on these mountains as trapper and guide. Three inches of snow whitened the ground and, although signs of game were abundant, we sighted none till the afternoon was well spent.

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Three inches of snow whitehed the ground and, although signs of game were abundant, we sighted none till the afternoon was well spent.

We had reached a plateau about half way up the mountain and had paused to rest. You must understand it is no easy matter to climb a mountain with three inches of snow under foot.

At this moment the guide spoke and said he thought he saw some deer a half mile away on the mountain side above the platan. I handed him my glass. "It is a small band of elk feeding and moving slowly in a northwestern direction," said he, and under his counsel we went a couple of hundred yards further two points north of east and stopped for observation. We saw nothing and moved on a hundred yards further. Then a sharp sh-h-e from the trapper stopped me. "Look to the right" he whispered. I looked and saw an old bull elk browsing on the sprouts of scrub three hundred yards away. The guide slipped forward to make a detour and head him off. I proceeded to stalk him as best I could. Of all wild animals he is one of the most difficult to approach, and a tyro seldom succeeds. It is only the hunter who is skilled in woodcraft that can hope to compass the destruction of such wary game. He had moved from where I last saw him and gone into a thicket. When I glimpsed him once more he was within range, but in the worst possible position. If I fired, the best I could hope for would be to wound him. So I concluded to wait for a change which I thought he would soon make. At this moment I happened to notice a very small twig fastened to the lever of my gun. I removed it and looking for the elk found him—gone. Vanished as suddenly as if the earth had swallowed him up. In less than a minute I heard the guide shout back in the direction we had first seen the elk. It could not have been him then that caused the fright. If not, what then? A little breath of air tainted just the least bit with human scent had found its way to the wild creature. It told him of danger lurking near, of a rifle's crack and a trail of blood on thating coyotes and the common wildthey beat the world. They were the
knowing dogs I ever handled, and
they enough to tackle the devil himself if
the do it. One feature of hunting here
the very interesting one it was—you
knew what your pack was
mag until you sighted the
I remember one morning
the we had only taken the fox hounds
dide crop-cared collies along, our first
was after a mountain lion. The chase
us hot one and lasted forty minutes,
chase, and then the lion treed. One of
the lind men who knew the country and
nizcellently mounted, kept well up with
the pack and dispatched the varmint with a
tel from his Winchester. I never had
the respect for his lionship after this,
the is as timid as the spotted cats we
women met, and just as apt to take to
in heels if he heard the music of the
individual was a good morning and the colordiededd we should try for some fun.
The directly south of the ground we
may the lion over and had gone but a
th

He flung many a mile behind him ere he turned to look back. The guide came back and reported he had fired a running shot at a small band heading south, and

shot at a small band heading south, and missed.

We spent the night comfortably in a cabin built by some miners some years ago. After supper the old trapper told me many yarns. Among the best was this one: He had been employed the past summer as guide by a couple of professors who were making a geological survey of the canyons about the mountain.

One morning they started very early to explore the big canyon, the one right between Shasta and Syskiou. He was armed with his Winchester but the professors had nothing but their hammers and some rocks they had broken and put away in their satchels. They had proceeded a little more than half way the canyon when they came suddenly upon a big grizzly making his breakfast upon something he had found. They retreated immediately, bruin eyeing them as they left. They had gone fifty yards and the guide turned his head 'just to see how things was" and he saw it was useless to run further, for the bear was coming right along and would soon be on them. He let in on him with his rifle, but the first shot failed to check him and it was not until he pumped in the fourth shell and fired that he gave up the ghost. "The last shot caught him in the eye, found the brain and he fell dead in ten feet of where I stood. "It was a close call," said the trapper, "What became of the professors?" I asked. "Don't know. Never seed 'em any more twell I got back to the settlements," he replied. chase continued. High above the soft the pack and ever in the lead and the sharp treble of the collies. Some doubtful about the result and extend myself. "No," said my friend, "all to want it—time! If he stays in there and fick, the collies are sure to do him and if he takes to the hills, the pack the reach them." The colling the reach them. The colling the reach them is the farther at the thicket, and the deep baying of the pack told us the game was treed. In sail sapling, just outside the chapparal, around which the dogs were barking mouly, we found the object of our quest; tray fox. We tried to get him alive, it when he jumped the collies were right are spot where he meant to land, and

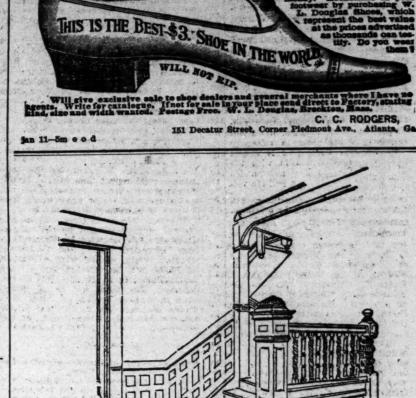
We hunted the next day until noon.
Fell in with a herd of black-tails, and each

and which the dogs were barking as round which the dogs were barking its of the tried to get it were right that the property of the tried to get its period. The tried is get in the tried to get its period that the property where he meant to land, and his before he his the ground. It is a revelation to me to find this to first a study for to be found in Childronia. The grain at strictly a southern species and means in all the southern and southern species and sp

The Vivine of Promp'itude
Is in nething more forcibly shown
the escape from disease of those w
its warnings. Foresight is wisely p
p persons who, observing that their
want activity, impart to them a h
impulse with Hostetter's Stomach Bit
so doing they avoid Bright's disease :
er destructive renal maladies. Chilis
ver, indigestion, constipation, liver

Johann Hoff's Malt Extract goes everywhere. All civila nation would not be civilized that did not. Europe, Asia, Africa, America, and Australia are all loud in its praise. It would be difficult to say which of these five divisions of the world appreciate it most: of course in business all testimony is more or less collective. Individual gratitude is most pleasing, after all, to a philanthropic mind; and the most enduring approval of all is that which comes from the heart's fulness of a convalescent who is not only relieved of misery, but regards Johann Hoff's Malt Extract as the only sure prophylactic against the possibilities of the future. The number of grateful patrons is legion, and Johann Hoff bows his respectful acknowledgments. Beware of imitations. The genuine Johann Hoff's Malt Extract has the signature of "Johann Hoff" on the neck of every bottle. Eisner & Mendelson Co., sole agents, New

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Atlanta Made Carriages



Remington Typewriter



Unanimously adopted, after a searching investigation, in May, 1892, by American News paper Publishers' Association Over 500 machines sold to its members since that date.

oll If to sy ee	plain enough when he told me it was a band of swans flying north on their annual migration. Five miles from the ranch was what they called the meadows. There were perhaps one hundred acres of sure enough meadow and a couple of miles of prairie just beyond, with here and there patches of sage brush and in the southern portion, some scrub. It was here that Miss Jennie raced her greyhounds, and it was truly an ideal place for the business. The jack rabbit	would be difficult to say which of these five divisions of the world appreciate it most: of course in business all testimony is more or less collective. Individual gratitude is most pleasing, after all, to a philanthropic mind; and the most enduring approval of all is that which comes from the	Will give exclusive sale to shoe de agents. Write for catalogue. If not for skind, size and width wanted. Pestage Fr fan 11—5m e o d	the said general merchants where I have no alle in your place send direct to Factory, stating co. W. L. Dougias, Sreckton, Mass. C. C. RODGERS, stur Street, Corner Piedmont Ave., Atlanta, G.
id a ts n. ed to he to he to ld to lin he	had his home here. I had long known the jack rabbit in Texas, but where I lived we did not course him with the high-bred grey-hounds. Like all wild animals, he can be trained until he is a perfect marvel of speed and cunning. I have known the gray fox to be trained until he would defy the best pack that ever lived to catch him, and I have known the old field hare that skulks about the town graveyard to be trained until he was invincible. This rule applies to the jack rabbit and there were several of his kind about the "meadows." Of all the family classed under the cognomen of "Brer Rabbit" none of them will compare with this one. He is always unique and interesting. Sometimes when he bounces up before you he don't seem to care whether he gets out of your way or not. At other times he seems to be a little lame or crippled and a stranger would never	who is not only relieved of misery, but regards Johann Hoff's Malt Extract as the only sure prophylactic against the possibilities of the future. The number of grateful patrons is legion, and Johann Hoff bows his respectful acknowledgments. Beware of imitations. The genuine Johann Hoff's Malt Extract has the signature of "Johann Hoff" on the neck of every bottle. Eisner & Mendelson Co., sole agents, New		
ut dd, I dd d	suspect he is the marvel he really is. If you want him to do you a mile in a few seconds out a couple of greyhounds behind him and he will show it to you. He is always interesting, find him where you will, whether he be nibbling the grass in the early morning for his breakfast or combing his whiskers with his hind foot or lounging about under the sage brush, he is the same jack rabbit and the more you study him the better you like him. I have often wondered why Uncle Remus never cultivated him, and if the old gentleman will investigate him he will be able to impart to his readers something in the way of rabbit lore they have not yet dreamed of. Miss Jennie had a trie of hounds, but	THE KIDNEYS. The kidneys are the natural blood purifiers. The blood is oxidized in the lungs, but it is purified (freed of poison) in the kidneys. If the kidneys are deranged they cannot keep the blood pure and healthy. And if the blood is not kept pure, the whole system becomes poison and deranged.	ESTABLISHED 1876.	INCORPORATE
r, in a land in	the never allowed but two to be slipped for a race. It was unfair she thought and her word was law. They were all black, of arge size and standard bred. Jet and June were imported from England. Juno was their puppy. They were black as ravens and their skin shown like satin. Tomorrow was to be my last day with my triends and that we would spend at the meadows. Bright and early we left and ere the sun was an hour in the heavens the nistress of Palo Alto with her father and her guest and her retinue of servants were to the further end of the meadow ready for the morning's sport. Jet and Juno were sarried down in a covered wagon. They were so eager for the fray that it was with lifficulty they could be held. The beaters were sent in the north side of the little.	Having few nerves of sensition, disease may exist in the kidneys and yet give no pain. Some of the evidences of diseased kidneys are high-colored, scalding urine, brick dust deposit, uric acid in the blood, puffness under the eyes, swelling of the abdomen, ankles and legs, tube casts in the urine, dryness of the skin, pallor of the face, cold extremities, palpitation of the heart, nervousness, neuralgic pains, rheumatism, fickle appetite, headache, dark, muddy urine, etc., indicate the need of Stuart's Gin and Buchu	ATLANTA, GA., JUNCTION HOUST Interior Hardwood Finish, Mantels, Chr Bar and Store fixtures. Hardwood Lumbe Atlanta Ma	ANUFACTURING CO., ON STREET AND R. 4 D. R. B. orch Work, Ardstie Bank and Office Fixtures, july 24 su Company of the Carriage. UNEQUALED FOR STYLE,
h in line in the interest in t	prairie, two men holding the hounds in leash lifty yards behind them, back of these the ciders, Miss Jennie, the colonel and myself. Miss Jennie laid down the law, which was hat the beaters proceed in a line across the prairie and when the rabbit bounced simply all "look out" to the men holding the downds. The order, "Don't slip the dogs mutil the rabbit has a good start, and slip ooth of them at the same time," was also diven. The jack rabbit is not exactly ablquitous on the meadows, but there are ather too many for good sport. The beaters had gone a couple of hundred yards from the starting when a sharp "look out" was heard from the front. The hounds knew what it meant and turned sumersaults in mad efforts to break loose. The rabbit went away in his usual style and when the limit of he law was reached the hounds were slimed.	SANTAL MIDY These tiny Capsules arrest in 88 noors without inconvent 88 noors without inconvent Copalita, Outbelle and Injections	JOHN ·M 122 Wi	comfort, DURABILIT SMITH neat Street.
hit kn ys seen st net	orts to break loose. The rabbit went away in his usual style and when the limit of the law was reached the hounds were slipped they him up right there, but there's many a "slip" when you don't expect it. Both hounds made a dive at him, but he was just about twenty feet from where they thought he was, when they put their mouths down for him. Both hounds went over in a heap and when they recovered the rabbit was quite a distance away. They sighted him in a second, though, and sped away like arrows from a bow. This rabbit had been coursed before; he knew he had work to do and he just settled squarely down to business. I had many a time before been impressed with the marvelous speed of the jack rabbit, but I never before witnessed anything like this. There was a patch of scrub and sage brush something more than a quarter of a mile off; he struck a bee-line for it and in spite of all the hounds could do he made it. We were well mounted, but when the rabbit and the hounds reached cover we were far in the rear. There	Unanimously adopted as the Official Writing-Machine of the World's Columbian Exposition.	gton Typ	Unanimously adopted, aft a searching investigation, May, 1892, by American New paper Publishers' Associatio Over 500 machines sold to i members since that date.
rue e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e	was danger now of a change to a fresh rabbit, as the greyhound hunts only by sight. As we rode up the hounds were lashing hither and thither; the rabbit was non est. Miss Jennie soon had the dogs inder control and in a little while another rabbit was up and going. This one struck but right across the prairie and outfooted the hounds for a good distance. She doubted on the prairie where the grass was tall and threw the hounds out, then shot back, evidently with the intention of reaching the cover, but the hounds killed her fairly before she got there. All this consumed about twenty-five minaries. The next rabbit was a good one, and from the start she went like the devil was after her. The hounds were slipped just a little late, but they sighted her and shot away like twin bullets; two black streaks and now and then the rabbit was all you could see as they flew across the prairie. They made a wicked lunge for her when they ran up, but like the Irishman's flea, she wasn't there. This	WYCKOFF,	Durability and Speed, N IS ABSOLUTION STRATED CATALOGUE SEAMANS BROADWAY, NEW	ELY UNRIVALED BENEDICT YORK.
d t st t t t t t t t t t t t t t t t t t	was repeated half a dozen times before hey killed her. This will give the reader tome little idea of coursing the jack rabbit with greyhounds. Some day it will rank high among our people as a sport. There is as much difference in coursing as you see to in England and coursing as you see it in England and coursing as you see it in California and on the western prairies as there is between the battue in a game preserve and shooting quail on our stubbles or the grouse on our mountains over well-rained setters. In one case it is a slaugher by the wholesale of half domesticated birds and hares; on her other they are wild on her native heath and have a chance for	No matter what you manufacture, The Singer Manuf'g Co. CAN PIT UP YOUR STITCHING ROOM COMPLETE.		OUP THREE FAMILY SEWING MACHINES DO ALL EDIDS OF FAMILY SEWING, AS WELL AS EXQUISITE ART NEEDLEWORK. FREE INSTRUCTION TO OUR PATRONS.
di- nt Junt State of the state	neir lives. For the genuer sex it is a rreat sport and will commend iself to a roman of nerve. The finest picture I ever saw was Miss lennie on her fect-footed little chestnut under with and straining every nerve to atch her hounds in their wild flight across he prairies. But all things must end and so did my visit. That day I bade them couldny regretfully and left to catch the morning, train. That night I lay in my berth and drenmed of my friends at the ranch. I at the ranch ovote and awoke in the morning to find he sullight streaming in at my window.	10.500.000	The Singer Manuf'g Co. SOUTHERN CENTRAL OFFICES: 205 E. Broad St., - Richmond, Va. 185 Canal St New Orleans, La. 117 Whitehall St Atlanta, Ga. ALSO OFFICES M EVERY CITY IN THE WORLD.	THE VERY LATEST
y a little e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e	mid the blue peaks of the Sierra Madre. The Virtue of Promptitude is in acting more forcibly shown than in he escape from disease of those who heed is warnings. Foresight is wisely practiced y persons who, observing that their kidneys rant activity, impart to them a healthful mpulse with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. By o doing they avoid Bright's disease and oth- destructive renal maladies. Chilis and fe- er, indigestion, constipation, liver trouble, he Bitters.	10,500,000 SINGER MACHINES SOLD. EVERY TRADE SUPPLIED WITH A MACHINE PITTED FOR ITS PECULIAR NEEDS.		THE VERY LATEST APPLIANCES STEAM AND POWER FITTINGS GORSBARBLY ON HAND. Retinates carefully and cheerfully made upon application.

Coiffeurs that are the Fashion in New York and Paris-The Romola Style.

New York, March 12.-The term "well New York, March 12.—The Erm, well groomed" comprehensively expresses the effect made by the typical New York woman. Physically a cleaner-skinned, more wholesome creature is not to be met elsewhere. Clean, glossy, well-kept hair is encountered on every side in the streets, on the elevated trains, at the theaters and at the churches.

The growing appearance of adding "even."

trains, at the theaters and at the churches.

The growing popularity of adding "evening dress," or "ladies will please remove their bonnets," to the cards of club entertainments and the imperative demand for full-dress mode by the theater of arts and letters has conduced to novel and graceful coiffure effects formerly confined to ball room or recherche affairs.

American Women Take Care of Their Hair Coiffures are scarcely less diverse than the prevalent gowns and the rumored pronounced changes in the latter will tend to further develop articlic hair dressing.

But since American women rarely ven-ture beyond the "happy medium," the styles are hygienic. Natural hair in substance and color prevails. False hair is almost religiously eschewed. Rolled in with the natural hair it deadens its growth. To bleach or die the hair is now a positive vul-

garity.

Fashionable women stimulate the growth
of the hair without resorting to nostrums.



Now Fashionable in Paris.

Generally speaking, women of style at the present day understand the laws of health. They know that profuse dandruff bespeaks impure blood. Therefore, the latter must receive prompt attention before vigorous brushing can bring about the desired effect. A monthly shampoo in soft water with a spoonful of borax or a few drops of ammonia, if the hair is inclined to be oily, is so generally practiced that clean, soft glossy hair is the rule.

Coiffure parlors abound in all our large cities. Their number in New York is a legion. Although the simplicity of present hair-dressing dispenses with false hair and might enable the unpretentious, no less than the fashionable woman, to depend upon herself or her maid metropolitan coiffeurs do a thriving business.

A Coiffeuse of the 400.

A Coiffense of the 400.

In a certain brownstone house, one of the oldest New York coffeurs has clipped and dressed the tresses of Knickerbocker dames and belies for more than half a century. I don't need to say that traditional wax figures with bepowdered or bejeweled locks do not proclaim her calling at the windows.

at the windows.

The visitor is ushered into a long salon lined on both sides with tall, mirrored cases. Frances, the head-dresser, is a bright, golden-haired girl. She it is who

cases. Frances, the head-dresser, is a bright, golden-haired girl. She it is who penetrates my lady's boudoir at h.m.e, and the gossip and secrets she might cistill were she so inclined would make the fortunes of a society reporter.

The house humbers among its regular patrons many of the oldest families of New York. In two long closets divided into numerous pigeon-holed shelves it see patrons deposit their brushes and combs, individual in their decoration as the currers themselves. The brushes are coarse English bristle made exclusively for this coiffense. The setting, however, varies from the solid silver, heavily-monogramed brush of a belle of the 400 to the plain simply wood of the haughty matron whose great-grandmother planted cabbage in Trinity churchyard. A nominal rent is charged for the shelves and the cleansing of the brushes, every one of which is washed three times a week.

Waves and Bangs.

Waves and Bangs.

As our illustrations show, all hair at present is completely waved all over the head. Fortunate is the woman whose hair waves naturally. Others must betake themselves to the curling iron.

Frances does not use the regular wave lron. It makes too stiff and set a curve, suggestive of a fluting machine.

To attain the "waviness" of any of the coiffures illustrated, first divide the hair all around about an inch deep from the face and neck. Gather up the rest in a knot on top of the head to keep it from tangling



FAVORITE NEW YORK STYLES.
The Cable, the Psyche Knot, the Figure
Eight, Low, Back View and High, Side
and Top Views.

with the part to be waved. Heat an ordinary curling tong. Roll tightly around the finger a reasonable amount of the divided hair, then wrap the roll round the iron, pressing the top of the tongs down on the mass for several seconds. This gives the soft, natural flowing irregular wave so much to be desired.

Soft effects are always to be aimed at in arranging the hair. A hard line is as abhorrent to an artistic dresser as to a portrait painter.

abhorrent to an artistic dresser as to a portrait painter.

The heavy bang is now equally as vulgar as blondined hair.

A soft, thin frize encircling the face is good form. The long point in the middle of the forehead is very trying to most faces, consequently little worn.

To hold back gracefully the thick bang now perplexes the average woman. By curling the ends and the use of side combs or invisible hairpins, practice gradually enables one to subject the unruly mass to the new order of things, until it grows sufficiently long to be lost in the back hair.

The Psyche Knot.

The high psyche knot is dressy

effect, with the ends of hair wrapped softly around.

Begin by combing up all the hair, letting the comb pass gently through the waved hair, wind both waved and plain, into a French twist, letting the puff-like effect extend high, giving a long effect in the back; fasten the puff firm with hairpins. Then divide the ends of hair into two parts and wrap them softly round, to make two puffs, on either side of the knot. A twist of ribbon fastened round the whole, ending in a stiff bow knot on top, makes a very fetcheing colfure.

Cable and Figure Eight.

Both the "cable" and the "figure eight"

Cable and Figure Eight.

Both the "cable" and the "figure eight" calls for a soft, full roll of hair twisted first underneath and carried round the top of the point where the hair is gathered together first. With the "figure eight" the hair is parted in the middle and also through the soft puffy bang. Figure eight is worn high, at about three-fourths of the head; it is also worn at the nape of the neck. The latter style is becoming to long, slender faces.

The Romola Style.

The Romola Style.

Apicturesque and popular dressing for some young and the majority of middle-aged faces is a fine part in the middle, then a part on either side about half way back. The parted hair is then slightly waved and Ine parted hair is then singlify waved and lightly twisted backward, so as to conceal the side part, the front falling softly over the ears, the ends lost in a soft roll or knot, or figure eight, at the nape of the neck. In this manner "Romola," in the \$500 prize water color painting by Mrs. Montgomery Sears at the Spring Water Color exhibit at the Academy of Designs, wears her Italian tresses. ian tresses.

The Marie Antoinette or Colonial. An elaborate coiffure worn largely this season at teas is called the "Colonial", al-most a fac simile of the coiffure of Marie Antoinette in the famous pastel by Madame

Antoinette in the famous pastel by Madame La Brun.

It requires more hair than most women possess, and appendages in the shape of corkscrew curls are often used.

To stelle this head dress, the hair is waved, then combed up about three-fourths of the head, where a twist is made. The ends of the hair are then divided and rolled on the fingers into two soft puffs. The front the fingers into two soft puffs. The front waves and the long bangs are combed back and likewise rolled into puffs, giving a wavy pompadour effect in front. If need be, the bangs are pinned back with jewelled

be, the bangs are pinued back with jewelled combs. The waved long hair is pressed down by the hand until the desired soft fluffy effect about the face is secured.

If curls are at hand, fasten them in the back on either side of the twist, behind the ears. Often stray locks are made into a soft curl behind the left ear.

A huge square, broad back comb. narrow at the sides where it is lost in the hair, completes this nicturesque, always striking

row at the sides where it is lost in the hair, completes this picturesque, always striking coffure.

These combs, in gold, silver and turquoise, are now seen in the shops. They have two or three long teeth. Combs of two teeth are more easily adjusted. The whole coffure is then sprinkled with rice powder. Powdered hair is very fashionable. All styles of evening coffure are now generously powdered. powdered

Favorite Style for Children. Children continue to wear the hair a Lottie Collins style, parted, with straight light bang on forehead, the hair curled



New Colonial Style and Its Original Type. at the ends and falling from the side down into a graduated point in the back. Ornaments for the Hair.

into a graduated point in the back.

Ornaments for the Hair.

It is many years since jewels and ribbon ornamentations entered so largely into hair dressing. Crowns and diadems of various gems are seen on every dressy occasion. They almost touch the forehead and are lost in the coils on either side. A diamond star worn far in front in the part of the hair is bewitching. Such was the favorite ornament of Marie Tempest in the "Fencing Master." Jewel pins and daggers of every design are properly worn. But nothing is prettier than a simple twist and knot of becoming ribbon as the removal of a hat at the theater revealed the other night.

It is a delicious indulgence to yield ourselves to the manipulations of a professional coiffeuse. Shampoo and hair dressing cost \$1.50; at one's house \$2, while \$1 covers a dry shampoo and hair dressing at the shop and \$1.50 at one's home.

To the woman who goes out rarely, it is an indulgence that pays. It is said that many clever society women make one professional hair dressing last several occisions by wrapping up their heads on retiring, or sleeping like the Japanese women, with hard pillows under the neck Then, too, if one is a close observer, one dressing by a coiffeuse will initiate a woman into the mystery of the art sufficiently to experiment in the secrecy of her own boudoir.

LIDA ROSE M'CABE.

HOW TO USE CRINOLINE.

When and Where a Gown Requires Fash-ionable Stiffening.

"How shall I use crinoline in a dress?" is the question now being asked by the home dressmaker. dressmakef.

She wishes to follow the modes sufficiently to appear well dressed. But at the same time she intends to keep so well within the limits of the extremes of fashion that her homemade gown will by no means be noticeable on account of its fullness, nor for any other reason. It must be a stylish, well-made dress. That is all.

How shall she use crinoline? And where shall she use it?

How shall she use crinoline? And where shall she use it?
Strangely enough, many of the new "crinoline" dresses have so little real crinoline in them that they are hardly worthy the name of crinolines. Yet the effect produced is one of "roundness," so that it is the same as if there were a great deal of stiffening employed.

How to Use It in 1830 Skirts.

How to Use It in 1830 Skirts.

Take, for example, the skirt known as the 1830 skirt. It is six yards in width and requires for the making five yards of fifty-inch goods. It stands out like a bell around the wearer and has much the old-fashloned hoopskirt appearance. Yet the only crinoline used in its manufacture is a facing of crinoline eighteen inches wide around the foot of the skirt. The full effect is produced in part by gathering the material at the belt line and by leaving the skirt unweighted by pleatings, dounces or other trimmings.

A large and fashlonable pattern store testifies that it has sold hundreds of patterns of this skirt since the crinoline edict went forth this spring.

1830 Skirts Are Cut Crosswise.

this spring.

1830 Skirts Are Cut Crosswise.

Another peculiarity of the 1830 skirt is that in every case where the width of the material will bermit the length of the skirt is taken in every case where the width of the material will bermit the length of the skirt is taken when the high psyche knot is dressy is becoming for evening wear.

The Psyche Knot is dressy is becoming for evening wear.

The psyche knot is dressy is becoming for evening wear.

The psyche knot is dressy is becoming the selvedge to make it the right length.

Her skirt is in only two or three pieces. The

How to Use It for Bell Skirts.

The bell-shaped skirts are easily adapted to the crinoline style by lining the entire skirt with crinoline stiffening.

Out the crinoline after the same pattern that is used for the skirt itself. But sew the crinoline gores together independently of the dress and "tack" inside the skirt after the latter is also sewed.

Put a rubber facing inside a skirt of this kind, if for street wear. But if for the house face with a piece of the dress material and sew a series of tiny, pinked ruffles inside.

A STE Rale.

With all the dress skirts less than four yards in width, an entire lining of crinoline stiffening is used. But for any skirt more than four yards around, a deep facing with possibly a shirring at the back is all that is required for the present development of the crinoline modes.

How to Make the Empire Belt.

required for the present corrections modes.

How to Make the Empire Belt.

With the crinoline skirt there is usually worn an empire belt. The empire belt accompanies the crinoline gown, the crinoline



THE CRINOLINED SLEEVE AND REVERS

THE CRINOLINED SLEEVE AND REVERS.

long coat and all cuts and styles of dress having a fullness of skirt and sleeves.

This belt may be either shirred or folded and it must be lined with two or three thicknesses of crinoline. The prettiest folded belts are laid in five precise folds, each just two inches in width. The middle fold is just at the waist line, so that the two lower folds fit closely over the upper part of the skirt, while the two upper folds extend well up toward the bust.

Such a belt requires skill in the making, for its lining must be fitted so closely to the curves at the waist that it will neither wrinkle nor "draw."

The shirred empire belt is simply shirred over crinoline which is first fitted to the figure from just a little below the waist to the curve of the bust.

The belt is usually made of material to match the sleeve puffs, the collar and the skirt ruching.

The fashionable dress sleeve is extremely full and requires of narrow goods nearly three yards. The fullness may or may not extend quite to the writst, but there is not the deep, tight-fitting cuff seen of late.

Crinoline has invaded the sleeve domain even more extensively than it has the skirt. All the new sleeves have the uppers lined with the stiffest of crinoline which is sawed in with the goods just as if it were the conventional lining. The under part of the sleeve is lined with the usual sleeve liming. But the upper glories in the most outstanding of crinolines.

In Reveres.

But the upper glories in the most outstanding of crinolines.

In Reverss.

At still another point there is crinoline seen in the new spring gowns. And that is in the ruffle or revere which extends across the back and over the shoulders to the front seam of nearly every empire dress.

The revere is four inches wide and is lined with crinoline of very light quality. Of course it must then be lined again with the goods so as not to show the crinoline. So the waist revere is, you see, a very prominent and showy portion of the crinoline dress.

Seen coming toward you, the crinoline woman presents a not unpleasing picture; even were you unprepared for the sight of crinoline you would not find it unbecoming. It is just a trifle unusual. That is all. But the effect is more artistic in many ways than was the old bell skirt with its pointed train. The crinoline woman looks very small around the waist, for her skirts flare so was the old bell skirt with its pointed train.

The crinoline woman looks very small around the waist, for her skirts flare so greatly that her waist is tiny in comparison. Her shoulders have a broad appearance and her arms are large enough to give balance to the full skirts. Some consider it an artistic make-up, combining the best features of all the gowns since the days of Josephine. There are as yet none, or very few, padded shoulders. The effect is rathe for squareness which is heightened by the crinoline sleeves and shoulder reveres.

A deen crinoline skirt facing, an emptre belt stiffened with crinoline, crinoline sleeves and a crinoline waist revere is all the home dressmaker may with sefety attempt just now. If she wishes a more pronounced crinoline effect she would do well to consult a professional modiste, for to manage the intricacles of an all-crinoline skirt, requires skill and experience.

"Evel ICH AS SHE IS SPAYE"

"ENGLISH AS SHE IS SPOKE."



Her face fell!

KATULANI VISITS WELLESLEY. The Girl Students Enthusiastle-The Princess Off for Washington.

Boston, March 10.—Three hundred girls greeted Princess Kaiulani at Wellesley college today. It was late last night when Mr. Davies decided to take his ward for a glimpse of the college, and so there was no opportunity for any set programme, and the various classes were at work as usual. But there was a noticeable flutter of expectancy among the students when the princess reached the college at noon. She and her friends were taken at once to the Browning room, where several of the faculty and professors were awaiting them. The visitors were then taken over the building to the laboratories, lecture and classrooms. At 12:30 o'clock the gong sounded for dinner. The big corridor opposite the library was crowded with girls instantly. Just as the princess reached the hall the college cheer broke forth. "Wel-les-ley—Wellesley." This was repeated three times and preceded with the customary "Rah, rah, rah," and ending with a clear soprano note that echoed through the great building.

The princess smiled in enjoyment of the scene. She was then escorted to the faculty parlors, where a luncheou was served. At its conclusion the visitors strolled through the parlors and reception rooms. Just before the princes left the college cheer was given after a verse of "Alma Mater" by the Glee Club. All the girls who could find room grouped themselves in the garden of ferns and palms in the center space. Others fied to the balcanies above where they had a better chance to look on. The visitors returned to the city on the 1:40 o'clock train and left for Washington tonight.

low." It consists of most veritable animal tissues, of bones fastened together by ligaments and covered with muscles, fat and skin. Ghastly creatures we are without our muscles: lima and project without our

so strung together that they have very lit-tle individual movement; but what little they have ought to be carefully preserved, if we would be capable, graceful and easy.

Children have nine more separate bones; these become joined into two, to form the sollid back wall of the pelvis—that bony basin which holds our delicate abdominal

Grace Deposds on a Flexible Back.

If then the grown children have twentysix bones which can move, why have we
not children's flexibility? Why are Elsie
Venner's snakelike motions so rare?
Grace is a sure sign of perfect self-control
and strength. Jerkiness and stiff, angular movement hesides being positive injuries,
are a sign of weakness.

There would be no muscular backaches if
we had kept childhood's movements of the
back.

we had kept childhood's movements of the back.

There are no superfluous muscles in the human body, and sooner or later those which have been diseased to degeneracy will be called into action. Then, naturally, they will either fail utterly to respond to the call or they will act beyond their strength and suffer for it.

Thereupon somebody who has more uneducated sympathy than knowledge says: "Rest your back if it makes it ache to use it." Somebody else says: "Support it with corsets or braces." But you should listen to hear a still, small voice saying: "Thou fool! This day shall thy back be required of thee!"

To completely ruin the muscles of the back

or thee:

To completely ruin the muscles of the back prop them up, making your form as unnatural as possible. Right Exercise Palliates Labor

ural as possible.

Right Exercise Palliates Labor.

The business, the machinery of living seems to entail on the larger number of human beings a great many strains, compressions, crampings and stretchings of the various muscles and nerves in their bodies. Aches and pains follow, burning feelings, neuralgia, rheumatism, deformities, insomnia, nervous prostration, insanity.

Hard labor of one kind or another is inevitable for most of us. We shall have to settle down to that fact. But our nerves and muscles ought to be and can be kept in order and repair by gymnastics. Men, women and children exercise every day as vigorously as the animals in the forest.

Many of us are practically confined indoors and for this reason the reliance must be on gymnastics. With the right exercises the freedom of a forest is not necessary. They should be such that the amount of blood is increased, its circulation is aided, congestion of the organs prevented and the body given a general feeling of bien-etre, of warmth and of vitality which is delicious and refreshing and insures a consciousness of health, this consciousness taking the place of morbid apprehensions, peevishness and ill temper and discouragement.

Massege and passive exercises must be given to those who are too feeble to move their own backs, but those who can even sit up should take exercises every day, beginning gently and increasing to more difficult movement.

General exercises for the whole muscular

movement.

General exercises for the whole muscular organism must be combined with special exercises for the relief of the special ache or pain.

Half of one hour of your sixteen waking hours is not a great deal of time to give to your personal well keeping, is it?

Bachache Exercise for Sewing Women.

Suppose you are a sewing woman and sit from early morning until late at night, mov-ing your feet on the trendle of a machine and in a bent position drawing your needle

TEN EXERCISES FOR A TIRED BACK.

sind thread in and out of cloth thousands of times an hour.

You should not wonder that your back aches! You must have exploded most of the muscle cells in some dozen muscles without giving them any chance to be remade or to have their positions refilled by new cells. You must have compressed many a tender nerve and stopped the circulation through whole regions. You show this daily repeated mischief in your round shoulders, flat chest, and sallow complexion.

"Medicine" will not help you. You must either stop sewing or form a gymnastic class or practice certain exercises for yourself. And it is not always possible for a sewing woman to stop sewing.

I Give you here simple exercises which require no apparatus.

1. (1) Stand perfectly balanced, heels together, shoulders back—not high—head up, chin as double as possible.

(2) Hands on hips, fingers forward. Take a long breath as slowly as possible, and as slowly exhale, with mouth shut. Repent.

Her Crosses and Charity Box.

and cross with a place of the church each tograph.

A literary womn who goes to church each day during Lent received for a Lenten gift a malitese cross in gold fliagree work closely set set with pearls. On the back of the cross there was a tiny spring which, on being pressed, revealed a photograph.

Her Costume.

Her Prayer Book Matches Her Costume.

Her Prayer Book Matches Her Costand.

Besides a cross and a charity box the Lenten woman carries a prayer book, of course, and to be harmonious it should match her costume. The fashionable stationer will recover a prayer book in a shade of leather to match the gown and glowes. He will also set a cross in the cover if perchance the Lenten woman has received more than she can carry at her beit and neck. At the same time when he is taking the order for the prayer book, the stationer, if he be very modiah, will suggest a supply of violet note paper with the

require no apparatus.

1. (1) Stand perfectly balanced, heels together, shoulders back—not high—head up, chin as double as possible.

(2) Hands on hips, fingers forward. Take a long breath as slowly as possible, and as slowly exhale, with mouth shut, Repeat ten times.

slowly exhale, with mouth shut, Repeat ten times.

2. (1) Same position. Heels together, toes turned out, hips firm.

(2) Bend head and back slowly backward, keeping eyes on the ceiling, and arching back well and taking deep inspiration.

(3). Bend forward, still looking at the ceiling, shoulders well back. Repeat ten times.

3. Rotate the head slowly. Bend the head to right and left. Do it all very slowly and forcibly.

4. Arms upward—stretch; keeping them close to the ears. Forward, downward bend, until the finger tips touch the floor; upward, backward bend, always keeping your head between your arms. Repeat five times.

5. Position! Fingers touching shoulders

your head between your arms. Repeat five times.

5. Position! Fingers touching shoulders of same side—shoulders well back. Now forcibly extend your trms upward, three times; outward three times; forward three times, out and downward. This is like one of the old dumb bell exercises, but you do not need dumb bells if you will do the movements with life.

6. Lie flat on your back on the floor, and tak elong, deep inspirations, first making sure that the windows are open and that you are breathing pure air. And, of course, you are not exercising in your corsets. Now with feet well extended with hips firm, try to get up without using your arms.

7. Lie face down on the floor with your

TEN EXERCISES FOR A TIRED BACK.

your head and trunk.

8. March up and down the room exteading your arms upward, at every fourth step, keeping regular martial time.

9. After a week or two you will be ready for more violent exercises. Life, down face down, hand on the floor just under your shoulders. Raise your body on your toes and arms, keeping your knees and back perfectly straight.

Lower your back to the floor very slowly. Repeat three times.

10. If you have a doorway apparatus, fasten your vaulting bar at the height of your waist line. Stand with your right side to the bar—a stair rail will answer for a bar—extend your arms upward and bend your body to the right sagainst the bar for support. Do the same to the left. Finally finish your exercises with "breathing." Rub your back with strong, cold brine, and at times alternate with very hot water. Take a glass of warm milk or hot water, go to bed and ten chances to one, you will sleep the entire night without a dream, while your freshly awakened blood will hurry to rebuild broken down tissues and remove the waste matter of one day.

No matter what he cause of your backache, be it from running up and down stairs, steady, prolonged housework, carrying your baby, tending store or whatever—the same exercises are good for you; yon will fortify yourself to bear the daily strains, however severe.

KATE CAMPBELL HURD, M. D.,
Bryn Maw School, Baltimore.

Her Home Attire.

At home she wears ne old home coaxed into Lenten respectability of a did home coaxed into a did home coaxed into a coaxed into a

WHAT THE LENTEN WOMAN WEARS. She Is Very Modest During the Season of Her Devotions



in mind.

It is French politeness as seen in a streets, at the markets, in the milk though on the omnibuses. It is not that of society, but that of the people; not what the polished do, but what the masses as It is from the people with whom I have rubbed elbows in knocking about the Prislan streets, in marketing and appling, in sight-seeing and working that these observations are drawn.

I have noted them simply because her

form. Unfortunately, old gowns do not become subdued all over in color as they wear out. They remain as orilliant as ever in places. And when shabby they present a picture of streaked, half-worn gentility which no woman of taste can possibly tolerate-even for Lenten wear.

The Four Lenten Colors.

There are four favorite colors for churchgoers. If you drop into a fashionable church
at 5 o'clock any afternoon you will see nearly
all of the fair worshipers dressed in one of
these four shades. The shades are quaker
gray, modest brown, half-tone violet and
black. None of the new tints are to be seen
yet, nor although the Easter goods are all on
exhibition they are not to be worn until
Easter day.

The Young Devotee in Violet.

The Young Devotes in the soft whole. It has a half-mourning effect and is in charming keeping with the devout air of the modest little maid who kneels so demurely each afternoon upon the church cushions. There is no crinoline in the skirt of her violet-hued gown. Indeed, it is so limp that



pany who come abroad to he about the native country, I have had no reason for refusing to see things which are bette done in France than in America. As one thing which the French do bette than we is—they behave themselves be-ter—in public.

In the first place the French are non-interested in one snother's walker. interested in one another's welfare.

There is in the American public as because of exemples as There is in the American puper and difference to the comfort of everyboly is one's vicinity, which is almost brutal. A man may fall on the sidewalk, may said with his arms full of packages in the onlibus, may see his umbrella turned way ride out without anybody, as a rule on

Her Flowers

church she gathers a few violets in the hand, letting them peep forth from along with her dainty handkerchief.

The favorite Lenten mouchoir is at chimon of the thinnest sheerest quarity scolloped around the edge and finished white silk embroidery.

The gay little pocket kerchief which do be season occupies a place in the pourse of bright red leather must be in home until Easter.

She may wear a chateleles.

Her Home Attire.

FRENCH POLITENESS.

Scenes on the streets of Paris-The French

Paris, March 10.—It is not French pliteness as seen in the salons, at the open in the Bois, at the Grand Prix that I have

I have noted them simply because the seem to me useful object lessons for Americans. Not being of that noble company who come abroad to lie about the

side out without anybody, as a rule, cerning himself about him. Every is in too great a rush on the stret deeply engrossed in his newspaper in omnibus to notice his neighbor. I rule it is quite the contrary in Par write as a rule. There are notified to ceptions to the rule of general policies in Paris, as there are to the rule of general indifference in New York.

Omnibus Companies.

There, as a rule, in a Parism on or tram car one is sure of assistant in the rule of the rule of

or tram car one is sure of assistance if any sort of uncertainty, or if had he befalls him. I experienced this frequent in my first days in Paris when leading was unknown to me and when the ambus system bewildered me. Time at time again I was courteously remained by a passenger that I ought to disput by a passenger that I ought to disput at such a street to find the church the museum, the park I had asked the co-ductor to put me down at. Time and time again I have seen the peculiar tems of omnibus correspondence by one can change cars without par second fare, explained clearly and pe

second fare, explained clearly and policy to strangers by men in blue blouses of y hatless working women.

If an accident happens everybody in an omnibus I tried to fish it out must between the slats which covered the fost, but my gloved hand was unskilled, working woman, who, who like all the class was crossing the city without is or gloves, immediately came to my and secured the money. Another day saw a man descend from the top of omnibus, run back several rods, reseas bracelet from the street mud and publimself out of breath in recatching to wehicle—all on account of a passet who had carelessly let the trinket of from her wrist into the street.

On the top of an omnibus in case of a sudden storm, the passet gers will marrange themselves in order that those whe have umbrellas may shelter those when have none.

have umbrellas may shelter those

have umbrelias may shelter have none.

On one occasion I saw the whole twenty passengers of the imperial (roof) same ing their clothing to find pins for a women who, in mounting, had stepped on led dress skirt and torn loose some yards ruffling.

All such things are done naturally. It is spontaneous. Barely does any one such a service to "scrape" acquaintant the principle which seems to regulation the associations in public of the course people of Paris is simply that course.

people of Paris is simply that cours and service is due to everybody, ere is one is associated with them for only a brief space of an omnibus ride. The reognition of this principle makes, street life of Paris cheerful, good-nature friendly; the fallure to recognize it makes the street life in America boorish, josilisa rude.

The "Roof" an Introduction.

There is another custom of the Pain an common people which pleases me is their habit of recognizing everywhom chance throws under the roof with them. Even in politic sore in America the "roof" is not always an introduction, and one sees at recognizing and dinners the absurd spectacle of two guests, elbow to elbow, neither of wood dares address the other lest he be called the first squeamishness.

In passing up and down the stars of the apartment houses, gentlemen, serving men, waiter boys alike, always raise their hats and beg pardon as they pass a lady.

Salutation in the Shops. The "Roof" an Introdi

Her Crosses and Charity Box.

From the breast buttonhole of the Lenten woman's jacket there hangs a tiny sliver charity box in which go the coins to be put in the church plate. From her belt there hangs a cross. Or perhaps it is suspended from around her neck. The cross is her talisman, a sort of a rominder that this is the church-going season.

An enterprising Broadway store laid in a supply of crosses carved from various woods and metals and just before Lent advertised them extensively. There were crosses of carved ivory so intricate and beautiful in design that one could study them for half an hour and yet discover something interesting about them. There were cive wood crosses and crosse with a place on the back for a pho-

Salutation in the Shops.

Enter the smallest or the largest shop and you are not only immediately body bon jour, but when you go out a choru of arewells follow you. At one time I had to habit of going for my morning coffee to a small milk shop where numbers of working people came to have their pitchers and particularly without the general without the general without the general parted without it. It is sometimes a little awkward for an American accustoned in being ignored by everybody to whom is not been properly introduced to receive the such attentions.

d of that l

very litte, and every litte, and every litte, and every litte, and every litte and every little and every li on compliments, ideas. I, for my positions. I, for my position in as an Anglo-Sax even go farther, a Americans imit as abare towards no practous Phrases, real regard for the

regard for the me near you in n politeness of to make Par

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Wonderful Cure.

Ga., March 9, 1893

con. Agents for Dr.

"Victory," 36 Grant

themen: Our oldest chi
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described and the composite of the core of a very s

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at once stopped by Keep it always in

Will He Stay There.

ord, ex-President I secretary, who has it is a doubt Mr. Harrison secretary a good the however, feel that his private debts to the disadvantage who have born the life for many years an an there are any to disassignment to duty, anly permanent and Secretary Lamont, tess in hand, will fine somewhere on the Paris, if one be need who has earned the vice.

favasion of Wolves-lianapolis Journal. he andden invasion of The weather th

The weather the severe ever since C constant falls of sn have become embold cently have entered and carried away a mimals. At first the ferstand what had be the secret came hen a railroad train and killed several are afraid to venture afraid to venture after dark and a gracet.

is found in the use of ". I found in the use o

a child, she cried for Cast Wise, she clung to Ca

lis existence recognized.

lay great stress upon this signing arrybody. They comming of the carelessness of this particular and judge our very harshly. My chambershow one day that there was new inmate of the pension iteman since he always said bon iteman since he always said bon robody, and she argued warmly newcomer must have been rulsed since he never noticed they came into the room or in the hall or staircase.

Politeness to Children.

relieses to Children.

It is strange, indeed, if this habtica was not general among the
se they are trained to it from
childhood. The French are
of children and a man or woman
neglects giving all the little
he knows a polite salute when
them. In the shops, too, the
the etter on errands are treated
aming and tender politeness. At
macher never fails to greet every
stering and leaving. All of these
shate the children to courtesy.

Handshaking.

Handshaking.
Invariably among acquaintances is stended on meeting. In fact, its is carried a little too far. I meeting thought of seating himself and been around and given his erry person there. Coming in the same polite person is no so around the table to greet the company before he can seat

the parts with an acquaintance string hands three or four times. One must never go to bed until the a goodnight grasp to all his access in the house. A friend of mine evening when she left the salon to retire, one of the ladies of was at the theater. She was about midnight by a knock. With mind of that bugbear of travalent midnight by a knock. With mind of that bugbear of travalent midnight by a knock. With mind of that bugbear of travalent midnight by a knock. With mind of that bugbear of travalent midnight by a knock. With mind of that bugbear of travalent midnight by a knock. With mind of that bugbear of travalent midnight by a knock with mind of the work of the wore

ITENESS. Paris-The French is not French po-salons, at the opera, and Prix that I have

in inquiry "What's wanted," reinquiry "What's wanted," reis ally Madam P., mademoiselle. I
is make hands with you."
It practice is abused, if you are
in give your hand to the merest
nee and sometimes to those whom
to very litte, and even if you are
intrals called out of bed to peraccomon, yet the general princiad. A little too great cordiality
to the side of humanity.
The practices are only exprestime to see everybody sunny
is part of a Frenchman's creed.
See you contented and gay. Ho
in the side of humanity is a protime to see everybody sunny
is part of a Frenchman's creed.
See you contented and gay. Ho
in the side of a gives you his
is you compliments, tells you pohaps. I, for my part, am glad
him even if he is not so forbidsee an Anglo-Saxon, so agreeil see the world gayer and to
his share towards making it so.

Graelous Phrases. Graelous Phrases,

of that noble com-d to lie about their had no reason for s which are better in America. And French do better tve themselves bete French are more ther's welfare. erican public an inort of everybody in s almost brutal. A idewalk, may stand packages in the on-orella turned wrong ody, as a rule, con-t, him. Everybody

ntrary in Pe

without 1

pens everybody is ng a franc one day to fish it out from h covered the floor.

was unskilful. A who like all the city without hat y came to my Mey. Another day from the top of areal rods, rescue the mud and put in recatching the country of a passon.

of a passenge the trinket sli

e street.
mibus in case of a sengers will rear der that those who shelter those who

v the whole twenty erial (roof) search it pins for a woman d stepped on her ose some yards of

lone naturally. It

does any one using a does a do

tom of the Parsch pleases me. It mizing everyhedy under the same in polite society is not aiways an area at receptions

sees at reception spectacle of two neither of whom r lest he be con The French have

pess.

own the stairs of gentlemen, servilke, always raise on as they pass a

the largest shops mediately bidden go out a chorns of one time I had the orning coffee to a imbers of working pitchers and palls hocolate. No one general salute, seedames, of descenting a liet an accustomed in the control of the co

The share towards making it so.

Graelous Phrases.

In poral regard for the feelings and of mose near you in the crowd is estain politeness of speech which had been as you, in the crowd is estain politeness of speech which had been not stored in the commonest man will will be jostles you; so will the man if you ask her something int understand. The blunt "what," in Englishman indicates that speat what you have said has make in French.

In the speech of the people respective from the habit of accommon your madam, monsieur, madamoin to be not say in France simply "It is ayways "Non, monsieur," it is ayways a charm.

In the said of the second of address it is a with a word of address it is turns a phrase with a court while was a charm.

In also scores of little polite was everybody uses and which at the favors they do you are it to permit them to do you this thinks (permittez moi), or which was the court of these expressions was not the habit of using them to our common speech suffers it is brusque, rude, because denied it is brusque, rude, because denied it is prayed. Turner, of Galway, and the said little phrases.

IDA M. TARBELL.

George W. Turner, of Galway, smula, by Hood's Sarsaparilla, the most remarkable on record.

A wonderful Cure.

1. C. King, a well known newsemployed on the staff of The Lama, writes as follows:

a. Ga., March 9, 1893.—Messrs.

1. C. King, a well known newsemployed on the staff of The Lama, writes as follows:

a. Ga., March 9, 1893.—Messrs.

1. C. King, a well known newsemployed on the staff of The Lama, agents for Dr. Sanche's "Victory," 36 Grant Building, states cured of a very severe case untersore throat by three applicationse "Victory," This I related the staff of the

Will He Stay There.

wm He Stay There.

Bard, ex-President Harrison's secretary, who has been penathe army as a paymaster, has been penathe as a paymaster, has been penathe as a paymaster, feel that he should had his private debts at public to the disadvantage of many who have born the hardships also for many years and deserve then there are any to distribute. It assignment to duty, however, has been permanent and it is to that Secretary Lamont, when he siness in hand, will find employing somewhere on the frontier a Paris, if one be necessary, a table who has earned the diversion strice,

anapolis Journal.

danapolis Journal.
Pa., is in a state of great extended invasion of a great the sudden invasion of a great the state of the wather thereabouts are sever since Christmas, constant falls of snow, and have become emboldened by accenty have entered the town mall and carried away a number saimals. At first the villagers material what had become of but the secret came out the when a railroad train ran into the affaid to venture out of after dark and a grand wolf

Diseases, Coughs, Colds, etc. is found in the use of "Brown's rice 25 cts. Sold only in

a Child, she cried for Castoria. Miss, she ching to Castoria.

OF DISTINGUISHED JAPANESE.

American Beauties in the Aristocracy of Old Japan-An Englishwoman Practically Mistress of Ceremonies at Court.

with lords and men of distinction.

Few are aware that Japan is known to her own people as Great Japan, but when the reorganization of the country was brought about and the men who had been kuni, and daimyo and samnsal, became princes, dukes, marquises, lords and barquise, they looked over at Britain and con-



Japanese Minister to Berlin, His Wife and Daughter.

cluded that if that was Great Barain this ; that her husband has large personal estates was Great Japan, and so it is called today Dai Nippon or Great Japan. Some wanted a kingdom, but the major-

ity wanted the best there was in the mark-



Wife of Japanese Court Master of Cer

et, so they called it an empire, and it is to all outward appearances a true empire.

At no court in the world is the same unbending formality observed and insisted upon as that which characterizes the Tokio court. Only one person, up to date, has ever been able to break through that formality, and it is hardly worth while to say that person was an American.

How Judge Bingham Broke Court Formality.

that person was an American.

How Judge Bingham Broke Court Formality.

It was Judge Bingham, of Ohio, who had just entered upon his duties as American envoy to Japan.

There is an iron-clad rule that no one can enter the palace with either cane or umbrella. The judge had occasion to visit the palace on business, and when he alighted from his carriage at the palace door carried the stick in his hand which grew familiar to the public as part and parcel of the judge during the days of the Surratt trial after the war.

A lackey stopped him at the entrance and told him he would have to leave his stick in his carriage.

"Now, look here, young man," said the judge in a tone which was in the habit of carrying conviction with it, "that cane and I have traveled together for twenty years and we're not going to be parted the late in the day. If I am going into the palace it is going with me.

The servant did not feel authorized to turn the American minister away, and so he carried his cane on in. It was raid that after that Judge 'tingham csull have gone into the throneroom with his hat on and no one would have lared to molest him. But if no one can 'h. Ik through the formality of the official soriety in Tokio, it has been left for servial very sweet women to break into it.

While the eyes of the American people have been gazing with mingled feelings at the exodus of girls who have married into the nobility of Europe, a few foreigners have accepted Japanese husbands and we seldom hear about them except in the social communities from which they were taken and from the comparatively few Americans who travel in Japan. But the intermarriage of Japanese gentlemen with foreign women is no longer a social experiment.

The Society Ledder, Vicountess Acki.
Outside the immediate court circle the

riage of Japanese gentlemen with foreign women is no longer a social experiment.

The Society Ledder, Vicountess Ackl.

Outside the immediate court circle the most prominent woman in the social affairs of Japan is Viscountess Ackl, the wife of the present Japanese minister in Berlin and only lately the minister of foreign affairs in the Japanese cabinet—a position held at present by Mr. Mutsu, late minister in Washington and one of Secretary Blaine's warmest diplomatic friends.

Viscountess Ackl is a lady of German birth and a personal friend of the present Emperor William. She is small in stature with fair hair, a slight and extremely graceful figure, with very quiet, though pleasing manners and an entertainer of the rarest accomplishments.

While her husband was minister of foreign affairs the Ackl dinners and balls were by far the most pleasant features of the Japanese season. When Count Okuma, whose star is now on the wane, was minister of foreign affairs, Viscount Ackl was the vice minister, and it fell to the viscountess, going into a new official residence, to furnish it for the government. This she succeeded so well in doing and her efforts were so greatly admired that when poor Okuma had a dynamite bomb exploded under his

that her husband has large personal estates to draw upon.

They have only one child—little Hana—whose beauty would be difficult to describe better than by saying it is of the typical Neapolitan class. If as a young woman she retains the beauty and grace she possesses as a child, site is destined to be one of the most beautiful women in the world.

Mrs. Akabane, Japanese Legation at Berlin.

Achiel licutement in religious littles and the second of the most beautiful women in the world.

Mrs. Akabane, Japanese Legation at Berlin.

Aoki's lieutenant in political action is Mr. Akabane, who has distinguished himself as a young diplomat of marked ability, and who also distinguished his American diplomatic career by marrying Miss Barry, of Baltimore.

When Mr. Mutsu departed from Washington Mr. Akabane was left as charge d'affairs lie met Miss Barry there, and after a year's courtship married her. They went to Tokico on their wedding trip, and in a few months he was made private secretary to Mrster Aoki. When Aoki went to Berlin, Akabane returned to Washington, where last winter Mrs. Akabane was a prominent figure and often noticed in the press accounts of the functions at the Japanese legation. A few months ago they followed the Aokis to Berlin where Mr. Akabane is secretary of the legation at present.

Mrs. Akabane is of short stature and of the plump American type of pretty bru-nettes which remind us sometimes of our French forefathers.

English Wife of the Master of Ceremonies. In the inner court circles one of the court ladies is Mrs. Sannomiya, of English birth. She is a portly woman and decidedly matronly in her looks and demeanor.

She is consulted by every Japanese lady of the nobility from the empress down upon all questions of dress, etiquette and propri-

all questions of dress, etiquette and propri-ety. Her position as the wife of the mas-ter of ceremonies for the empress is one full of difficulties in a social way, and yet Mrs. Sannomiya rules over the court so well and

the case as in marriages of Europeans and Americans

In a few cases foreign brides in Japan have gone to live in Japanese houses and in Japanese style. In fact, they all insist upon doing this at first; afterward, more from the husband's perference than from their own, they go back to their own foreign ways.

Mrs. Oki, a beautiful French girl who married Commander Oki of the Japanese navy, still insists upon living a la Japanese. She is a center of attraction at all cours balls.

A Rich Young Bachelor. Among the interesting unmarried Jana-ese gentlemen is young Mr. Iwasaki, who



MRS. TAKAMINE, Formerly Miss Hitch, of New Orleans.

has just finished his American education and holds in Japan relatively the position in financial affairs that George Gould does here. His personal wealth is anywhere from twenty to forty millions.

M. P. DILLON.

What Wearled Him.

From The St. Louis Republic.

A friend, says a well known writer, once asked an aged man what caused him to complain so often at eventide of pain and weariness. "Alas," replied he, "I have every day so much to do. I have two falcons to tame, two hawks to manage, a serpent to confine a lion to chain and a sick man

cons to tame, two hares to keep from running away, two hawks to manage, a serpent to confine, a lion to chain and a sick man to tend and wait upon."

"Well, well." commented his friend, "you are busy indeed! But I didn't know that you had anything to do with a menagerie. How, then do you make that out?"

"Why," continued the old man, "listen: Two falcons are my eyes, whic I must guard diligently; the two hares are my feet, which I must keep from walking in the ways of sin; the two hawks are my hands, which I must train to work, that I may provide for myself and those dependent on me, as well as for a needy friend occasionally; the serpent is my tongue, which I must keep ever bridled, lest it speak unseemly; the lion is my heart, with which I have a continual fight lest evil things come out of it, and the sick man is my whole body, which is always needing my watchfulness and care. All this daily wears out my strength."

Babbi Silverman, the eloquent paster of Temple Emanuel, New York city, on Sun-



ers look up to her as their natural social sponsor.

Mr. Sannomiya, besides being grand mas-ter of ceremonies for the empress is a po-litical economist, and, it is said, has freer intercourse with the mikado than is enjoyed by any other Japanese statesman.

Met at the New Orleans Exposition.

Of all the foreign ladies who have married into the aristocracy of Japan, Mrs. Jokichi Takamine is perhaps the most interesting. She was Miss Hitch, a society girl of the Crescent City, and met her future ausband during the New Orleans exposition six or seven years ago, where

was defended as wholly a fictitious character, yet it branded a religion with the blackest of calumnies and influenced many to-day to brand the modern Jew with the same stigma. Shakespeare depicted the Jew not as he knew him, but as he was represented in his day. It is hardly possible, the preacher said, that he ever knew a Jew. When he lived there were no Jews in England and he never visited the countries of Europe. Popular prejudice demanded that the proud Hebrew be humiliated in the dust and that he slink from the stage as a coward and a convert to Christianity. Today the world is beginning, to grow wiser and is leath to read the character of the Hebrew by the light of action.

worthy more extended discussion, and I gratefully accept the use of your valuable columns, which you courteously offer me, for the purpose.

I may say, in the outset, that I do not claim originality for all of the views which I may express. I have no desire to advocate, or pose as the leader of, any industrial "revolution." I shall be gind to have such statements as I may make corrected if they are not true; my views criticised if they are not sound; and the plans which I suggest bettered if they are not good; but I do not wish to be involved in conirovirsal discussion, for which I have neither the inclination nor the leisure. I merely wish to point out, plainly and clearly if I can, certain grave disadvantages and dangers which seem to me to attend the present method of conduct of the chief industry of the state-agriculture—and to suggest, therefor, certain reasons as plausible and certain remedies as practicable.

I feel justified in giving public expression to my views on the subject because, for a number of years I have had peculiar opportunities to observe and obligation to consider the matters whereof I speak; because it is the privilege of every citizen to interest himself to the extent of his ability in matters affecting the public welfare; and, mainly, because as an officer of the university, a public institution, entrusted by the state with an important educational work, the increase of its usefulness being intimately connected with the material and social progress of the people. I am deeply interested in any movement which directly or indirectly, immediately or ultimately, may promise an increase of its opportunities for service to the state.

The subject which I shall discuss is worthy the consideration, not only of those of our people who are engaged in agriculture, but, also, as a purely business matter, of those engaged in trade, commerce or manufactures, the profits of which are dependent upon the profits of which are dependent upon the profits of which are dependent upon the profits of which ar

I.—The Shuation.

I.—The Sinuation.

1. Our rural population—especially of the whites—is relatively, and in some counties, absolutely decreasing, and the urban population correspondingly increasing. This movement of population is not peculiar to Georgia and the south, it is true, and, indeed, it is, perhaps, somewhat less marked here than elsewhere, but it is especially deplorable here, because—

2. Georgia will always be, essentially, an agricultural state. Natural conditions are such that no large proportion of our people will probably ever find profitable employment in manufactures or mining. Commerce is the exchange of products and our growth in commerce is dependent upon our growth in commerce is dependent upon our growth in agricultural production. Our climatic conditions are such that we may hope always to be able to compete successfully with less favored agricultural regions in the production of not only our peculiar staple crops—cotton, etc.—but also general crops, fruits, vegutables, dairy products, etc.

3. The depopulation of the country is a menace to the prosperity and the safety of the state. Our cities and towns will be unable to furnish profitable occupation in legitimate industries to any large relative increase in population. The limit of safety has already been nearly reached in some instances. A contented, prosperous rural population is the best citizenry a state may have. Historians, philosophers and poets have declared it, and Jefferson emphasised it when he said: "The proportion which the aggregate of the other classes of citizens bear in any state to that of its husbandmen, is the proportion of its unsound to its healthy parts, and is a good enough barometer whereby to measure its degree of corruption."

1.—The Causes.

The causes of the relative depopulation of the country I believe to be—

its degree of corruption."

II.—The Causes.

The causes of the relative depopulation of the country I believe to be—

I. Farming, as now practiced in Georgia, is, in the main, not a profitable business to the farmer.

This I believe to be the truth as to the great bulk of our agriculture, though well aware that a number of prosperous farmers are exceptions to a general rule. The reasons for this lake of profit are not to be found in poverty of the soil, for our soils are reasonably fertile and may be made abundantly so at moderate cost; nor in harshness of our climate, for this is unexcelled in perfect adaptation to many varied crops; nor, altogether, in unjust provisions of our laws, though these, perhaps, may have had some

climate, for this is unexcelled in perfect adaptation to many varied crops; nor, altogether. In unjust provisions of our laws, though these, perhaps, may have had some part in making unequal the distribution of the farmer's profits; nor in indolence or lack of thrift, for these I do not believe to be characteristic of our people.

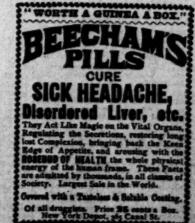
The unprofitableness of our agriculture I believe to be mainly due to the inability or neglect of our farmers to apply to their business the great economic principles upon which success in other pursuits is based, such as the concentration of energy and resources, the division of labor and the co-operation of industries; and the reason why they have failed to do so is chiefly because, as a rule, they cultivate, imperfectly, too large areas of land. The imperfect cultivation of large acreages may have been profitable (which is doubtful) with slave labor; it certainly is not profitable under our present conditions. Debts, mortgages and a credit at ruinous interest rates for the actual necessities of subsistence, based upon the acreage planted in a single crop (cotton) are the results of persistent adherence to such a practice. And inasmuch as the chance of net profit in farming, by this system, is slight as compared with that promised by other business, agriculture is abandoned for other pursuits.

2. The conditions surrounding ordinary farm life in Georgia (and the south generally) as present are not such as are conductve to happiness and contentment. Isolation of families upon large tracts of land in sparsely settled districts; the impossibility or serious inconvenience of social intercourse, of regular attendance upon school and church, of opportunities for developing commercial institutions, which alone can satisfy the craving of civilised man for social and intellectual enjoyment; certain dangers (or the dread of them) of isolation which attend upon a condition of society peculiar to the south; these are the reasons why our farm life is, in the main, not enjoyable.

If agriculture,

An effective remedy is the adoption of a system of agriculture that shall insure both profit and contentment. As adequate to the purpose I make the following suggestions:

1. A profitable method of farming is found in the high culture of small areas; or, as it is sometimes called, "intensive farming." The capability of the soil, when highly cultivated, to produce enormous crops cannot be



2. Contentment and pleasure in rural life can be secured by grouping the people in small communities, in farm villages, the inhabitians of which shall be the cultivators of adjoining small farms; in which the advantages of mutual assistance and protection, social intercourse, regular attendance upon school and church, co-operative small industries, and the many pleasures of communal life may be enjoyed. It is, perhaps, unnecessary to enter here into extended discussion of the advantages of such conditions of rural life. They must be patent to all, and innumerable illustrations from foreign lands might be cited to prove that such conditions are possible to a farming people.

In another communication I shall endeavor to show that it is practicable, at this time in Georgia, to practice intensive farming and to establish farm villages and to indicate how it may be done.

University of Georgia, Athens, March 5.

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GEORGIA'S FIRST CENERAL ASSEMBLY.

It Was Held in Savannah One Hundred and Forty Years Ago-Memories That Cluster Around Milledgeville.



IME may roll on with all its telling changes and ages to ages may yield, but never will the memories that cluster about the his-

cluster about the historic old Georgia state house at Milledge ville lose their luster on the pages of Georgia's history, or fail to inspire the Georgian heart with patriotism and pride. There, in those ancient halls today one inds the spot that comes nearer being the aving, throbbing heart of the south's proud Empire State than any other, for there is the spot where still centers the sentiment of state loyalty, dignity and love of country.

of state loyalty, dignity and love of country.

Where is the Georgian whose heart does not go out upon the memories of Milledgeville in caressing meditation when he sits him down to think? Where is he to walk over the green lawns around the old state capitol with no feeling of pride for what is past? Where is he to speak and find no sound in the echo of those time-worn halls to tell of a final triumph over the "Yazoo frauds," of peaceful treaties with hostile Indians when the nineteenth century was but "a babe in the arms of time;" of the happy growth of Georgia, the young state, as she doffed her swadding clothes of infancy and grew to the age of maturer statehood, and of the final climax that day when Bob Toombs stood there in those same halls and fired men's minds to the rightful realization of secession?

Ah, yes—the old gray stone building tow-

J. Northen, 1890.

From Savaunah to Augusta.

The capitol was moved from Savaunah to Augusta and was kept there for many years. The state conventions and sessions of the legislature were held in the old town hall in that city which, while nothing like the statehouse of later years, was a spacious and comfortable hall comparatively speaking for those days. It was while the legislature sessions were being held in Augusta that General George Washington, while president of the United States, visited Georgia.

The legislature was then in session and there is on the pages of the journal of that day's work a record of the adjournment in honor of the distinguished president of these United States.

Washington came to Georgia in his own private carriage, so the story goes, and a committee from the legislature went out about ten miles to meet him—how like the courtesy and hospitality of Georgians even now! George Washington stepped from his carriage and rode with his escort horseback into the city of Augusta. The next afternoon, the record shows, he attended a great dinner, which was given by citizens of Augusta, who chipped in so much a plate, just as we do now-a-days to compliment a distinguished visitor.

Next to Lonlsville.

Next to Lonisville.

After Augusta, Louisville.

After Augusta, Louisville was the next capital city of Georgia.

Louisville is now a thriving, prosperous little town of middle Georgia between Augusta and Milledgeville. It has just begun to hold up its head again after the collapse it felt years ago, when the capital was again changed; this time to Milledgeville.

There were some stormy times and exciting scenes in the legislative sessions at old Louisville. The "Yazoo frauds," as they were called, aroused no little interest just about that time and political affairs began to warm up to red and white heat in Georgia. There is a great book of laws passed by the Georgia legislature in session at Louisville in print, which is a curious copy to be sure. It contains some very amusing acts, and yet some very wise and circumspect measures even to this day.

Baldwin county was mapped out and the town of Milledgeville chartered and soon the legislature determined to build a handsome statehouse there. A committee was appointed with a Howell Cobb and a John Rutherford—familiar names in Georgia even now—among the others to select a



THE OLD CAPITOL AT MILLEDGEVILLE.

ering upon its verdant slopes at Milledge-ville, and almost ready to crumble beneath the touch of time, is bound to Georgia by a thousand ties. Since the state moved its throne of power from Milledgeville to At-lanta the old statehouse has been used as a college building for the service of the stu-dents of the Middle Georgia Agricultural and Military college. This is well. What better altar at which to lay the flower of the land? What better fountain source for the inculcation of pride and patriotic fervor?

the land? What better fountain source for the inculcation of pride and patriotic fervor?

In this busy day and time people say they have not the time for sober reflection on the past, for cultivating the gentler sentiments that come with a study of those chains of historic incidents that have built states and founded splendid governments. For this very reaon, the story of Georgia's political government has a weirdness about it "in the fatness of these pursy times" that makes it look like the white shadows of a ghost dance in the columns of a modern newspaper—so strange and incommon.

One hundred and forty-two long weary years ago the first general assembly ever called to meet in Georgia said its prayers and began work in a shabby little shanty of a house in the town of Savannah—what more? That sentence alone has a ghastly echo in it; what weirdness would it convey were the members' names—mere shadows now—given to weight the statement down with a historian's accuracy. Who in Georgia would care to read those names now?

Oglethorpe as governor of Georgia as a colony had control for ten years after the settlement was finally established. In 1741 there were two counties in Georgia, each of which had a president and several counsellors. The counties were united in one executive in 1743, so history relates, the president of Savannah county having charge of the whole till 1750.

It was on the 15th day of January, 1751, that the first general assembly met in Savannah as mentioned above. Francis Harris was speaker of the concern and the following districts were represented:

Savannah, Augusta, Ebenezer. Abercorn, Goshen, Joseph's Town, Vernonburg, Acton, Little Ogeechee, Skidaway, Midway and Darien.

The democratic caucus committee engaged very unlike the first general assembly was held in Savannah January 7, 1755. There were three branches of the legislature just as there is to the legislatures of the present day practically speaking, governor, council and commons, Thus the political history of Georgia began to build it

Governors of Georgia.

the first governor of Georgia was James ward Oglethorpe, who was elected 2. He was fololwed by William Stens in 1743: then came Henry Parker, 1; John Reynolds, 1754; Henry Ellis, 17; James Wright, 1760; James Haberm, 1771; William Erwin, 1775; Archid Bullock, 1773; Button Gwinnert. baid Bullock, 1776; Button Gwinnett, 1777; John A. Treuitlen, 1777; John Houston, 1778; John Werriatt, 1778; George



Walton, 1779; Richard Howley, 1780; Stephen Heard, 1781; Nathan Brownson, 1781; John Martin, 1782; Lyman Hall, 1782; John Houston, 1784; Samuel M. Elbert, 1785; Edward Telfair, 1786; George Matthews, 1787; George Handley, 1788; George Walton, 1789; Edward Telfair, 1790; George Mathews, 1793; Jared Irwin, 1796; James Jackson, 1798; David Emanuel, 1801; Josiah Tattnall, 1801; John Milledge, 1802; Jared Irwin, 1806; David B. Mitchell, 1809; Peter Early, 1813; David B. Mitchell, 1809; Peter Early, 1813; David B. Mitchell, 1815; William Rabun, 1817; Matthew Talbot, 1819; John Clark, 1819; George M. Troupe, 1823; John Forsyth, 1827; George R. Gilmer, 1829; Wilson Lumpkin, 1831; William Schley, 1835; George R. Gilmer, 1837; Charles J. McDonald, 1839; George W. Crawford, 1843; George W. Towns, 1847; George W. Towns, 1847; George W. Towns, 1847; George W. Towns, 1847; George W. Towns, 1848; Henry B. Moddan, 1888; Benjamin Conley, 1871; James M. Smith, 1871; Alfred H. Colquitt, 1877; Alex H. Stephens, 1882; James B. Boynton, (prediction) GOVERNOR JOHN MILLEDGE.

sife for the capitol and arrange for the building of it in Milledgeville. The com-mittee made a report at the next session of the general assembly.

The Milledgeville Statehouse.

the general assembly.

The Milledgeville Statehouse.

Thus it was that the statehouse at Milledgeville came to be built.

It was made the throne of Georgia in 1803. The building cost the state \$115,000 and the construction was under the guidance of General Thomas.

The building is on a high slope on the western side of the city of Milledgeville, and is surrounded by a great beautiful green lawn and shadowed by stalwart oaks all around. It is certainly a charming location for a state capitol, and the gray, castle-like walls of the building touch off with becoming contrast the green of the campus and the dense foliage of the giant trees in summer time. It is a peculiar style of architecture but a style withal that smacks of the southern idea of such things in that day adn time, and for that reason the building is all the more a study.

It was while Governor John Milledge ruled over the state that the capitol was built, and the city of Milledgeville chartered. The place was named after the distinguished governor of that day who was so largely instrumental in securing the new building of state and who was the first governor to pitch his official tent beneath its rooftree.

The building was large enought for a senate chamber, a hall of representatives, offices for the governor and several other state officials with a few rooms remaining for the count of Baldwin county to be held in the statehouse for is everal years, but there is a law on record forbidding this after 1805.

purposes. The legislature allowed the court of Baldwin county to be held in the statehouse for several years, but there is a law on record forbidding this after 1805. In those days the state capitol was regarded as one of the finest buildings in this whole region of the south, so the traditions and stories run, and the people of Georgia were very, very proud of it.

Beyond all shadow of doubt the most eventful period of the entire history of the state of Georgia was that which marked the time when the capatol or the latter was at Milledgeville. The seat of power was taken to Milledgeville just at the time when the colonial days had passed over, the war of the revolution smoothed down and the country building up and prospering like the proverbial rose. It was a bright and sunny period in the growth of Georgia. The State university at Athens had just been founded and happy days of enlightenment seemed to be dawning upon the expanding settlements despite the frequent troubles with the Indians.

Soon afterwards the war of 1812 came

dians.

Soon afterwards the war of 1812 came on and this kent things lively at Milledgeville in a political sense. The Indian wars, too. were not well calculated to allow men's minds to grow lethargic. All these things were matters of great importance in the state's history—matters the like of which no legislature has to wrestle with these days at the splendid new capitol in Atlanta.

which no legislature has to wrestle with these days at the splendid new capitol in Atlanta.

And last of all came the civil war—that long and trying conflict between the states, the cruel ravages of which are yet being smoothed down. If nothing else had ever happened in the old Milledgeville capitol than the memorable secession convention of Georgia it would be the most consecrated spot on Georgia soil. All the lions of state at once seemed to have been turned loose in the old building. The flush of war was on from the blue mountains to the sea and the oily eloquence of Toombs and the rest poured out such sentiments of patriotism and pride that the convention hall and all Milledgeville went wild with excitement, when the day's business was done and the state of Georgia had burst loose from the ties that bound her to a government that had become oppressive. What a day that was in Georgia's capitol let aged statesmen tell! Bells sounded the glad tidings far and near; old men whose hairs were white with the frost of years shouted and screamed with rapture and delight almost akin to wildness, throwing their hats high in the streets and falling pell-mell over each other here and there.

There will never be another war between the states and hence there will never be any more such scenes at a Georgia state-house. But while there is much cause for thankfulness on this score, the day will come slowly, indeed, when the memories of Milledgeville shall fade from the minds of Georgians. REMSEN CRAWFORD.

With nerves unstrung and heads that ache Wise young Bromo-Seltzer take—Trial

With nerves unstrung and heads that ache Wise women Bromo-Seltzer take—Trial bottle 10c. WITHOUT PAIN OR CONFINEMENT.

STIPLING SMOKE

London Had a Hard Time in Abating the

VISITED SEVERE PUNISHMENT

On Men Whose Chimneys Sent Out Smo to the Discomfort of Their Neighbors. How Smoke Is Now Controlled.

In 1306 the king of England issued : proclamation calling upon all honest sub-jects to put out their sea coals fires. By sea coal was meant the common bitumin-ous coal of the country—so called because it was brought to London from the Tyne

All the persons who, after this procla-mation had been issued, persisted in us-ing coal to keep themselves warm or to forge a horseshoe were to be regarded base villians and unholy wretches for whom the hangman's noose was none to

coal fires ruin the complexion, did it not injure trade and imperil the health of the people? The grimy specks that fell from the chimneys were thought to be full of dire disaster to the entire community.

to hunt out these villianous coal-burners, to fine them, and if they persisted in making a smoke, to tear down their furnaces. All this did not do any good and finally a law was passed making the burning of coal within the limits of London a crime.

At last in the reign of the first Edward they calmly hung a wicked creature who presumed to burn coal and make a nui-sance with its smoke. All of this solemn history as duly set forth in learned books

written by men supposed to know what they are talking about.

The poor smoke maker died in vain for in spite of kings and proclamations and the complaints of my lord and my lady, people would burn caol and make a horrible smoke. They have been having a lovely time in England ever since. Peo-ple defied the law, for the forest that once covered Great Britain had gone the way of the charcoal burners' burrow and it was use coal or go without iron. The wealth of England, her very existence depended upon the cheap iron. Coal meant cheap iron and coal they would burn in spite of king, law and the nouse of lords. Beyond a doubt the vast clouds of smoke that settled over every British city was a nuisance—and year by year the sky grew blacker. In 1819 the House of Commons appoint-

ed a commission to examine the matter of smoke. A number of learned persons were examined and a vast fund of more or less valuable information in regard to smoke was gathered, and the final out-come was the passing of laws to prevent the unnecessary smoke from burning coal.

In this country we, fortunately, have vast stores of anthracite, and our anthravast stores of anthracite, and our anthracite-burning cities are as free from the nuisance of smoke as before the first hard coal was burned in Philadelphia, and when wood and charcoal were the only fuels. In our bituminous cities and on nearly all our railroads we have had the crue experience as I orden (Classon). on nearly all our railroads we have had the same experience as London, Glasgow and Liverpool—a constant fight against the excessive production of smoke. We, too, have appointed commissions to examine the subject of smoke, and today we have gathered a fund of exact information on the matter of smoke production and smoke prevention that places the subject upon a pretty solid basis. We, at least, know today what smoke is, and our wood-burning fathers didn't know that, and we know how and why the excessive production of smoke may the excessive production of smoke may

the excessive production of sinoae may be prevented.

Now, to know where you stand in something. There is no doubt that the excessive production of smoke is a nuisance. The law does not allow any man to produce any unhealthy odor or to make a public nuisance of his business. You cannot pour the bi-products of manufacturers into the

street, any more than you can dump your ashes on the sidewalk or pour out furnace slag on the town road. The fact that smoke is carried up into the air and poured out over our heads to drift away on the wind till it finally falls on somebody's land does not make any difference. Throwing smoke up a chimney does not in the least degree get rid of it. The wind may kindly carry it away from your land, but surely some where and some time falls on somebody's land and is thus a nuisance. Besides this, it shuts out the healthful sunshine, darkens the sky and costs montry for lamps and clean handkerehiefs.

Smoke, the chemists informs us, is the product of imperfect combustion. It might be called a bi-product of a frelative) coal fire—a'hot fire giving no smoke. This would seem to solve the matter at once—have a hot fire. In one sense, this is the key of the whole business. There would be no smoke cloud over Chicago. if every fire was an intensely hot one. Naturally, a subject that has been made the study of commission after sommission in both Faurope and America would stimulate invention, and inventors have appeared in throngs before these learned bodies with hundreds of machines, appliances and devices for "consuming" and preventing smoke. It is estimated that nearly 2,000 patents have been taken out here and in England, on smoke preventing appliances since this century began. Even as early as 1785, Watt claimed a method of preventing smoke in furnaces. Just here it may be proper to clear the deck by remaking that there is no such thing as "smoke consumer" are wrongly named. Smoke can indeed be washed and rendered comparatively clean but that is not consuming it. Smoke washing aspliances are unavailable. They are not properly classed among smoke preventing spilances in preventing appliances in preventing appliances are the only things to which we can look for any abatement of the cloud that may flow from our chimneys and stacks, whether affout on rails or fixed on the ground in the fire is converted by heat into gasse

saction was then increased and the smoke ceased to form. Another plan was to cause the draft of the fire to draw downward through the coals and grate hars into the set pit and othere to the chimser. The other has been and the coals and grate hars into the set pit and othere to the chimser. The coal was coaked, and the resulting gases burned as they pushing it forward into hotter and notice you and the resulting gases burned as they pushing it forward into the botter portions of the stoker or the dire. The long the botter portions of the stoker or foreman and all were partially successful in preventing smoke production. With an increase of the knowledge of the actual capacity of the coals appeared designed to live direction as a point beyond the actual mass of burning coal. Air being introduced behind the fire tended to stimulate increases of ombustion and gave af an higher temperature and, as an under of devices have been brought out to accomplish this purpose, all off them more or less efficient. Some of these under with a supplies both oxygen—besides the air—and hydrogen which is partly decomposed and supplies both oxygen—besides the air—and hydrogen which is partly decomposed and supplies both oxygen—besides the air—and hydrogen which is partly decomposed and supplies both oxygen—besides the air—and hydrogen which is partly decomposed and supplies both oxygen—besides the air—and hydrogen which is partly decomposed and supplies both oxygen—besides the air—and hydrogen which is partly decomposed and supplies both oxygen—besides the air—and hydrogen which is partly decomposed and supplies both oxygen—besides the air—and hydrogen which is partly decomposed and supplies both oxygen—besides the air—and hydrogen which is partly decomposed and supplies both oxygen—besides the air—and hydrogen which is partly and the fire of the oxygen—besides the air—and hydrogen which is partly and the fire of the supplies of the supplie

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AND HOW TO ATTAIN IT.



Novelty Corset Works, feb10-26t sun top col nrm or fol

head, heart, nerves, mind or otherwise-are reflex from some obscure kidney trouble. In all cases where the kidneys fail to perform their proper function, pois-onous matter is not eliminated from the blood, but left coursing through the system, undermines health, produces disease, and alas! leads to death.

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After a thorough trial of Stuart's Gin and Buchu I unhesitatingly endorse it as a remedy for kidney and bladder troubles, and I believe that the most complicated of these diseases can be promptly and quickly cured by its use, if the directions are followed.

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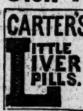
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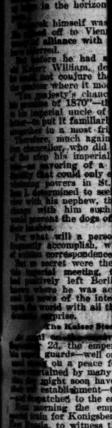
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> BOYS* Double Bra School S

Rosenfeld. Of Course.

SEE THE POIN



lied, "I m

well be," rejoi tall I can tell s gone on by the frontier tow is to meet the cz s news, indeed, ime than ever y fution was was starting for piece of luck for like myself! for only man in the field telegraph wire all had not been long a plains of Russian recame engrossed want importance bad attention to this directions to this attention to this attention to this por Europe, and I for certain where ther on the Russia of the frontier.

I the frontier on both. The questine in view of the dominions of the dominions of the dominions of the German side of the dominions of the domini

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HE POINT

BOYS'

charge of the old German chan-eharge of the old German chan-semi-official organ of the new flor retorted that the present chancellor retorted that the present between the two empires—such as and been bequeathed to him by cessor, who, among other things, pelled to conclude with Austria in afensive alliance against possible from the side of Russia. Was an nature that Russia could ever the conclude towards Germany

A SECRET

Out What Was the Matter.

d. of Course. Found

1802, by Charles Lowe.

of his eldest son Count Her-Bismarck took repeated occanversing with interviewers, to licy of his successor, Count

policy of his successor, council of particular he roundly accused ing positively "poisoned" the re-reen Germany and Russia, which imself, he said, had left on such

many in connection with

INTERVIEW

on of that fact, which formed the subsequent triple alliance in importance to the treaty of 1878) that summed up the results west Russo-Turkish war; indeed, the logical and necessary outcome other. For the treaty of Berlin had not extent robbed Russia of the abevictories over the Turks; and on town to consider well of it Russia to the conclusion that her humilianianly due to perfidious and undermany, who had thus failed to the services rendered her by Russia the Funch war.

Uneasy Crowned Heads. t indeed, was the exasperation of corites against the Germans and a the abuse which flowed from St. as the abuse which nowed from St.
arg to Berlin, that every one began
meh hard words must needs soon
med by still harder blows; and a
between the two empires loomed
in the horizon of European pros-

himself was seriously alarmed.
off to Vienna to conclude the he had started, his master,

William, determined to do all t conjure the war specter from where it most theatened. ejesty's chancellor has forgotten e of 1870"—the czar has written erial uncle of Germany; and the out it familiarly but forcibly—was sput it familiarly but forcibly—was sin a most frightful funk.

The much against the will of his cellor, who did not at all approve the his imperial master meant to avoring of a condescension and that could only encourage the overpowers in St. Petersburg—Wildermined to seek a personal interaction of the could be seen a personal interaction of the could be seen as a personal interaction of the country of the

respondence are at an end?
ret were the preparations for
meeting, that the emperor
y left Berlin before it was
he was actually bound for;
of the interview itself came
d with all the force of a most

the Kwiser Steals Off. of the emperor had reviewed guards—well on to twenty thought ou a peace footing—and fears tained by many of the spectators night soon have to be raised to establishment—twice the number

testablishment—twice the number ispatched to the eastern frontier.

Torning the emperor started by min for Konigsberg, it was said; in basis, to witness the grand autumn as of the first army corps, and best orders myself to attend and deduced the months of the first army corps, and best orders myself to attend and deduced the months of the months of

the same destination.

It Schneidemuhl, where the great line branches off to Konigsberg in tition and to Warsaw in Russia or in the other, something occurred made me immediately change were

per Correspondent Follows. ing out at this junction to take lunch, I fell into conversation ation master and asked how long more the imperial train had passed way to Konigsberg. "To Konigs-mid the man, "you mean to War-

"I replied, "I mean Konigsberg; certainly given out to be the em-

recanny given out to be the emitidestination when he left Berlin this may well be," rejoined the station as, but all I can tell you is that his has gone on by the Warsaw line to the frontier town, Alexandrovo, he is to meet the ezar."

The same was indeed, and of very much a news, indeed, and of very much and the new indeed, and of very much and in the same that it is liked for the match that, I rushed to the ticket office an indeed, and it was starting for Warsaw. What a piece of luck for a newspaper madent like myself! for I was sure should at the new starting for Warsaw. What is piece of luck for a newspaper madent like myself! for I was sure should and the myself! It was sure should and the newself! It omyself.

The piece of luck for a newspaper madent like myself! It omyself.

The piece of luck for a newspaper man to the new sure and the new sure and the news sure and the problem and the problem and the problem and the problem and the sure and the sure and I positively did have for certain where Alexandrovo the for on the Russian or the Germany it is on the frontier. Polish names a never wanted in Germany it is not a feet of the border, and that without such a "feetimation I should certainly be refused adiant the dominions of the czar.

The data at it was just the other way. I we fear turned out to be only too maded; for at the next station where the german side of the border, and that he was a ticket stood on the same and the sure at the station where the german at the sure at the station where the german is the sure at the station where the german is the sure at the sure at

dears turned out to be only too dat; for at the next station where die; for at the next station where die; for at the next station where die the Vistula, forming the rail-and customs house in that quar-Russian empire. Well, never null press on, brazen it out, and the befriend me.

We came to that mighty bullate the Metz of Germany's easting and the rays of the setting sunlivery journey had lasted all day dashing back from the helmets of Kalser Wilhelm's fighting paced up and down behind the mach of the outer forts survey listula-washed and embattled town itself. A very hard nut thus into the course the frontier.

Passed early in the gloaming, had not long fallen when we can the frontier and glided into of Alexandrovo to find it all Chinese lanterns and dancing crimson cloths, flowers and otherskings," music and military appears and met and embraced.

at the banqueting board, clismpagne glasses to one has well as to the main-

How did I learn all the details and incidents of the meuting? Well, it was from a very good friend of mine in the suite of the German emperor who came up to the railway station to dispatch a telegram and found me a close prisoner in one of the waiting rooms—the door being guarded by a couple of fierce gray-coated gendarmes, each with a revolver in his belt.

belt.

To that waiting room I had been roughly
consigned on alighting from the train and
revealing my inability to satisfy the demand
revealing my inability to satisfy the demand

consigned on alighting from the train and revealing my inability to satisfy the demand for a passport. Russia is a country where no man's account of his personality and pursuits will be accepted unless backed up by official evidence of his truthfulness; and I might have been a dynamitard or a nihilbst for all the grim gendarmes knew, dogging the steps of one or both of their imperial majestnes.

Into instantaneous arrest, therefore, I must so until the arrival of the next train for Germany, into which I should be summarily bundled; but fortunately for me some considerable time elapsed before the arrival of this train from Warsaw, and in the "netwal who should appear on the platform, and have his attention drawn to me by my happing on the window pane of my chamber of commement, but the German officer referred to. Although he could not prevail upon my captors to set me free, nevertheless, he was allowed admittance to the prison where he fully acquainted me with all the external details of the imperial meeting, and even repeated some remarks of Kaiser William to the effect, thank fod! that he "now looked upon peace as again secuered!"

All this was certainly very fine matter for a message to my journal and the outer world. But it was qu've impossible to wire it through from Alexandrovo, and I longed with an ardent longing for the train that was to take me back to Germany, to fortressed Thorn. At last it came and away I went with it, after effusively thanking my Russian captors for assigning me so fortunate a place of detention.

last it came and away I went with it, after effusively thanking my Russian captors for assigning me so fortunate a place of detention.

But alas! on reaching Thorn, and rushing to the telegraph office, what were my feelings on finding this establishment about to be shut up for the night, though it was not yet 11 o'clock, and time enough remained for the transmission of my story to London; nor would any amount of prayers and representations induce the authorities to give me the special benefit of a Morse or Hughes apparatus out of the regular office hours.

In view of this total loss of a day—an eternity of time in a newspaper world—the situation appeared desperate; but I tried to console myself by reflecting that after all there could have been no other correspondent at the imperial meetings, and that good news, like good wine, would be none the worse for being kept a little. I should be at Konigsberg by next evening in time to telegraph my report to my journal for the following day, and there was no real use wiring it sooner. So to the "Phick Bear" I hastened, to snatch a little sleep before taking the early train for Konigsberg, and the next morning on descending to the coffee room, what was my astorishment to find that I had been sleeping under the same roof all night with no less a personage than Field Marshal Count von Moitse

Donrerwetter! what did all this mean? What was the field marshal doing here?

perforage than Field Marshal Count von Moitze
Donrerwetter! what did all this mean? What was the field marshal doing here?

'he landierd a very gilb, loquachus boniface, was quite ready with an explanation, interweaving the great "battle thinker's" presence at Thorn in a most momentous and mysterious manner with the imperial meeting at Alexandrovo.

But experience had already taught me to distrust any informants in Germany, ranking in the scale of intelligence and independent thought presumably lower than a lieutenant; and it was well that I did not accept off hand the political and military theories of my communicative landlord.

For Moltke had not been nearer Warsaw or Alexandrovo than Thorn where I found him, and it turned cut that even here he was only breaking the long journey between Creisa, his seat in Silesia, and Konigsberg whither he was going to joir the emperor's suite for the manoevers.

Hew He Divides Honors with His Rival.

Hew fie Divides Honors with fils Rival.
Arrived in Konigsberg I lost no time in sitting down and reciling of a long account of all my experiences at Alexandrovo; and, after dispatching my telegram to London, I descended to the dining room of the "Deutsches Haus" to breathe the air of relief and regale myself with the first square meal I had fasted since leaving Berlin.

What was my promise to find seated there also, with a tantalizing smirk on his Washington like face, one of my colleagues, an American, who ably represented in Berlin one of my own journal's London rivals!

"Heavens, alive!" though I to myself, what does this mean?" "Hullo," says I, with an air fectation of cheerfulness, "you here, too,? Glad to see you. Where have you dropped from?"

from?"
"Alexandrovo," was the crushing response.
"You don't meant that?"
"Indeed I do—why not?"
"Well, it's rather curious that we did not meet before, for I, myself, was there last night, too."
"The devil you were" exclaimed my American rival, with a growing look of uneasiness.
"Yes, my dear fellow," I continued, with a searching eye on my f riend's visage, "I have just sent off 2,000 words about the imperial meeting."
"Sudeed," rejoined my colleague, with a

"Sideed," rejoined my colleague, with a forced smile; Well, that's a little more than mine, which was only fifteen hundred."
"Doniwetter." Icried in honest alarm at hearing this distressing news. "But how the devil did you happen to be at the imperial meeting?"
"The simplest thing in the world. I was sent, you know, in view of the war scare, to attend the manoevers at Warsaw; and let ting the straight tip from Gourko to whom I had brought a letter of introduction. I managed to get on to Alexandrovo with the imperial train."
We dined together that evening, did my

we dined together that evening, did my American friend and I, but our conversation was decidedly dry and strained; nor was I pary ticularly sorry when this ubiquitous rival of mine returned to his native country in response to a call from Cornell university where to my great relief, he exchanged the active pursuit of competitive journalism for the leisurely duties of a professional chair.

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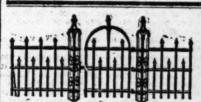
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BATTLE WITH THE RABBITS,

Wherein Brown Was Badly Used Up by an Overloaded Gun-Other Matters of General Interest.

Written for The Constitution.

I had something to say about rabbits before but there is plenty of them to say more.

Our English peas had struggled up and were cheerful in their freshness but an army of rabbits came down upon us, just as they had upon Brown more than a week ago and left the place where they were all blank and desolate.

blank and desolate.

The scouts of "Brer Rabbit" scented them in the early morning and by 4 o'clock in the afternoon their clans had gathered, formed a line of battle and skirmishing formed a line of battle and skirmishing was pretty lively before sundown. We could see by the activity of their couriers that they intended a night attack and me and Brown "lay for 'em." Brown wanted revenge and I wanted to save my peas, but the eyesight, bad hearing, slow motions and other matters belonging to two old men like my intermedies we the sport of "Breen like my intermedies we have sport of "Breen like my intermedies we have some of "Breen like my intermedies and several like my intermedies we have some of "Breen like my intermedies and several like us just makes us the sport of "Brer

but the eyesight, bad hearing, slow motions and other matters belonging to two old men like us just makes us the sport of "Brer Rabbit's' army.

But we did our best. We have a good old-style shotgun, and with this and plenty of ammunition we lay upon our arms in the pea patch. I was to do the loading of the gun and Brown was to do the shooting. We made a small mistake on the start off, for Brown banged down with both barrels on the first four legged thing he spied and killed the best house cat in the county. We lost no time over this, though, but I proceeded to load in haste while Brown watched. Here we made a large mistake, such a large one that in consequence Brown is propped in the rocker as I write and looks like he was "just from Oshkosh" by a large majority. You ought to see him. One whole side of his whiskers are gone, which gave him the appearance of an oldhog that the dogs have chawed one ear off of; his eyes are bloodshot, his lips swollen and he is a used up man generally. I put both loads down one barrel in my haste and rammed the powder, as I thought, hard—Brown always wants the powder rammed hard when he shoots. I wouldn't try to tell you of the circus we had out there in the pea patch when Brown pulled the trigger, and couldn't. We didn't have no litter bearers nor no litter, but I yelled for help and wives came a-running and we bore the used up man to the house. I got hold of his legs and the women got him by the arms and we tugged along with him the best we could, and we did mighty well till we went to lift him over the little fence around the yard. Here, by some hook or crook, he slipped outen the women's hands about the time his body was half-way over and his poor old backbone hook in the first time he groaned and muttered something; I couldn't tell what he said, but I heard Mrs. Brown's voice, said she: "Two old fools!"

This was all she said. She seemed to full for utterance, but the rabbit scouts that flitted here and there among the cotton stalks seemed to understand her and they seemed t

seemed to take it up as a "guy" for me and and Brown.

"Two old fools! Two old fools!" they seemed to say, as they kicked up their heels in the moonlight. Directly their picket line caught the words and "two old fools, two old fools!" was hollowed from one to the other. Then their main battle line, away up the creek and through the sedge fields into the woods and far away cried "two old fools, two old fools!" As I listened there seemed to be an echo back and back again, "two old fools, two old fools!" I decided we were two old fools for ever trying to cpoe with such numbers. Brer Rabbitt sure is on top.

we were two old numbers. Brer Rabbitt sure is on top.

Brown is just getting so he can talk a little. His articulation is right mushy yet, owing to the swelled condition of his lips, but I can understand what he says. He tells me that he is well acquainted with the editor of The Rome Tribune, and that said editor is a powerful good hand at figuring. Brown wants the editor to figure out a sum for him, so that he will know just what to expect and know how to make his calculations five years from this time. Here is the figuring Brown wants done. I take it down just as he gives it out:

"We will just suppose that there are ten thousand mamma rabbits on this plantation—I know there are many more than this number—but, well, say ten thousand.

Inousand mamma rabbits on this plantation—I know there are many more than this number—but, well, say ten thousand. Rabbits are like pigeons. They come mighty nigh hatching every month in the year. The pigeons leave out the month of February, and the rabbits leave out the winter months, but they make up for lost time in the greater number of their offspring. Then, we will say that ten thousand mamma rabbits will be blessed with from three to five little rabbits every month for six months of every year. My oldest daughter could figure that out, but here comes in the trouble—the part she can't handle. The first little rabbits are grown at' three months old, and so at the end of the first three months there are many weddings and never an "old maid" in the rabbit tribe. Then these weddings come oftener, for after this there is a generation ready and willing to marry every month till bleak old winter comes again.

"Don't you see?"

"Where will this run us in five years, and the dogs all gone."

I hope the editor of The Rome Tribune

winter comes again.

"Don't you see?

"Where will this run us in five years, and the dogs all gone."

I hope the editor of The Rome Tribune will work this out for Brown, and I would like to get in a word for poor old bleak winter time for stopping this increase. You may sing of beautiful spring as much as you please, but she has her drawbacks. Winter also stops yellow fever.

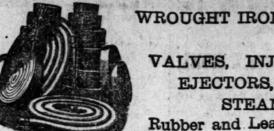
But I am glad spring is here, if she is here. I came mighty nigh flinging up my hat for her the other day, but I didn't and I'm glad of it, for the fourth of March opened up with a blizzard. Some black birds were fooled, too, I think, for they were sailing by going north, I reckon, but I guess they are laying by somewhere since the blizzard. There is no accounting for the weather these days—not since the war, but the weather is not to blame. Everything was thrown out of joint one way or the other during the war, and why not the weather? The booming of cannons and bursting of shells throwed the weather out of its course and it will take time to get it back to its natural condition.

But it tickled me to hear the young generation exclaiming about the blackbirds as they passed by. "What a drove," they would say when the birds could have been all numbered in the hundreds. It carried me back to the days when they came like the leaves on the trees or the sand on the seashore. They came in old times like a cyclone—like a great black cloud and rolled along for hours. All old folks know this. Anw it was so as to pigeons, and ducks and geese came, but not in such numbers and the cranes went over with their crank, crank, and you could preity nearly be sure that spring was upon us.

But we all should be cheefful, rabbits or no rabbits, spring or no spring. Me and Brown should I know, for we have done exactly right in all our lives—mind I nose exactly. His killing the cut and me killing him and the rabbits going free and saucy is about in keeping with the most of things we have done. I've quit cussing and he's quit drinking and I'm mightily afraid it w

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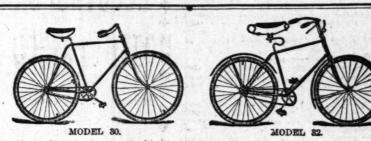


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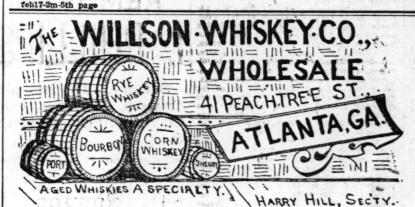
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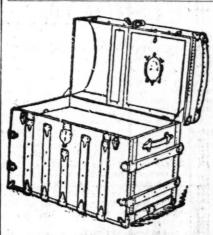
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ers Nor Cyclones Nor Double Israelstures Does Not Prevent the Grain Growing in Profusion.

ison, Kan., March 10.—(Special Cor-adence.)—The "Golden Belt" is as condence.)—The "Golden Belt" is as miar a name to most Americans, persuate as the "Staked Plain," yet few can the it definitely. To many the term is reside in a vague way of the great is granary where cereais are product in a limited sense. It inseled title was devised by the bion Pacific railroad—the pioneer of Kansas plains—as an expression for rast and fertile prairies on either side track, from the eastern starting

in track, from the eastern starting in at Kansas City, nearly up the main slope to Denver. There was to warrant such a christening at the but hith in the salubrious air and ment prairie growth, but the title immigrants were lured, even from steppes of Russia, by it, and subsett events have proven the justness of file. The region proved a golden not whose power of attraction encomed the globe.

the globe.

Let of this felicitous naming and its sponsor there is a long and sussing the start of great transcontinental tra

the creation of vast monopolies, bolder the government itself; of their inju-tors and grinding policy upon the set-and the organized but fruitless rece of the grangers—such were the rina played on the stage of Kansas, the has furnished the democrats, the historists and the populists, singly in combination, such volumes of camera thunder against the republican administration which ceded an arrenty of the company of the compan such an extensive domain, the railroad monopolies and sadd such an enormous autocracy upon people. Ever since, in Kansas, resistants has been linked in public sensit with a monopoly that controlled dation against the people. The population started as a mere snow down the monupoly side, but it cash. of down the mountain side, but it gathself volume and fury until, in campaign, it broke over the refrom camp as a mighty avalanche, there was seen in its wake death and there was seen in its wake death and it with a people's victory of 60,000 ody. The hydra of republicanism in my was considered slain, but it is a life for doubt if the subsequent folly the populist governor and general as good effects and re-establish the wd democrats fear it will tell

e proves third partyism in Kansas ken its own back, and the republiboken its own back, and the republications again spreads its strong, the arms over the people, a good forth and slay it. It will be the eractic St. George will be needed to morracy to have her innings. And the failure of all the countless and scients of Kansas political femals, nothing but straightful decay of the red, white and blue stripe wall to meet the people's needs. I tooling with every hobby, from m's suffrage, with its platform reget the tariff on bables, down to the

the tariff on bables, down to the le's party," it would seem that as, too, must return at last to the monored "party of the people"—deas the sure panacea for her general ills.

or Plumb was the one conspicuous of the people who has emerged the republican ranks. Had there the republican ranks. Had there more like him history would have written differently in Kansas, and wouldn't have had such grudges are republicanism. But Plumb was republicanism. tie and the limb that bore him is ind; the people are still grateful, hower, for the work he did in discovering in rights in the midst of railroad op-

hink of the power invested in these mopolies! First, to the Union Pacific of land for a distance of my miles on both sides of the track mighout the state. Then, to the Santa-latterly the pet of Jay Gould—the bounty was conceded. In addition tracts formerly held for Indian resrations passed into their hands for a set and ere long a part of the alternate scions, which Uncle Sam had reserved it his children as free homesteads, in me mysterious way became their prop-ty, and settlers began paying the rail-late for lands which they thought the nment had arranged to give them oppressions were galling, but there no recourse from such mammoth tres, until Senator Phimb underon his own responsibility, to expose insuds. In 1882 he succeeded in conin bringing the grabbers to terms compelling the refunding of the dimensional management of these accumulated sums weeked the Santa Fe system and lied Mr. Gould to bring retributive the upon it in the shape becoming its a upon it in the shape becoming its So the people had the satisfac-descing their old oppressors ruined, at learning clearly the boundaries

n their legacy from Uncle Sam and of the railroads. and was the contention between mody and the people. But, as is usually use when the masses howl, it was altogether a story of unmixed oppressif kansas, through federal direction of the state of the state of the finest railroad facilities, at an altage of her development, than other state or territory, and in the man her development was hastened if the ownership of half the most table land in the Golden Belt by the man her development of these high-and peopled the remaining half in the interest railroad peopled the remaining half in the interest railroad in the comforts and luxuries of a the state of the state was the contention between mo

le people of Kansas from the n to have been accustomed to ad facilities, demanding as the accepting beautiful homesteads eactepting beautiful homesteads eat their very doors by a locomod the actilement of the whole ben done in accordance with Today the branch and tribudy the branch and tribudy of the state form a splendid system, and the public lands are accupled, while most of the rail-day have been sold as well. Such in are largely bleak divides, canyons and sandy foothills. In

accordance with these demands of the Kansas public you may look to the prairies when it comes to the development of that heralded system of rural electric railroads between farm and ranch, and from village to city. They are used to quick transportation out this way, and when rapid mail and truck farming facilities are developed for the countryman they are going to have them, and in the first rank, too. If John Martin can't manage at in the senate Mrs. Lease will lead a crusade to unseat him and see that it is provided for, herself.

In spite of many backsets in her course—a year of drouth, a plague of grasshoppers, a winter of blizzards, prairie fires, low markets, monopolies, turmoil and all—Kansas has prospered, and nowhere more than in the region of the Golden Belt. The country is making good agricultural development. The big ranches are being crowded out, or pushed back to the rougher grazing lands along the water courses. Fields covering the greater part of a section are very common in times of harvest, and from the cars a beautiful picture is presented of alternate square miles in golden wheat, yellow corn and fresh, green prairie pastures—very much like the spots on a checker board.

A large proportion of the settlers in this region are foreign born—direct importations from every Europeen land, particularly Russia, Bohemia and Sweden, In-

region are foreign born—direct importa-tions from every European land, particu-larly Russia, Bohemis and Sweden, In-ured to hardships and poverty at home, these make wonderful strides when given a fine farm for nothing. They carry their habits of industry and frugality with them. They seem to labor inces-santly to improve their prairie homes. At first these small farmers were consid-ered a great nest by the ranchuren as At first these small farmers were considered a great pest by the ranchmen, as unfenced crops on a cow range are a troublesome ftem, especially since the laws allow crop damages, but the small farmer is proving the hope of Kansas, and, year by year, they grow richer and multiple.

multiply.

Great development can be noticed for the past six years. This is especially true as to fences. Miles and miles of open prairies lands at that time are now fenced and cross-fenced: The standard fencing of this region is rather a novelty. Trim stone posts seven feet long are quarried from the stratum of white, brittle limestone, found cropping out on the edge of every divide, which is uniformly about ten inches or a foot thick, and is easily broken by drilling holes in line and wedging the edges apart. Sunken two feet in the ground it makes a stable support for the invariable barbwire. The wire is attached in two ways. Holes are drilled into the rock and plugs of suitable wood are driven in to receive the staple, or a transverse hole is drilled and a wire run through this and twisted about the barbwire, both of which are good methods. wire, both of which are good methods, only in a very dry year the wooden plugs may shrink and work out. Such a fence becomes a beautiful ornament, and in the bright sunshine the limestone posts are conspicuous for miles. These post are quarried on any land where there are abrupt divides to afford an easy surface quarry, for 10 cents apiece; so they have many advantages over wood, which is usually scarce. One workman can quarry from twelve to eighteen a day. A good drill penetrates the rock like wood, and once set out such a post should last for ages. The rock hardens when exposed

to the weather.

Of this same stratum much of the more substantial building is now conducted, both on farms and in the towns. A house of this material, after standing about two years, becomes a deep yellow, about two years, becomes a deep yellow, hardly so pretty, but still artistic. The business blocks of every town along the railroads present this mudyellow color. One conspicuous sight of the plains now-adays are the windmills. Good water is obtained by boring from twelve to seventy feet, and at each well there is a windmill. Some of the prairie towns are windmill. Some of the prairie towns are alive with the flutter of these air wheels. Wilson, alone, a town of 1,000 inhabitants, boasts of seventy-nine windmills, and because it has slightly the advantage of some neighboring towns in this par-ticular, it is called "Windmill City." At least every other house has one. The farmers also ride better than they used

to. They have fearned to appreciate bug-gies and all ost every farmer has one. Over 100 buggies were sold to the far-mers from Wilson alone last year. The best agricultural machinery is employed, and the small farmers, as a class, are now well equipped with modern tools and inventions, and I am told, have each a little margin in the bank. Kansas is graduating from the stage of mortgaes and her farming classes are learning to value the wisdom of a little ready money. The aggregate mortgage indebtedness of the state has of late been greatly reduced. H. S. BUNTING.

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For the purpose of extending his already wide-world popularity, and with a desire to consent to the many earnest requests made from time to time by the friends and admirers of this progressive system, Dr. G. Karl Virchow Schick has leased the entire building, 100 the same to the public Thursday, March 2d, 10 o'clock a, m., at which time he will give to all those who desired the control of the control o North Pryor street, Atlanta, and will to all those who desire consultation, advice, examination and treatment for an entire month free of charge. Thus giving sufferers from all forms of chronic diseases personal attention, and thereby all the advantages of this new system, which has worked such mar-velous cures in New York and surrounding country. Although the time and expense to him in giving this free treatment will cost him in giving this free treatment will cost him at least five thousand dollars, yet he feels that the number he will treat will be so large, the cures he will make will be so varied, the good he will do will cover so large a field, that the advertisement will be double what could be obtained with the expenditure of \$10,000 in any other way. They also hope to bring to the notice of all invalids their elegant institute, as well as their especial system of practice. All they ask in return is that every patient so treated will appoint themselves a committee of one to state to all their friends the resule obtained in their individual cases by the German system. So the rich and poor may come daily from 10 a. m. to 1 p. m., and 2 to 4 p. m., and 7 to 8 evening, for the entire time as above.

They treat all female troubles by the German method, which does away with all speculum examinations, rings, pessaries and local treatment.

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charge.

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a strictly scientific knowledge of the structure of man, tell disease at a glance, without asking any questions, looking at the tongue or feeling the pulse.

No explanation is necessary from the patient, no previous knowledge of the case. Every ache, pain and disagreeable feeling pointed out and described better than the factients can themselves. He locates, describes, understands and explains disease at a glance, historizes its incipleacy, progress and termination, teaching in his consultation the factients' inherent power over all their weaknesses and debilities which lead to all the various diseases incident to their natures, and gives the proper treatment necessary to a perfect cure. No person should doctor anylonger of take any more medicine before consulting him. Not only will they be surprised at his wonderful knowledge of disease, his plain, concise explanation of every cause and effect, but at the rapidity with which he relieves and cures the most obstinate diseases by his very progressive system. The only system by the aid of which, coupled with his knowledge of the structure of man and his experience with the peculiarities of disease and its action upon the functions of the body, he demonstrates to the patient whose life is endangered the real cause of his trouble and points to an absolute relief and cure.

points to an absolute relief and cure.

HUNDREDS CURED ANNUALLY. Following is a brief swnopsis of cases which have been successfully treated by Dr. Schrick during the past year, commencing January 1. 1881. and ending December 31, 1892. This list does not include applicants for treatment who were pronounced by them incurable, but is an accurate record transcribed from their books of cures actually performed, guaranteed absolutely and implicitly correct in every par-ticular: DISEASES.

Chronic catarrh.
Incipient consumption
Chronic bronchitis
Chronic diarrhoea Neuralgia Nervous prostration, the result of indiscre Nervous prostration, the result tion Diabates Incipient Bright's disease. Impotency Tape worms removed Epilepsy or fits Tumors Dropsy Sypbilis and kindred diseases. Diseased bone Hip disease. Diseased bone Hip disease. Deafness Heart disease Bladder disorders Hemorrholds or piles. Chronic rheumatism Obstingta constipation. Sterlity or barrenness. Diseases of women Diseases of the eye. Cancer, by the "germ treatme Sciatics" Skin disease

Asthma

Liver complaints

Liver co

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\$750-3-R. H., lot 25x100; easy terms. \$1,300-4-R. H., lot 50x110; half block of car line. \$2,000-3-R. H.; corner lot 62x150; near promisa. 1. corner lot dax153; near from-nent avenue.

\$3,500-5-R. H., corner lot 48x153; near Tech-nological school.

\$3,750-6-R. H., lot 49x160; gas, water, sew-er, paved street, car line;

\$4,500-7-R. H., lot 50x175; gas, water; half block from car line.

\$5,000-9-R. H., gas, water, sewer, car line; near in. \$5,000-9-B. H., lot 60x150; gas, water, sewer, pared street, car line; very near in, s. 250-LOT 100x170, Inman Park, corner, \$3,250-LOT 100x170, Inman Park, corner, \$8 A FRONT FOOT, Peachtree road, must be sold at once, G. M.D. NATHAN, 18 Wall Street.

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P. O. Box 396, Atlanta, Dec. 22, 1892. Messrs. Beck & Bacon, Grant Building,

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gian block in front, house rents for \$12.50 per month.

\$1,500 buys a 4-room house, lot 52x200 to alley, on East Cain street near. Pledmost avenue. Will be worth \$3,000 in 2 years.

\$5,250 for property renting now for \$37 per month; can be made pay \$15 per month of the commont.

\$9,000 buys and old house, lot fronting on the railroad, Nelson street and Markham street, close in. This is a very large piece of ground and could be utilized to advantage for manufacturing purposes.

\$3,000 buys 8-room house, lot \$25x134 on Humphries street, just off Whitehall street.

\$7,500 buys an elegant house, corner lot. \$0x150, Rawson street, close in, house has all modern conveniences.

\$2,500 buys 6-room house, lot \$2x106 to alley on Cherry street, near Technological school. \$500 cash and \$500 per year at 8 per cent.

\$6,500 buys over an acre of ground on Juniper school. \$500 cash and \$500 per year at beer cent.

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\$4,000—New 7r. house, 2-story, 50x175 feet,
\$1,000 cash and \$25 per month.
\$4,000—7r. house, water and gas, belgian block, 50x190, with stable.
\$3,500—6-r. house, fine elevation, good section, north side, new and pretty.
\$5,000—6-r. house, new and neab and attractive, north side, large lot.
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\$3,500—Georgia avenue, corner lot, new 6-r. house, water, gas and belgian block; very attractive. \$3,500—Georgia avenue, corner lot, new &r. house, water, gas and belgian block; very at tractive.

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Manchester. \$700—New 3-r. h., Wheat st. \$50 cash and \$10 per month. \$1,100—3-R. H., Glynn st. Very easy terms. IF YOU want to buy a bargain in real estate tate or want to make a loan on real estate, call on Woodward & Williams, 14 S. Broad st. W. M. Scott & Co.

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Fine factory site on W. and A., Ga. Pac. and
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Property fronting Hounton and another street
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Lot 80x100 Wilso avenue, 25,500

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green station on Decatur dummy line; lot 50x163. \$1,600—WEST END, beautiful lot 50x198, on Park street, S2,500-WHEAT street, cottage of sever rooms and lot 50x200; near in and very tonas and lot 50x200; near in and very \$2,650—JACKSON street, splendld lot 50x150. S00—FOR new, 4-room house, with nice lot, and paying 15 per cent interest; can't be beat.

BEAUTIFUL lot, fronting Georgia railroad, near institute and dummy line; must be sold this week; at big bargain; also, several pretty lots on Candler street. \$5.500-FOR one of the prettiest farms in DeKalb county; 110 acres, good house, pleuty of fruit, etc., and only three miles from Decatur, on one of the best public roads; splendid bargain.

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600 for Loyd street lot 50x133 feet to alley, shady, and sidewalks being laid; orth of Georgia avenue.

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Sale Positive and

Without Reserve. The house is a neat, well-built, 6-room cottage, with hall and verandas, pantry, etc., water and gas. Street paved, electric car at the door. Location very central. Only two blocks from Peachtree and half mile from carshed. Will make you a comfortable home or a good investment.

Terms, one-half cash, balance 6 and 12 months, with 8 per cent interest; or pirchaser can assume a mortgage of \$1,800 to run four years at 8 per cent, and pay balance-in cash. Free ride from our office in Courtland street car on day of sale, TUESDAY, THE 14TH INST., AT 3:30 P. M.

GOODE & BECK, Agents S. B. EDWARDS, Auctioneer.
PRETTY LOTS 2 On Pine street, near Emmett, short dis-

AT AUCTION WEDNESDAY, MARCH 18th, 2:30 o'clock p.

The lots are 30x100 feet each; are high and level, and completely covered with large trees. One will be offered with the privilege of the other, so purchaser can bid with the certainty of getting either a large or small lot at his option. Terms, one-half cash, balance six and twelve months, with per cent interest. Sale absolutely without reserve. Plats at our office. Free ride on Marietta street car on day of sale—Wednesday, the 15th instant. 3:30 o'clock p. m.

J. R. MELL, WOODFORD BROOKS MELL & BROOKS

\$1,000 per acre for 11 acres in Edgewood, with 8-room house and outhouses. Place well improved.

\$2,200 for 8-room house, Lovejoy street, on small payments.

\$9,000 or 7-room house and four acres in Wess End.

\$2,700 for 4-room house and stable, Stonewall atreet.

\$5,000 for 12-room house, Wheat street, on corner, close in.

\$3,500 for three houses on Martin street, rens acres. \$20 per month.
\$2,770 for new 5-room, two-story house,
\$2,770 for new 5-room, two-story house,
\$5,000 for 5-room house, all impro-vmsuts,
Lee street, West End.
\$1,800 for 5-room house, McAfee street; terms
to suit. \$1,800 for 5-room house, McAfee street; terms
\$1,000 or railroad front on W. and A.
\$1,600 for lot 100x200, Pearl street, Wess
End.
\$2,750 for 6-room house, all improvements,
Oak street, West End.
\$3,700 for 7-room house and lot, 20x160, in
We have a large list of cheap properties in
Edgewood, Kirkwood and Decatur. Call and
see us when you want property for investment on subdivision. Room 21 Inman building, South Broad street.
Telephone 554.

Auction Sale

Thursday, March 16, '93, AT 3 P. M.

No better place for a retail store. The streets center at this point from all directions, making it a very desirable lot, such as its very seidom offered for sale. Go and examine the lot. Get plat at our office.

Terms, one-quarter cash, balance one, two and three years, with 8 per cent interest.

We have a choice 5-room residence on Pryor street, with all modern improvements, on large lot, that we are directed to sell. Come to our office and left us show you the property and make us an offer.

We have a number of pleces of property that we can sell very cheep if sold in a few days. Sellers paying taxes for Issa.

J. C. HENDERY & CO.

raigia. Headache, Toothandaria and Analysis. The Worst Pains in from on CURES THE WORST PAINS in from on the twenty minutes. Not one hour after reache twenty minutes. Not one hour after reache twenty minutes. Not one SUFFE.

An excellent and Mild Cathartic. Purely vegetable. The safest and best medicine in the world for the cure of all disorders of the LIVER, STOMACH AND MOWELS Taken according to directions they will restore health and renew vitality.

Price, 25c a box. Sold by all druggists, or malled by RADWAY & CO., 82 Warren Street, New York, on receipt of price.

Administrator's Sale

No. 135 Whitehall Street. 30x105 TO ALLEY, The John H. Jentzen property, situated between Mitchell and Trinity avenue, opposite new Mitchell building, and just beyond the McDonald building.

Will be sold upon the premises

Tuesday, April 4th, 1893.

Here is the chance of a life time to buy a piece of strictly central property absolutely at your own price. "A gem of the purest ray serene." The cream of "Atlanta dirt." As there is but one Atlanta so there is but one Whitehall street. Stuated as it is upon the main business street, the Broadway of our city, the center of trade and travel, it makes it especially desirable. Suitable for any class of business, wholesale or retail. The business center is gradually going out Whitehall. It is just the place for a mammoth dry goods establishment or a magnificent office building. There is always a great demand for storerooms on Whitehall and a lease could be effected for a term of years before the building is started, which would pay a handsome per cent on the amount invested.

There is no better or more safe investment than on Atlanta central property. Sure to be rented and certain of an increase in value.

Titles per, wt. Abstract can be seen at my office.

Terms, on wird cash, balance one and two 12 O'clock.

ments.

For plats and particulars call on
GLURGE WARE, REAL ENTATE

No. 2 South Broad Street.

A Graphic Description of Greenville by Well-Rown Lady.

Greenville, Ga., March 11.—We wend our way slowly along the streets of the stricken village, carefully guarding our steps through the incumbering debris of fallen trees, scattered bricks and timbers, piles of tin roofing and the myriads of loose shingles that bristling with nails to pierce unwary feet, lie strewn in every direction.

and the myriads of loose shingles that bristling with nalls to pierce unwary feet, lie strewn
in every direction.

First let us view the courthouse—the stately
old briek building that has for so many years
proudly reared its crest above all the town,
the heart and center of the county, the nucleus around which clung all hopes of redress
for wrongs, all ideas of justice and right,
whose walls have in their day rung to the
impassioned eloquence or the meiting pathos
of voices that will echo down the ages; hustings that have illustrated forensic lore as
presented by the wisest and noblest of
jurists and statesmen. The old courthouse
with fits traditions, its memories, its scenes full
of interest to every citizen of Meriwether,
is now alast but a tottering ruin. The trees
that clung around it and threw their shadows
on the green sward as if to invest even the
sternest realities of life in the old town with
a sylvan beauty and charm; these, too, have
fallen with the rest. Here is the hotel, so
long a pleasant haven for weary wanderers,
with its roof crushed in, its comfortable inmates having been cast out into the bitter
night, host and guests scattered and seeking
other shelter.

And here are the once happy homes! O

And here are the once happy homes! One heart-rending sight! Elegant mansions and humble cottages alike low in the dust; pale faces with terror and despair still printed upon them as by the lightning's camera; weary but restless hands searching among the rulus for household goods. Here is a great heap of splinters, covering a mass of broken furilist for household goods. Here is a great heap of splinters, covering a mass of broken furilistic; a mutilated piano, a crushed organ, pieces of bureaus and washstands, legs of tables mixed up in confusion with drenched carpets, torn curtains and wearing appareladince only recently built.

Farther on stand the uncrowned walls of an ancient ante-bellum house. What scenes of innocent mirth and festivity have they witnessed! What generous hospitality! What memories cluster about them "sweet, but mouraful to the soul." And the beautiful shrubbery, so fondly tended by one whose beneficient hand has long been still-over house and garden swept the fell destroyer. Back from the street is another old southern home, a sweet, secluded home, encircled by its grove of oaks, from whose quiet shades went out into the busy world a noble band of brothers. Today the old house stands dismantled and broken in, its leafy screen, the growth of a century, cut down in a moment of time. We wander on and climb the terraces leading up to the most elevated spot in the village. Here, too, was a home of that type dear to the southern heart, crushed and mutilated by the storm fiend. It is like tearing away the old landmarks, to have such places destroyed. We notice two trees lying on the ground with their branches interlocked, an mighty oak and a giant pine. It was a poetic fancy that had preserved those twin sentinels on the lawn. They were united in life and undivided in death.

But we turn to a scene of more fearful import. The whole desolated town lies before us, One-half of it is laid bare, with nothing but tumbling ruins and heaps of debris to mark the spot where smiling peace and contentment had

Angostura Bitters says a long time suffer-from indigestion, thoroughly cured me. e manufacturers Dr. J. G. B. Siegert Sons. At all druggists.

PERADVENTURE--A MISADVENTURE.

MRS. DR. FELTON.

Written for The Constitution.

A pale, pasty-faced girl of seventeen stood in the door of a cabin that clung to one of the mountainous hillsides in the wild regions of northeast Georgia.

A February rainstorm was pelting the sodden landscape. It had been continues for two days—until the water courses were out of bank and the fords impassible.

The gilr's hair glistened with moisture. Her faded calico dress was mud-dyed to the knee, and her shoes were wet and ragged.

The cabin was weather stained and squatty—mud and slush without and dirt within—made the cheerless weather more forbidding, even to those accustomed to it.

The winter had been a hard one for the mountaineers. Snow during January had been followed with drenching rainstorms in February, until the earth was soaked and all outside work at a standstill.

The rippling stream at the base of the hill turned a small corn mill about a mile down the ravine but now had grown to a mighty torrent that had swept away mill, dam and four bays on yesterday night. The rude bridge that spanned the stream at the head of the pond, dissolved and also disappeared in the angry waters in the early morning. As the girl stood and listened, she heard shouts in the direction of the mill, that brought animation to her dull, coarse features. She was afraid the old will would go and its disappearance meant much to her, in her barron existence be set with ignorance and poverty.

It was always a rude structure as she first remembered it—dark with age—and the fabric trembled as the millstones clattered, round and round, when the water was turned on, but she loved everything connected with it.

According to the custom of the county, she packed her gist to and fro on her shoulders, and while her corn waited its turn. She wandered up and down the marsh to gather sweet bubby blossoms to perfume her few Sunday clothes, which she carried home tied in the corner of her apron.

In the early spring she watched for tassels on the alders and gathered redbud blooms for the homely pitcher on the shelf beside the clock.

The perch rose to bait freely as she fished in sheltered woods near the mill where the scum and dirft made them a choice hiddire.

seis on the aiders and gathered readult blooms for the homely pitcher on the shelf beside the clock.

The perch rose to bait freely as she fished in sheltered woods near the mill where the scum and dirft made them a choice hiding place, and her bare feet were no strangers to the limped stream, on a hot midsummer's day, as she waited for her sack of corn to be ground.

The mill belonged to a neighbor, but she had a lively interest in its fate, for reasons thus apparent and perhaps for others, yet to be explained.

Sarah Jane Smith, the homely daughter of homely parentage, belonged to a hardy race of Georgia people, known in history as moonshiners. Old Man Smith had likely, been able to escape the revenue during his troubled life beset with poverty on one side and rheumatism on the other, but Sarah Jane understood the risks that her "pap" took, and was well aware that he had been more than once excused from a term in Atlanta jail by assuming the role of a bed-ridden invalid when danger was near. This cry of "wolf," did not shut out the "insatiate archer," which, unlike the government officials, captured the aged moonshiner and transported him to his final bourne, a year before our story opens.

Sarah liwed alone with her widowed mother in the old cabin, but there were two married brothers near enough to be in hall, settled down on the mountain side, also in small cabins.

Nat Smith, the eldest, kept the mill, while Joe Smith was supposed to farm the

also in small cabins.

Nat Smith, the eldest, kept the mill, while Joe Smith was supposed to farm the land—scanty patches that belied the name of farm.

The mill had scant custom, also, and crop was always a disappointment—half worked as it was—and the prey of half-starved cattle that hunger made tricky as well as voracious.

starved cattle that hunger made tricky as well as voracious.

The "boys," as they were called by Sarah and her mother, owned a pair of stunted "steers" between them, and although they never refused to plow their mother's corn patch—when the oxen were at home—yet the crop continually suffered for plowing, for the rude mountain cart made frequent trips abroad, with destination not clearly defined.

A few cabbage or potatoes or a scanty crate of chickens sufficed to begin a journey, and the "boys" went and came—with no question asked or answered—by homefolks.

Sarah and her mother hoed the corn

Sarah and her mother hoed the corn

and potatoes without a murmur of dis-sent, but their wants were few, and their neighbors were as poor as them-Tobacco was the old woman's only luxury and the girl had a little cheap finer

Tobacco was the old woman's only luxury and the girl had a little cheap finery that gladdened her heart when she attended the neighborly gatherings—that even the poorest are not denied.

The girl was, therefore, much troubled about the fate of the old mill—and she watched the somber sky in vain for a cessation of the rainstorms—that darkened the landscape and increased in form at intervals during the entire morning on the day our story opens.

The roar of the torrent was sometimes mingled with thunder that rolled and echoed among the hills. A flash of lightning heralded a barst of a raincloud that almost deadened the shouts of men down at the mill which Sarah sought to catch.

The girl could stand the suspense no longer. Turning from the open door, she donned her father's old coat that had hung on the wall as a tribute to his memory ever since his death. Reaching up for his weather-beaten wool hat, she was ready to pull it down over her ears when her mother at the fire turned herself about and watched her preparations in amazement.

"Where we be a "goin" Sairy Jane?" que-

her mother at the fire turned herself about and watched her preparations in amazement.

"Whar ye be a'goin' Sairy Jane?" queried she, "Don't yer kno' yer better not go out'n this yer rain?"

"Don't you trouble yo'self mother," replied the girl. "Tm jes gwine down the road apiece. I'm purty certain Mat and Jo is tryin' ther level bes' to keep that ol' mill from washin' away. I 'spec thar is some mounting dew in danger down thar, in a resky place. I jes' can't rest 'nuther minit, thinkin' 'bout what ther doin'. I'm that res'less I can't set down or tend to a blamed thing while it's rainin' this way. Effenny body stops here and axes to stay all night, be sure yer tell 'm no, kase the boys won't want nobody to see that barrel in the cornder. I wish to goodness the creek would run down so they could haul it to Jasper, but I don't believe it will run down in a week." With this she stepped outside in the rain.

The wrinkled hag at the fireplace gave her pot of lye soap a thorough stirring, pouring in a gourd of hot lye to keep down the violent ebulition that had been taxing her skill for some hours. lighted her cob pipe and advanced to the door to close it.

She at first shut it as if to save the house with its mud-stained planks, from the dashing rain, although the moisture already reached to the further wall, but reconsidering this apparent intention she opened it wide again as if to watch the agile steps of her young daughter as she sped along the path. circling adown the mountain towards the mill.

After the girl had disappeared from sight behind the thicket that intervened, her mother still lingered watching the somber clouds occasionally stopping to press down the ashes in her pipe with her knobby, hard fore-finger, putling with renewed energy as the smoke curled about her sunken lips and blinking eyes.

As she loitered and puffed the sound of horses' feet aroused her, and to her dismay

the smoke curied about her sunken lips and blinking eyes.

As she loitered and puffed the sound of horses' feet aroused her, and to her dismay she saw five horsemen nearing the low fence that encircled the rade cabin. They came from an opposite direction to the path her daughter had taken. She divined they were seeking shelter from the storm and she was also convinced that they had a motive for appearing in that hidden recess among the mountains in such numbers and formidable array.

tent with the smell of strong soap and vile tobacco smoke.

They had the fire all to themselves. The woman scated herself on the bare rail of the dirty pine bedstead and jooked sullenly at the intruders.

For a time the men conversed in low tones as they turned themselves before the fire and watched the steam rise from their wet rayments.

as they turned themselves before the fire and watched the steam rise from their wet garments.

Two chairs with cowskin bottoms, and a short, narrow bench made up the sum total of such conviniences, but Mrs. Smith made no effort to appropriate one or the other for her own use.

As the wind moaned around the low cabin and the thunder shook the earth until it trembled she sat with sphinx-like features on the narrow bed-rail, near to the barrel that resembled a heap of well-worn and grimy bedding, strangely out of order to the visitors at the fireplace.

But the beetle-browed man recovered his gallantry in due time and invited Mrs. Smith to-come forward and sit in her accustomed chair by the fire, but a sulky negative was his only drewar. His comrades nudged each other at his defeat, but they were too near their hostess to comment aloud upon any particular feature of the situation except to discuss the weather as the the rain pattered on the roof and dashed down the stick and dirt chimney, bringing soot and ashes with it, as it sputtered on the red-hot coals in front of them.

At one time the storm seemed to have slackened its fury. Two of the horsemen stepped to the door to see the prospects, but the black cloud had so nearly advanced to the zenith that they were met with a tempest of wind and hail on opening it that drove them inside instanter.

There was nothing, therefeore, to do but wait, and the question became a serious one, for the afternoon was waning and they might be even unable to regain their starting point of the forenoon if the high wall had to the serious one, for the afternoon was waning and they might be even unable to regain their starting point of the forenoon if the high wall had to the serious one, for the afternoon was waning and they might be even unable to regain their starting point of the forenoon if the high wall had the serious one, the forenoon if the high wall had the serious one, the forenoon if the high wall had the serious one, the forenoon if the high wall had the serious one.

might be even unable to regain their start-ing point of the forenoon if the high wa-ers further increased before and behind them as the weather indicated they must

And yet their inhospitable hostess sat there without a word of welcome or of any other sort of word whatever. They were truly suspicioned by her to be revenue officers bent on her nearer and closer inspection, and she had all she could

revenue officers bent on her nearer and closer inspection, and she had all she could manage to restrain her feelings and prevent self-betrayal to these, her enemies. The poor creature was in a fearful state of mind. She was in hourly expectation of the daughter's return with no opportunity of warning her of the presence of the officers in the cabin. She could hear nothing but the roar of the rain on the roof when she listened, shut up in the dark room, only illumined by occasional flashes of lightning as she cowered on her hard seat in trembling fear.

Mrs. Smith was no novice in moonshine tactics, but she had never found herself exactly in such a trap before. She understood that the old mill covered a hidden distillery run by her sons and some of their neighbors. The flood was playing havoc with this illicit enterprise without doubt, but she knew her sons would risk life and limb to rescue the whisky made under so many difficulties. Her daughter's prolonged absence betokened ill-tidings and the poor distressed mother anticipated the

poor distressed mother anticipated the worst. She would have braved the storm but for the concealed whisky barrer, to appease her fears as to the absent children, but she dared not forsake her post for the

odor of the barrel was even then present to her quick sense of smell.

She reviewed in mind the old times when her "man" dodged the "revenues" and hid out whisky. She recollected the unfortunates that went to Atlanta jail, and then away off to Albany penitentiary.

"If Mat and Jo are tuk', how could me and Sairy Jane make out?" was the querry that came up time and again in her mind. She listened for outside sounds with painful tension of her mental faculties, and directly she heard voices in the rear of the cabin that threw her into a tremor of apprehension. Sarah Jane was the more frequent speaker and she interpreted her words to be reproaches for her brothers, but their exact import she could not comprehend clearly.

words to be reproaches for her brothers, but their exact import she could not comprehend clearly.

Just then our gallant horseman pressed by a sense of duty, rose from his stat and standing in front of the woman he insisted she should not punish herself longer, but she must come to the fire and warm herself. "You are no doubt chilled through and through, madam, and I shall occupy a sent by you until you make yourseli more comfortable, and oblige me by going to your own fire."

To his surprise and to the great amusement of his less dignified comrades, the old woman threw her apron over her head a-la-affery and not only declined to speak, but to move an inch.

The officer, now in doubt as to her sanity, returned to the fire completely outdone and subdued by this refractory conduct and he was glad to see the door open, which admitted the dripping Sarah Jane to her mother's gaze, if not to her relief of mind.

Sarah Jane, a true daughter of her mother, vottchasfed no word that was audible to the gentlemen, who bowed to her, rising from their seats, and their offer of both chairs to the incomer seemed to seal her tongue and incline her to select bed rails for seats as well as soaking garments as her choice. She huddled along to her mother's side and the two presented a most enigmatical appearance to the lookers-on—a picture of ignorant stupidity and lack of manners as they read it.

But there was a cessation of the storm But there was a cessation of the storm in the city.

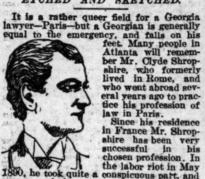
Colonel J. F. DeLacy, of Eastman, Ga., is

browed commander to make their orders, which he did most heroically without receiving a word in reply—nothing but stares.

As they disappeared down the trail towards the mill the two women left their bed-rail seats and drew near the fireplace without exchanging a word. Not until the soap had been stirred, fresh wood laid on the chunks piled together and the elder woman's pipe relighted did she whisper inquiry, receiving her reply in whispers. "Don't you be afaerd, max. Let 'em ge long were they are agwine. Joy go widem and peace behind 'em. They ain't a gwine to ketch Mat or Jo, if they don't 'spicion' bout dat barrel over in the cornder and come back here a 'sarching other people's houses."

"Didn't Mat an' Jo come 'long ex yer did jes' now Sairy Jane?" asked her mother. "Yes, to be shore they did. No need er stayin' down at the mill enny more. We seed the las' livin' thing go down stream 'fore we left thar. Mighty pity to see so much good licker git drownded out. Them boys worked like beavers to save' it, but they jes' couldn't do it. Nothin' could stop shat-ol' mill when it got started. I'm sorter glad the still is done gone, but Mat was stellin' me he was a gwine ter carry that very barrel of licker over in the cornder to Jasper jis as quick as the creek russ down to buy another still as fur as it will go and Josh Jones would trust him to pay for the balance when he made more licker to sell, but I tol' him I'd sure tap it at the bottom an' let it run out' fore I'd let him reek that danger agin', kase Jim Booker tol' me down thar when we was a watchin' the mill go, that he heard that Tom Haskin had done played spy and put the revenue on track of Mat and Joe. I be boun' them was the very men that have jes' left here—they looker jes' like 'em. "I't made me mighty sorry to see all that good licker wasted when the still and mash went down stream, but I do b' live it war the bes' thing could er happen'. Them five men would er tuk Mat an' Jo and carried them to Atlanta as sura as gun's iron. I 'spize the whole kit

ETCHED AND SKETCHED.



law in Paris.
Since his residence
in France Mr. Shropshire has been very
successful in his
chosen profession. In
the labor riot in May
a conspicuous ratt and successful in his chosen profession. In the labor riot in May the labor riot in May was severely beaten by the mob. Mut his feelings were consoled by an apology from the French government, made because of his American citizenship, the apology being made through Hon. Whitelaw Reid, who was then United States minister to France. Adr. Shropshire has many friends in Georgia, who will be pleased to learn of his success abroad. It is probable that he will return to the United States before long, and may resume his practice in Georgia.

and may resume his practice in Georgia.

Colonel John Temple Graves has received two handsome compliments recently, having been selected to deliver two addresses at the world's fair. He was elected by the American Dental Association to deliver the address of welcome to the world's congress of dentists. This will be in August. The address will be published in four languages. Colonel Graves says that it will be delivered in only one. In May he will make an address at the world's congress of journalists. His subject will be on the ethics of the profession.

The eloquent Georgian is about to build a home at Manchester and will virtually become a citizer of Atlanta. He has engagements all through the summer and will take only occasional rests.

Georgia is steadily engaging the attention of the west. Year by year the western people have come to this state to spy out the land, as it were. Middle Georgia has caught the fruit growers nearly every time. An Ohio company has a large investment in orchards around Fort Valley, and the managers say that they are well pleased with the prospects. A large tract was sold recently to a syndicate which proposes to divide the land into small farms and plant about half of each in fruit frees. These farms will be placed on the These farms will be placed on

Now there is another syndicate in Unicago looking for 40,000 acres in a block suitable for fruit and truck growing. This enterprise is backed by plenty of capital and the projectors are of the highest standing. Each investment of this kind brings another to the state, and all are doing well.

Hon. George R. Brown, of Canton, returned home yesterday, after a pleasant stay in the city. Mr. Brown is one of the growing men of the state, whose public career has hardly begun. He possesses those qualities of leader-ship which are sure to bring him to the front.

President of the Senate Clay was taking in Atlanta by sunlight yesterday. There hasn't been a day so cloudy the whole winter, though, that was not brightened up by Steve's bland smile.

Hon. Fleming duBignon has developed into the man of affairs, whose time is so valuable that he has to husband it with care. Mr. duBignon now has a law practice enjoyed by but few men of his age. Though he is immersed in business, his personality is so striking that he cannot draw himself out of the public eye, and his movements are always watched with interest by those who hope to see him back in public life.

AND WILL CONTINUE UNTIL THE STOCK IS ALL SOLD. DON'T BILY UNTIL YOU SEE MY GOODS. THERE IS NO HUMBUG IN THIS SALE. MY GOODS ARE ALL PLACED, AND MUST BE SOLD. DON'T MISS THE BEST CHANCE IN YOUR LIFE TO FURNISH YOUR HOMES, AS PRICES ARE NO OBJECT TO ME AT PRESENT. BRING YOUR CASH, AND YOU MUST BE SATISFIED. THESE ARE ALL NEW AND STYLISH GOODS. DON'T FOR-GET THE PLACE.

Cheapest Furniture Man South

77 Whitehall and 64 S. Broad Sts., Atlanta, Ga.

One case Silk Warp Henriettas, worth \$1.50, in all the new shades at the

Our Printed Mulls, Dotted Swisses and Fancy Lawns can't be matched for h

15 Pcs. Fine Black Dress Silks at \$1.29 and \$1.66

No Trouble To Show Goods!

15 pieces fine 75c Table Damask, at 43c. 18 pieces 65c Table Damask, at 39c.

BARGAINS IN NAPKINS

This week we are going to sell \$1.50 China Silks at 896

YOU OUGHT TO SEE THOSE SILK-WARP HENRIETTAS AT THE

Big sale in black goods this week. 1,000 yards beautiful Wash Silks for this week.

Nobody Shall Sell Goods as Cheap as Web

15 pieces 48 inch Silk Mull at 33c.

Great job of of Boys' Waists at 15c, 25c and 35c. The prettiest stock of White Goods, Percales, Ginghams, Cheviots, Be

18c Chambrays for this week at 7 1-2c.

Beautiful lot Dress Ginghams at 6 1-4c.

Domestics cheaper than ever. One case Cheviots in 10 to 12 yards lengths, worth 18c, these short less

Special Sale of Kid and Silk Gloves

Dressed Biarriz, in tans and browns, at 75c; regular \$1.25 quality, Novelty Chamois with large buttons, Undressed Kids and \$2 Gauntlet Com all at 90c a pair for this

A few more of those 67c Kid Gloves for Monday.

WE FIT AND GUARANTEE OUR GLOVES

Don't fail to see our 69c Silk for this week's sale.

Big lot of Boys' Suits and Pants for Monday's sale. Pants from 25c to 115 Suits at \$1.50 to \$2.50; any of these would cost price we ask to get them make ? somebody would give you the cloth. This is a little out of our line-but having in them offered to us so cheap, we could not resist the chance of doing the boys good.

House cleaning is now in order. Monday we begin our spring sale of Lace Co We have many choice things in Curtains and Draperies that will be sold cheap for one week to get the room to display the stock.

Five barrels Household Ammonia at 10c per bottle. 1,000 cakes Polishine at 2c. It beats Pearline to take off the winter dirt, a the retail price is 5c everywhere, but to introduce it this lot goes at 2c.

75 pairs \$3 Lace Curtains for Monday at \$1.40. 6,000 White Bed Spreads, a little soiled, for Monday, at just a little above

Our Silk Sale for Monday Will Be Creat

New Ribbons! New Ruchings! New Veilings!

New Chiffons' Evening Nets and Silks in great variety.

There is no house in this bountry that can or will sell you fine goods as cheap we do. The increase in our trade in fine goods proves this fact. New lot of Land

At 11 34 cents we will sell two cases of Spring Twilled Flannels that are

46, 48 and 50 Whitehall St.

cond rule

are yet on the

ex-Congressman

acton. Since that the been around among as impossible to fin own, however, that him a foreign miss that he accepted. J made public tonight be either minister at probably the form ill be sent to the se

e announcement is ex-office holders sha hances are that Co at for the marshals say that Colonel I bly enter the race There is also som M. Blackburn this dia soin, and it may is also kindly district, who was a Contengo.

NOT MUCH TO D of the Senate m, March 12.—7 tomorrow will probe confined mainly confined mainly confined mainly committees will be apposed to the confined with the consideration in mediately committees apon the notation in immediately complete and washing are such appointment of the committees with a politic and in these cases, setting the politic atta, and it is the of the chamber to the cases purely on a respect to politic dina establish a pay to stand herea washing are many and applex, it is said the cause in the senate to the report of the campy several weeks